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Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the most ancient and ...

Freemasons.
Grand Lodge of
the ...

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THE GIFT OF

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D.,

OF BOSTON.

(Class of 1851.)

17 April, 1890.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity

OF

Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

Freemasons —
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,—

IN UNION WITH THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE GRAND LODGES IN
EUROPE AND AMERICA, ACCORDING TO THE OLD CONSTITUTIONS,

From March 9 to Dec. 27, 1870;

BEING ITS ONE HUNDREDTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY,

M.W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, GRAND MASTER.
B.W. SOLON THORNTON, GRAND SECRETARY.

Ordered to be Read in all the Lodges.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY SOLON THORNTON.
1871.

~~49.23~~

~~Soc 734/15~~



GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS:

WILLIAM S. GARDNER,
27 TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON, MASS.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ADDRESS:

SOLON THORNTON,
BOSTON, MASS.

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ERRATUM.—On page 247, line 14, read "July 30."

Abstract of Proceedings

OF

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

MARCH 9, A.L. 5870.

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF THE M.W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at Masonic Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, March 9, A.L. 5870.

P R E S E N T :

M.W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER . . .	Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY . . .	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. IVORY H. POPE, <i>as</i>	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. JOHN McCLELLAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON	Recording Grand Secretary.
R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH	D.D.G. Master, District No. 1.
R.W. TRACY P CHEEVER	" " District No. 2.
R.W. BENJAMIN POPE	" " District No. 3.
R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP	" " District No. 4.
R.W. GEORGE H. PEIRSON	" " District No. 5.
R.W. JAMES E. GALE	" " District No. 6.
R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS	" " District No. 7.
R.W. ANDREW J. CLARK	" " District No. 8.
R.W. DANIEL UPTON	" " District No. 9.
R.W. CHARLES G. REED	" " District No. 11.
R.W. GEORGE E. STACY	" " District No. 12.
R.W. J. MASON EVERETT	" " District No. 13.
R.W. JOHN A. LEE	" " District No. 14.
R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER	" " District No. 15.
R.W. Z. L. BICKNELL	" " District No. 16.

W. Rev. CHARLES H. TITUS	Grand Chaplain.
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER	Grand Marshal.
W. JOHN A. GOODWIN	Senior Grand Deacon.
W. JOHN BURNLEY	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. LUCIUS W. LOVELL	Senior Grand Steward.
W. JOHN HAIGH	Junior Grand Steward.
W. CHARLES A. REED	Grand Sword-Bearer.
W. CHARLES KIMBALL }	Grand Pursuivants.
W. DANIEL NASON	
W. E. DANA BANCROFT }	Grand Lecturers.
W. CEPHAS BRIGHAM	
W. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN }	
BR. EBEN F. GAY	Grand Tyler.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

R.W. WINSLOW LEWIS	Past Grand Master.
R.W. JOHN T. HEARD	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE	" " "
R.W. CHARLES C. DAME	" " "
R.W. E. M. P. WELLS	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. LUCIUS R. PAIGE	" " " "
R.W. SERENO D. NICKERSON	" " " "
R.W. HENRY CHICKERING	Past Grand Warden.
R.W. WILLIAM SUTTON	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM F. SALMON	" " "
R.W. WYZEMAN MARSHALL	" " "

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form at two o'clock, P.M., with prayer by W. Br. Charles H. Titus, Junior Grand Chaplain.

The printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the past year having been distributed among the members, on motion of R.W. Br. Charles Levi Woodbury, it was *Voted*, That the reading of the Records be dispensed with.

W. Br. Daniel Nason was recognized as Proxy for Tuscan Lodge of Lawrence; R.W. Br. William F. Salmon for Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai, China; Br. William S. Wood for Franklin Lodge of Grafton; and W. Br. John Burney for Aurora Lodge of Fitchburg.

The roll of the Lodges was called, and the following found to be represented : —

ADAMS.	KING SOLOMON.	PENTUCKET.
AMITY.	KONOHASSETT.	PEQUOSSETTE.
ANCIENT YORK.	LAFAYETTE.	PIONEER.
ANCIENT LANDMARK.	LIBERTY.	PLYMOUTH.
ATHELSTANE.	MASSACHUSETTS.	PUTNAM.
AURORA.	MAY FLOWER.	REVERE.
BAALBEC.	MERIDIAN.	RISING STAR.
BETHESDA.	MERRIMACK.	ROBERT LASH.
BLUE HILL.	MIZPAH.	ROSWELL LEE.
DELTA.	MONITOR.	RURAL.
DORIC.	MORNING STAR.	SAGGAHEW.
EDEN.	MOUNT CARMEL.	ST. ANDREW'S.
ESSEX.	MOUNT HERMAN.	ST. BERNARD'S.
EUREKA.	MOUNT HOPE.	ST. JOHN'S (Boston).
FRANKLIN.	MOUNT HOREB	ST. JOHN'S (Newbu'p't).
FRATERNAL.	(Woburn).	ST. MATTHEW'S.
FELLOWSHIP.	MOUNT HOREB (West	ST. PAUL'S.
GATE OF THE TEMPLE.	Harwich).	SOCIAL HARMONY.
GERMANIA.	MOUNT LEBANON.	STAR IN THE EAST.
GOLDEN FLEECE.	MOUNT MORIAH.	STAR OF BETHLEHEM.
GRECIAN.	MOUNT OLIVET.	STARR KING.
HAMPDEN.	MOUNT TABOR.	TRINITY.
HENRY PRICE.	MOUNT VERNON.	TUSCAN.
HYDE PARK.	MONTACUTE.	UNION.
IONIC.	MONTGOMERY.	UNITED BRETHREN.
ISAAC PARKER.	MYSTIC.	WASHINGTON.
JAMES OTIS.	NORFOLK UNION.	WILDER.
JOHN ABBOTT.	NORTH STAR.	WINSLOW LEWIS.
JOSEPH WARREN.	ORIENT.	WILLIAM NORTH.
KILWINNING.	ORPHAN'S HOPE.	WILLIAM PARKMAN.
KING PHILIP.	PALESTINE.	ZETLAND.

The following petitions for Charters were received and referred to R.W. Br. Andrew G. Smith, Br. Charles Edward Powers, and W. Br. Thomas H. Lord : —

PETITION FOR CHARTER FOR RABBONI LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts :—

The undersigned hereby submit for the approval of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, the Records and By-Laws of Rabboni

Lodge, by which name we have been working under Dispensation since January 11, 1869, and respectfully petition for a Charter, and to be constituted a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

RICHARD M. BARKER.	• JOSEPH S. TILTON.
RICHARD POPE.	BENJAMIN F. SMITH.
FRANCIS C. HERSEY.	J. F. G. BAXTER.
CHARLES H. HERSEY.	E. F. JAMES.
GEORGE S. CARPENTER.	CHARLES SPOFFORD.
BENJAMIN T. WELLS.	JOSEPH D. ELMS.
CHARLES L. JAMES.	BERNARD JENNEY.
CHARLES H. BUSH.	DANIEL BRISCOE.
GEORGE W. KINGMAN.	GEORGE B. JAMES.
FRANCIS C. CHOATE.	EDWIN TILDEN.
WINSLOW B. LUCAS.	BENJAMIN POPE.

SOUTH BOSTON, March 9, 1870.

PETITION FOR CHARTER FOR GLOBE LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts : —

The undersigned having been working under Dispensation since January 21, 1869, by the name of Globe Lodge, hereby submit our Records and By-Laws for approval of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and respectfully ask and pray, that we, with such others as may hereafter join us, may be constituted into a regular chartered Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

THOMAS K. PLUNKETT.	A. E. TAYLOR.
CHARLES W. GOODRICH.	S. S. BOWEN.
JOHN R. DAVISON.	A. M. EAMES.
W. A. TAYLOR.	W. H. CARSON.
L. W. TAYLOR.	

HINSDALE, March 7, 1870.

PETITION FOR CHARTER FOR CHARITY LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts : —

The undersigned, having worked in the name of Charity Lodge under Dispensation granted March 6, 1869, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, do herewith return said Dispensation, together with a copy of our Records, Returns, and By-Laws, and pray

that a Charter may be issued to us, and that we may be regularly constituted a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY.	JAMES R. MORSE.
D. GILBERT DEXTER.	W. H. WENTWORTH.
CHARLES E. BOWERS.	JOHN B. PERRY.
HENRY J. MELENDY.	JAMES H. TALBOT.
LEANDER J. WING.	FRANCIS M. MASON.
DANIEL W. SHAW.	BENJAMIN F. PARKER.
JOSEPH H. RICE.	DARWIN A. PROCTOR.
LEWIS PUTNAM.	

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, March 7, 1870.

A communication from the Grand Lodge of Montevideo was received, and referred to R.W. Brothers Charles Levi Woodbury, Charles W. Moore, and Lucius R. Paige.

A complaint against St. Bernard's Lodge, Southboro', was received from King Solomon's Lodge, Charlestown, and referred to R.W. Br. Charles R. Train, and Brothers Charles A. Stott and Samuel Wells.

The proceedings of Pacific Lodge, in the trial of Br. George H. Blanchard were received, and referred to R.W. Br. Tracy P. Cheever, and Brothers Charles H. Norris and Henry W. Bragg.

The proceedings of Tuscan Lodge in the trial of Br. J. W. Hanson, were referred to the same committee.

The following communication from R.W. Br. William C. Blanchard, District Deputy Grand Master for China, was read :—

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Having been honored by you with the appointment of District Deputy Grand Master for this Masonic District, I most respectfully submit my First Annual Report of the condition and standing of the only Lodge under my

jurisdiction for the year ending December 27, 1869 ; consequently, my report will be short. Ancient Landmark Lodge never stood better than at present, working harmoniously with its sister Lodges under the English and Scotch Constitutions.

The amount of work has not been large, but it has been very well done, under the able management of Worshipful Brother Eames and his officers, who have taken particular pains to instruct their Lodge and bring the Ritual to a better state of perfection than ever I have seen worked in Shanghai. In looking at the returns for three years past, you will see that the number of members remain about the same, which can be easily accounted for, as quite a portion of the Shanghai community is a moving one, not settling here for any length of time ; so the affiliations and dimits are about the same. Number of members, fifty-nine ; initiates, nine.

On the night of my installation I brought forward the subject of the Capitation Tax, and urged all the members to commute, when it was unanimously passed by a vote of the Lodge to commute for every member on its roll ; and I had great pleasure in forwarding last mail to the Proxy, Right Worshipful Brother Salmon, a bill of exchange to pay the Grand Secretary.

If there was a feeling at home that this Lodge wished to get rid of payment of this tax, it was a great mistake, for such was not the case ; although the Ancient Landmark is farther removed from the Grand East than any other Lodge under its jurisdiction, still there is not a Lodge that takes more interest in the honor and welfare of its Parent Body, or watches its proceedings with more interest. Neither the Worshipful Master, or any of his officers, had any *official* notice of this tax until the arrival of my commission, when several copies of the Grand Lodge Proceedings came with it.

Since my appointment, I have been called upon to grant three Dispensations for shortening the time in receiving the degrees with seafaring men ; but in every case they were given subject to a satisfactory examination in open Lodge.

My connection with the Lodge the past year has been very pleasant ; and I had the pleasure of installing the officers for the ensuing year, who have been chosen from among its best working members, on December 22.

Thanking you for the high honor of the appointment,

I remain yours truly and fraternally,

WILLIAM C. BLANCHARD,

D.D.G.M. for China.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27, 1869.

The M.W. Grand Master delivered the following —

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN,—In the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, at its session held at Manchester on the 10th of June, 1869, “the Committee on Foreign Correspondence offered their report, and, on motion, it was *Voted*, That the reading of the report be dispensed with, and that it be published with the printed Proceedings.”

In this report the following singular statements are made : —

“In Massachusetts there was no legal Grand Lodge till the Union in 1792.”

“The American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction has grown up since” the establishment of the African Lodge at Boston, by authority of a Charter from the Grand Lodge of England, “and is not elsewhere fully received even now ; besides, there was then no Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, or in that State, whose rights could be interfered with ; for, notwithstanding the claim to antiquity of that Grand Lodge, it was not formed till 1792, and the two Provincial Grand Lodges, before existing in that Colony, both expired in 1775 by the death of their Provincial Grand Masters. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge did not pretend to meet after the death of Warren, and although St. John’s Grand Lodge did have some sort of meetings, probably no law that has ever existed in Masonry anywhere would hold such meetings regular.”

If this report had been read to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, its venerable Past Grand Masters, Israel Huht and Horace Chase, then present, could have informed the Committee on Foreign Correspondence that they were treading upon dangerous ground, and alluding to a delicate subject.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was organized on the 8th of July, 1789, by four Deputies from St. John's Lodge of Portsmouth, chartered by the Massachusetts "St. John's Grand Lodge" June 24, 1734, and one Deputy from Rising Sun Lodge of Keene, chartered by the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" March 5, 1784, — five Deputies from two Lodges. All masonic authorities claim that, to organize a legitimate Grand Lodge, there must be present the representatives of "not less than three Lodges holding Charters or Warrants from some *legal* Grand Lodge."

All the Lodges in New Hampshire existing prior to the year 1790, with the single exception of St. John's of Portsmouth, received their Charters from the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge."

St. Patrick's was chartered and established at Portsmouth, March 17, 1780. It continued in existence until the latter part of the year 1790, when it ceased working, most of its members joining St. John's Lodge, which was revived about that time. It never acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

November 8, 1781, the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" chartered a Lodge at Cornish, then claimed to be a part of Vermont, but now set off to New Hampshire. It met at Cornish a few times, and when Cornish was decided to be in New Hampshire, it moved to Windsor, Vermont, on the opposite side of the Connecticut River, and took the name of Vermont Lodge, No. 1.

Rising Sun, of Keene, well known as the Lodge which gave masonic light to Thomas Smith Webb, was chartered by the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" March 5, 1784. It surrendered its Charter to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire August 3, 1792, and received a new one with the same name, and rank No. 3.

The "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" granted a Charter for a Lodge at Charlestown by the name of "Faithful Lodge, No. 27," February 22, 1788. This Charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire April 30, 1800, and a new one given, by which it was styled "Faithful Lodge, No. 12."

Dartmouth Lodge, of Hanover, received a Charter from "the Massachusetts Grand Lodge" December 18, 1788, and was the last Lodge chartered by this Grand Lodge in New Hampshire. Its dissolution took place before it acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State.

The Grand Secretary, Horace Chase, says, that when the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was formed July 8, 1789, "as appears from the record, there were but three Lodges in the State, viz.: St. John's and St. Patrick's at Portsmouth, and Rising Sun at Keene."

However irregularly organized the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire may have been, the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" disclaimed jurisdiction in that State thereafter. It is unnecessary to state that this Grand Lodge, since 1789 to the present time, has been on the most friendly and fraternal relations with our sister Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and that it will require something more than the unauthorized and unconfirmed statements of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence to unsettle these pleasant relations.

Nevertheless,—when it is pretended before a Body of such great respectability as the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, that, in 1784, when it is said the "African Lodge" in Boston obtained its Charter in England, there was no existing Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, for the purpose of proving the then and present legitimacy of the African Lodge, and of adding the weight and influence of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to this pretence,—it is due to ourselves, and to the Craft universal, that the truth should be fully known and fearlessly spoken.

The time is propitious to meet this false pretence, and I need but resume the history of the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge,"

where it was left at its Centennial on the recent Feast of St. John the Evangelist.

The system of Provincial Grand Lodges originated in the Grand Lodge of England in 1726, and arose from the necessity of having, in the distant colonies of Great Britain where Masonry had extended, some authority and power, not only to control and govern the Craft, but also to establish new Lodges in the Provinces. The Provincial Grand Master was appointed by commission of the Grand Master, wherein the extent of his powers was set forth, and by virtue of which he convened his Grand Body. In the language of early days, this commission was styled a Deputation, and this word conveys the true idea of the Provincials' position. It was a Deputy Grand Lodge, with its various Deputy Grand Officers, convened by the power and authority of the Provincial Grand Master as the Deputy of the Grand Master. It possessed no sovereign power. The Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Master were not necessarily registered in his Grand Lodge. They were returned to England, registered in the Grand Lodge there, and classified as we do our Lodges at the present day, as belonging to a certain District or Province. The Provincial Grand Master had power to appoint a Deputy and commission him, who in the absence, sickness, and disability of his chief, assumed his functions. The Grand Wardens and other officers he also had the exclusive right to appoint, although sometimes he nominated brethren to these offices and permitted the Grand Lodge to elect them.

Each Lodge in the Province had the right of representation in the Provincial Grand Lodge, by its Master and Wardens or by a regularly appointed representative, and the expenses of the Grand Body were assessed upon the various subordinates. The right of appeal existed from every act and decision of the Provincial Grand Master or Grand Lodge, to the Grand Master of England, thus making the Provincial and his Grand Lodge subordinate to the power by which they were created.

The allegiance of the Lodges and of the Craft was to the Grand

Lodge of England, and to the Provincial Grand Lodge and Grand Master, through the parent Body. There was no direct allegiance to the Provincial from the Craft. It was a temporary power which he held, *ex gratia*, and of which he could be deprived at the pleasure of the Grand Master by whom he was appointed.

Thus it will be seen that the Provincial Grand Master was appointed for the convenience of the administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge of England in distant parts, in the same manner that our District Deputies are appointed at the present time. The powers, however, in the one case, were more extended than they are in the other. The means of communication with London were not so easy and rapid as now, and the distance from the Grand East required that some officer should be stationed here, who should be invested with authority for sudden emergencies and instant action.

The Provincial Grand Master having been regularly commissioned and installed, could not resign his trust to his Provincial Grand Lodge. That Body had no power to accept it. His resignation must be made to the Grand Master, from whom he received his commission. The Provincial Grand Lodge was the creation of the Provincial Grand Master, and was wholly under his direction and control. He appointed its officers, and summoned the representatives of the Lodges to assemble in Grand Lodge. In this Grand Lodge there was no inherent power, save what it derived from the Provincial Grand Master, by virtue of his delegated authority, thus making it the very reverse of a Sovereign Grand Lodge, the Grand Master of which derives his authority from the Sovereign Body by whose votes he is elected to office, and over which he presides.

The Grand Master appointing his Provincial, could annul the commission at his will and pleasure. The officer being created by the pleasure of the Grand Master of England, all the adjuncts, appointees, and creations of the office depended upon the same pleasure, and existed during the will of the appointing power. If a Provincial Grand Master was removed, and his commission

recalled, and the Grand Master declined to appoint his successor, it is clear that the Provincial Grand Lodge established by virtue of such commission would cease to exist. Such a Grand Lodge never possessed any vitality which would survive the life of the commission appointing the Provincial Grand Master.

The death of the Provincial would also lead to the same result. The commission to him from the Grand Master would lose all its force upon his decease. Whatever act the Provincial performed, he did by virtue of the commission to him. His Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, appointed by him, and not by the Grand Master of England, nor by his confirmation, derived their power and character as Grand Officers from the Provincial, and when the Provincial expired, their tenure of office expired also.

To show that these conclusions are correct, I will refer to the authorities.

The office of Provincial Grand Master was established by the Grand Lodge of England, as has already been stated, in 1726, and the first Deputation was granted May 10, 1727. Preston says of the office, at this date, "A Provincial Grand Master is the immediate representative of the Grand Master in that District over which he is limited to preside, and being invested with the power and honor of a Deputy Grand Master in his Province, may constitute Lodges therein, if the consent of the Masters and Wardens of three Lodges already constituted within his District have been obtained, and the Grand Lodge in London has not disapproved thereof. He wears the clothing of a Grand Officer, and ranks, in all public assemblies, immediately after Past Deputy Grand Masters. He must, in person or by deputy, attend the quarterly meetings of the Masters and Wardens of the Lodges in his District, and transmit to the Grand Lodge, once in every year, the proceedings of those meetings, with a regular statement of the Lodges under his jurisdiction."

Speaking of the year 1737, he says: "The authority granted by patent to a Provincial Grand Master was limited to one year from his first public appearance in that character within his Prov-

ince ; and if, at the expiration of that period, a new election of the Lodges under his jurisdiction did not take place, subject to the approbation of the Grand Master, the patent was no longer valid. Hence we find, within the course of a few years, different appointments to the same station ; but the office is now permanent, and the sole appointment of the Grand Master."

In Entick's Constitutions of 1756 there is a Section entitled "Of Provincial Grand Masters," which is as follows :—

ART. I. The office of Provincial Grand Master was found particularly necessary in the year 1726 ; when the extraordinary increase of the *Craftsmen*, and their travelling into distant Parts, and convening themselves into Lodges, required an immediate Head, to whom they might apply in all Cases, where it was not possible to wait the Decision or Opinion of the Grand Lodge.

ART. II. The appointment of *this Grand Officer* is a Prerogative of the Grand Master : who grants his Deputation to such Brother of Eminence and Ability in the *Craft*, as he shall think proper : not for Life, but during his good Pleasure.

ART. III. The Provincial thus deputed, is invested with the Power and Honour of a *Deputy Grand Master* : and during the continuance of his *Provincialship*, is entitled to wear the *Cloathing*, to take Rank as the GRAND OFFICERS, in all publick Assemblies, immediately after the past *Deputy Grand Masters* ; and to constitute Lodges within his own Province

ART. IV. He is enjoined to correspond with the Grand Lodge, and to transmit a circumstantial Account of his Proceedings, at least once in every Year. At which Times, the *Provincial* is required to send a List of those Lodges he has constituted, their Contribution for the general Fund of *Charity* ; and the usual Demand, as specified in his Deputation, for every Lodge he has constituted by the *Grand Master's* Authority.

The Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge of England have been more particular in specifying the powers, duties, and prerogatives of the Provincial Grand Master and Grand Lodge. I will refer to a single Section of these Constitutions :—

"The Provincial Grand Lodge emanates from the authority vested in the Provincial Grand Master, and possesses no other powers than those specified. It therefore follows that no Provincial Grand Lodge can meet but by the sanction of the Provincial Grand Master or his Deputy ; and that it ceases to exist on the death, resignation, suspension, or removal of the Provincial Grand Master, until some Brother is duly appointed or empowered to perform the functions of Provincial Grand Master, by whose authority the Provincial Grand Lodge may be again established."

In Scotland this office was created in 1738, and the first nomination made abroad in 1747. In November, 1757, R.W. Col. John Young was appointed Provincial Grand Master over all the Lodges in America holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and in 1768, James Grant, Governor of the Province of East Florida, was appointed Provincial Grand Master of North America, Southern District.

The commissions were issued "to continue in force until recalled." In 1800, a series of regulations for the government of these officers were sanctioned by the Grand Lodge, previous to which time, it is presumed that they were governed by the same rules and regulations as in England.

More recently, the "Laws and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge" have provided that the "meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodges shall not be interrupted by the death or retirement of the Provincial Grand Master, unless the Grand Lodge shall not deem it expedient within the space of one year to appoint another. A Provincial Grand Lodge not assembling for the space of two years, also becomes dormant, and has no power again to call meetings, unless empowered by the Provincial Grand Master, or by the order of the Grand Lodge or Grand Committee." "When a Provincial Grand Lodge becomes dormant, the Lodges in the District come under the immediate supervision of the Grand Lodge and Grand Committee."

These new rules and regulations were made to prevent the disruption of the Provincial Grand Lodges, which was inevitable upon the decease of the Provincial Grand Master.

In Ireland the same system has existed as in England and Scotland. The present Constitutions provide that, "if the Provincial Grand Master die, resign, or be removed, the authority of the Provincial Deputy Grand Master shall continue for six months after, or until a successor to the Provincial Grand Master shall be appointed, but such authority of the Provincial Deputy Grand Master shall not continue longer, unless he be re-appointed."

If these authorities support the position taken, and if the con-

clusions arrived at are correct, it follows beyond all controversy that when Provincial Grand Master Joseph Warren expired on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, the Provincial Grand Lodge, of which he was the essence and life, expired also, and with it all the offices of which it was composed. The Lodges established by him, and by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were not affected thereby as has already appeared. They were, or should have been, registered in Edinboro', and owed their allegiance to the Grand Lodge there.

The conclusion of the Eulogy pronounced by Br. Perez Morton at the re-interment of Joseph Warren, April 8, 1776, was devoted to the subject of independence, which was then agitating the colonies. Some of the language made use of by him upon this occasion seems to foreshadow the masonic independence of Massachusetts which was soon to follow. "Now is the happy time," said he, "to seize again those rights which, as men, we are by nature entitled to, and which by contract we never have, and never could have surrendered."

On the 4th of July following, "The Declaration of Independence" was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed, by which the United Colonies declared themselves to be free and independent States. The effect of this declaration upon the Colonies I need not allude to; Massachusetts, by virtue of its claim, became a free, independent, sovereign State, and the spirit of freedom and independence of Great Britain became infused into every organization and society which before this were bound and dependent. It was an absolute revolution, by which a dependent colony became revolutionized into an independent State. The idea of a permanent union of the States had then hardly been broached. They had united for defence against a common foe, and had set themselves up as independent States, not only independent of Great Britain, but independent of each other. Isolated from all the world, they each stood forth free, independent, sovereign States.

The Institution of Freemasonry, which numbered among its firmest adherents such revolutionists as Webb, Revere, Morton,

and a host of others who followed in the footsteps of Warren, could not long withstand the influence of freedom, and Massachusetts set the example of a revolution in masonic government, which has been followed successfully by every State in the union. It has become the American system, or, as the committee of New Hampshire call it, "The American Doctrine of Grand Lodge Jurisdiction," respected and recognized by the Masonic Fraternity the world over. It had its birth on Bunker Hill, when the patriot Warren poured out his life's blood, —

"The Patriot GRAND MASTER, who fell in his might —
The *second of three* — in defense of the right!"

The "American Doctrine of Grand Lodge Jurisdiction," briefly stated, is this: Three regularly-chartered Lodges existing in any State or Territory have the right to establish a Grand Lodge therein. Such Grand Lodge, when lawfully organized, has sole, absolute, and exclusive jurisdiction over the three degrees of Craft Masonry; over the Lodges and their Members; and over all Masons, unaffiliated as well as affiliated, in such State or Territory. No other Grand Lodge whatever, can lawfully interfere with this jurisdiction, and can neither establish Lodges in such State, nor continue any authority over Bodies which it might properly have exercised prior to the organization of such Grand Lodge therein.

By the erection of a Grand Lodge in such State, all masonic powers over what is popularly called Blue Masonry are merged in it, and henceforth it exists therein supreme and sovereign over a jurisdiction which it can neither divide nor share with any other Masonic Grand Body in the world.

The several States of the United States of America, the Territories, when legally organized as such by Congress, and the District of Columbia, are each recognized as separate and independent jurisdictions in which Grand Lodges may be established. This is the American doctrine, most religiously and masonically adhered to by the Craftsmen of the United States, and which our brethren upon the other side of the Atlantic *must* accede to, recog-

nize, and support. After the Declaration hereinafter referred to, made by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge December 6, 1782, *treaty stipulations* were entered into by the several Grand Lodges then in existence, in confirmation of the action of Massachusetts.

The Grand Lodge of New York adopted the following preamble and resolutions:—

“*Whereas*, the Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts have by a communication, dated the 4th of January last, suggested to this Grand Lodge the propriety of adopting a resolution declaring that no Charter or Dispensation for holding a Lodge be issued by any Grand Lodge to any number of Masons residing out of the State wherein the Grand Lodge is established, be it therefore

“*Resolved* and declared by this Grand Lodge, that no Charter or Dispensation for holding a Lodge of Masons shall be granted to any person or persons whatever, residing out of this State and within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge.”

From that time to this, the Grand Lodges of the United States have uniformly resisted every encroachment upon the *sole* jurisdiction of the several Grand Lodges.

The brethren celebrated, as usual, the Feast of St. John the Evangelist in 1776, and the record shows that a Grand Lodge was held by thirty-three brethren, Joseph Webb presiding as Deputy Grand Master. On the 14th of February, 1777, a Grand Lodge was called by the Deputy of Warren, on a special occasion, to hear the petition of certain brethren for a Charter at Stockbridge, in Berkshire County.

This proposition aroused the brethren to a realizing sense of their status and condition as a Grand Lodge. They were doubtful of its power, as then organized, to grant the Charter prayed for. The petition was accordingly referred to Friday evening, March the 7th next, and it was “*Voted*, That the Deputy Grand Master send a summons to all the Masters and Wardens under the jurisdiction to assemble on the 7th March, in order to consult upon, and to elect, a Grand Master for this State in the room of our late worthy Grand Master Warren, deceased.”

On the 7th of March, the brethren met, and adjourned until

the following evening. March 8, 1777, the following brethren assembled, representing St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston, Tyrian Lodge of Gloucester, and St. Peter's Lodge of Newburyport : —

R.W. Joseph Webb, D.G.M., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 Paul Revere, S.G.W., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 Thomas Crafts, J.G.W., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 John Lowell, G. Treas., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 Nat. Peirce, G. Sec. *pro tem*, of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 Thomas Urann, S.G.D., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 Edward Proctor, J.G.D., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 Moses Deshon, P.M., of Tyrian Lodge, Gloucester.
 Philip Maret, } G. St'ds, { of Tyrian Lodge, Gloucester.
 Winthrop Grey, } S.W. of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.
 Wm. Greenough, M., of St. Peter's Lodge, Newburyport.

The brethren then proceeded to unanimously elect a Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and other Grand Officers. Joseph Webb was chosen Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge, thus formed, then acted upon the petition for a new Lodge at Stockbridge, and granted the same : this being, after, its organization, the first act of the Independent Grand Lodge.

Massachusetts Lodge, of Boston, was not present at this meeting ; but, on the 18th of December, 1778, it petitioned the Grand Lodge "setting forth that the exigency of the times would not admit of their assembling sooner, and praying said Lodge may retain the rank they formerly held under the Grand Lodge," which prayer was granted. All the Lodges under the old Provincial Grand Lodge of Warren, with the exception of Massachusetts, united in forming the Independent Grand Lodge, and they all forthwith yielded allegiance to it. But few of the Lodges in Massachusetts, at this time, were in a condition to hold meetings, by reason of "the exigency of the times."

The record of the meeting setting up the Independent Grand Lodge is brief, and contains no account of the motives and incentives which gave rise to this action. It is apparent that the organization and machinery of the old Provincial Grand Lodge

were made use of to carry out the object of the brethren. Fortunately we are not left entirely to the silence of the record from which to draw our inferences of the doubts and conflicting ideas which agitated the brethren in the step they took.

The following letter, written by Grand Master Joseph Webb to the Grand Lodge of Georgia, has recently come to light through the exertions of R.W. Br. I. E. Blackshear, Grand Secretary of that State. It gives the opinion of the principal actor in the meeting of March 8, 1777, in regard to what the brethren not only accomplished, but intended to accomplish, at that Convention : —

Boston, March 2, 1787.

To the Right Worshipful, the Grand Master, Dep. G. M., G. Wardens, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Savannah in Georgia, greeting : —

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN, — Having lately seen from the Southern papers, that you had at last assumed to your selves the undoubted right of Forming a Grand Lodge in your State, I congratulate you on so important an acquisition, and wish you all the success imaginable : we, in this Common Wealth, assumed the same so early as 1777, since w^{ch} I find Pensilvania and N York have adopted ; but how they have proceeded at Charleston or Virginia I have not as yet heard. I hold a correspondence with those 2 Lodges, and should be glad of the same with you, and all in the Union at least. Since our adopting, we have had 25 Lodges under the jurisdiction, (tho' some of them Charters of Dispensation, in Connecticut, Vermont, N. Hampshire) until they appoint a G. Lodge of their own. Inclosed, I have taken the freedom to send you, the Regulations of our G. Lodge, w^{ch} you'l please to accept as a small token of my Respect. So, wishing the Grand Lodge in particular, and those under your jurisdiction in general, all that Universal Benevolence, Brotherly Love, and Truth : Adieu ! I remain with sincerity, your unknown tho' affectionate Brother and H^ble Serv.

Jos. WEBB, *G.M. Com. Wealth Massachusetts.*

[Received 27th April.]

At the Festival of June 24, 1790, Josiah Bartlett, afterwards Grand Master, delivered an address before the Grand Lodge, in which he says, after referring to the re-interment of Warren : —

“How to assemble the Grand Lodge with regularity, was now made a serious question, as the commission of the *Grand Master* had died with him, and the Deputy had no power independent of his nomination and appointment.

“ Communications for the consideration of this subject were held at different times, till the 8th of March, 5777, when, experiencing the necessity of preserving the intercourse of the brethren, and the want of a proper establishment to soften the rigours of an active and distressing war, they proceeded to the formation of an *Independent Grand Lodge*, with ‘ powers and prerogatives to be exercised on principles consistent with and subordinate to the regulations pointed out in the *Constitutions of Ancient Masonry*,’ and our late worthy and *Most Worshipful* Brother, *Joseph Webb*, Esquire, whose amiable deportment and fidelity in the duties of his important office now claim our grateful remembrance, was duly elected *Grand Master*, and proceeded to *install his officers*, and organize the *Grand Lodge*.”

In 1792, Thaddeus M. Harris compiled the *Constitutions*, and published them. In referring to this act of independence, he quotes, from the address of Bartlett, the above extract, and, in a foot-note, states, that “ the general regulations from Entick’s *Constitutions* were adopted and practiced: except that the *Grand Master* and *Wardens* were elected by a ballot at large. The other officers were appointed by the *Grand Master*.”

Both of these brethren, Bartlett and Harris, were intimate with those who formed the *Independent Grand Lodge*, associated with them masonically, and thus had the amplest means of knowing the truth of the statements which they made.

In addition to this extraneous evidence, the record itself, of December 6, 1782, recites the facts with great clearness and force; but, before alluding to this, I desire to show some of those acts of freedom and independence, characteristic of an absolute *Grand Lodge*, which this *Grand Body* performed before that date.

Charters were not only granted for establishing *Lodges* in *Massachusetts*, but also in other States. But anticipating that the independent government organized in this State would be followed by the *Craft* elsewhere, it was determined that all *Charters* granted without the limits of *Massachusetts* should be in force only until a *Grand Lodge* was formed in such State or Country where such *Lodges* were held. Upon these conditions *Lodges* were established in *New Hampshire*, *Vermont*, *Connecticut*, and *New York*, prior to December, 1782.

In October, 1779, it was voted that a Charter be granted to a travelling Lodge in the American army, "to make Masons, pass, and raise, in this State, or any of the United States of America, where no other Grand Master presides. But in any other State where there is a Grand Master constituted by the brethren of these United States, they are to inform him, and receive his sanction."

The language of this vote indicates the independent spirit of the brethren, and the want of respect entertained for any Grand Master appointed by a foreign masonic power, and not elected and constituted by the free choice of the Craft here. In 1780, a committee was appointed to revise the Constitutions and print them.

In September, 1780, the Grand Master "laid before the Grand Lodge a letter dated Philadelphia, August 19, 1780, signed William Smith, Grand Secretary, inclosing a printed list of the several Lodges in Pennsylvania, under that jurisdiction, and advising that they had, in that Grand Lodge, thought it expedient to make choice of a Grand Master General, for the thirteen United American States; that they had nominated His Excellency General George Washington, and requesting the opinion and approbation of this Grand Lodge thereon." Circular letters were sent to the several Lodges under the jurisdiction requesting the attendance of the Masters and Wardens at the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of considering this proposition. Brother Perez Morton was strongly in favor of the project, but the Grand Lodge "Voted, That any determination upon the subject cannot, with the propriety and justice due to the Craft at large, be made by this Grand Lodge, until a general peace shall happily take place through the continent," inasmuch as the sentiments of the various Grand Lodges in the United States upon this question could not be made known under the peculiar circumstances of public affairs.

If the Grand Lodge had acted favorably upon this recommendation of the brethren in Pennsylvania, it is easy to contemplate what a different system of masonic government we might now be

living under. At this time Virginia was the only independent Grand Lodge with an elected Grand Master, with the exception of Massachusetts. Its independence was established October 3, 1778. Pennsylvania did not actually assert its independence and form a Grand Lodge upon the American system until September 25, 1786.

On the 10th of July, 1782, it was "*Voted*, That a committee be appointed to draw resolutions explanatory of the powers and authority of this Grand Lodge, respecting the extent and meaning of its jurisdiction, and of the exercise of any other masonic authorities within its jurisdiction." Brothers Perez Morton, Paul Revere, John Warren, James Avery, and John Juteau were appointed upon the committee.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge was called to receive the report, September 30, 1782, when it was read and referred to the next meeting. December 6, 1782, in a full Grand Lodge, it was considered.

This interesting report, omitting the formal introduction, is as follows : —

"The Commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland granted to our late Grand Master, Joseph Warren, Esquire, having died with him, and of course his Deputy, whose appointment was derived from his nomination, being no longer in existence, they saw themselves without a head, and without a single Grand Officer, and of course it was evident that not only the Grand Lodge, but all the particular Lodges under its jurisdiction, must cease to assemble, the brethren be dispersed, the penniless go unassisted, the Craft languish, and ancient Masonry be extinct in this part of the world.

"That in consequence of a summons from the former Grand Wardens to the Masters and Wardens of all the regular constituted Lodges, a Grand Communication was held to consult and advise on some means to preserve the intercourse of the brethren.

"That the Political Head of this country, having destroyed all connection and correspondence between the subjects of these States and the country from which the Grand Lodge originally derived its commissioned authority ; and the principles of the Craft, inculcating on its professors submission to the commands of the civil authority of the country they reside in ; the brethren did assume an elective supremacy, and under it chose a Grand Master and Grand Officers, and erected a Grand Lodge with independent powers and prerogatives, to be exercised, however, on principles consistent with and

subordinate to the regulations pointed out in the Constitutions of ancient Masonry.

"That the reputation and utility of the Craft, under their jurisdiction, has been most extensively diffused, by the flourishing state of fourteen Lodges constituted by their authority, within a shorter period than that in which three only received Dispensations under the former Grand Lodge.

"That in the history of our Craft we find that in England there are two Grand Lodges, independent of each other, in Scotland the same, and in Ireland their Grand Lodge and Grand Master are independent either of England or Scotland. It is clear that the authority of some of their Grand Lodges originated in assumption: or otherwise they would acknowledge the head from whence they derived.

"Your committee are therefore of opinion, that the doings of the present Grand Lodge were dictated by principles of the clearest necessity, founded in the highest reason, and warranted by precedents of the most approved authority.

"And they beg leave to recommend the following resolutions to be adopted by the Grand Lodge, and engrafted into its Constitutions —

"I. That the brethren of the Grand Lodge, in assuming the powers and prerogatives of an independent Grand Lodge, acted from the most laudable motives, and consistently with the principles which ought forever to govern Masons, viz.: the benefit of the Craft and the good of mankind, and are warranted in their proceedings by the practice of Ancient Masons in all parts of the world.*

"II. That this Grand Lodge be hereafter known and called by the name of 'The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons;' and that it is free and independent in its government and official authority of any other Grand Lodge or Grand Master in the universe.

"III. That the power and authority of the said Grand Lodge be construed to extend throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to any of the United States, where none other is erected, over such Lodges only as this Grand Lodge has constituted, or shall constitute.

"IV. That the Grand Master for the time being be desired to call in all Charters which were held under the jurisdiction of the late Grand Master, Joseph Warren, Esquire, and return the same with an indorsement thereon, expressive of their recognition of the power and authority of this Grand Lodge.

"V. That no person or persons ought or can, consistently with the rules of ancient Masonry, use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of an ancient Grand Master or Grand Lodge, to wit: to give power to erect Lodges of ancient Masonry, make Masons, appoint superior or Grand Officers, receive dues, or do anything which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of an ancient Grand Lodge, within any part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the rightful and appropriated limits to which the authority of this Grand Lodge forever hereafter extends."

* "See Calcut, page 107 — *Masons' Pocket Companion*, 22, London edition."

This report was signed by Perez Morton, Paul Revere, John Warren, and James Avery. It "was read paragraph by paragraph, and, after mature deliberation thereon, the same was accepted, and ordered to be recorded in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge," where it now appears, signed by "Jos. Webb, Grand Master." A majority of the members of Saint Andrew's Lodge objected to this report, although, at a Grand Lodge held March 1, 1782, a petition from its Master, Wardens, and members was presented, "praying that the Grand Lodge would grant them a Charter by the 'name of Saint Andrew,' they retaining their rank and precedence as heretofore in said Grand Lodge," which was unanimously granted.

In 1768, John Rowe was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the "St. John's Grand Lodge." He held the office until August 4, 1787, when he died. After 1775, this Grand Lodge held no meeting until called together to attend the funeral of Grand Master Rowe. In July, 1790, the Grand Officers assembled and voted to elect new officers; but no higher officer than a Senior Grand Warden was chosen. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge, as early as 1787, had taken action upon the question of a union, and had appointed a committee to consider it. It is evident that the St. John's Grand Lodge preserved its organization as such for the purpose of completing the contemplated union. It granted no Charters, nor did it assume any of the powers of a Grand Lodge. In 1783, Provincial Grand Master Rowe gave a Charter to St. John's Lodge, Boston, for the purpose of uniting the first and second Lodges into one. The Grand Lodge record contains no reference to it, nor was there any record kept of the Grand Lodge doings for that year.

Thus by the record, and by contemporaneous history, it is fixed beyond all question and doubt, that the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" on the 8th of March, 1777, by a revolution, and by assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of a Grand Lodge became a free, independent, sovereign Grand Lodge,*

*Appended hereto are tables showing the several meetings of the Grand Lodge, and the Charters granted.

with a jurisdiction absolute, exclusive, and entire throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a provisional jurisdiction in other States and countries. By this revolution and assumption, from that day to this, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, without interruption, has exercised all the plenary powers of a Grand Lodge. It has held Regular and Special Meetings, elected and installed its Grand Masters and other Grand Officers, kept full and complete records of its doings, granted Warrants for new Lodges, erected and erased Lodges, compelled and received the allegiance of its subordinates and their members, and has been in correspondence with and recognized by the other Grand Lodges of the world. From the 8th of March, 1777, to the day of this Quarterly Meeting, the full and just-completed term of ninety-three years, there has never been any successful opposition to its claim of sovereignty. From time to time it has gathered into itself every opposing element possessing even a colorable title to legitimacy which it found within the borders of its jurisdiction.

In the State of Massachusetts there have been three Lodges chartered by Grand Lodges of foreign jurisdictions, and but three, — St. Andrew's, chartered in 1756, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and now one of our subordinates; Antient York Lodge, No. 169, of Boston, chartered prior to 1772, by the Atholl Grand Lodge, of England, and which had but a brief existence; and the African Lodge, of Boston.

It is claimed that in 1775, the persons named in the Charter of the African Lodge were made Masons in a travelling Lodge attached to one of the British regiments then stationed at Boston, and that they "were soon after organized as, and dispensated into a Lodge," before the death of Warren, to whom they applied for a Charter. That they were made Masons may be true. That they received a Dispensation for a Lodge there is not the least proof of, nor the slightest shadow of pretence for. Dispensations for Lodges, as preliminary to granting a Charter, were not made use of in those days. But more than all, there was no authorized power here to grant such Dispensation save Provincial

Grand Masters Rowe and Warren. A travelling Lodge, although attached to a British regiment, could not authorize these persons to assemble as a Lodge. Nor was it ever pretended that such Dispensation existed until recently. This claim is nowhere stated directly, and contains so little foundation that it is not worth considering.

October 1, 1773, the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, after mature deliberation, decided that neither the Lodge at Castle William, nor any other travelling Lodge, "has any right to make Masons of any citizen."

I have no doubt that, on the 6th of March, 1775, the day after Warren delivered his celebrated oration in the Old South Church, where he was menaced by British troops, Prince Hall and thirteen others received the three degrees in a travelling Lodge attached to one of the British Regiments in the army of General Gage, by whom Boston was then garrisoned; that Prince Hall and his associates met as a Lodge thereafter in Boston, without any Warrant or authority, until May, 1787.

In 1784, application was sent to England for a Charter. The letter of Prince Hall, dated March 1, 1784, accompanying the petition to the Grand Lodge of England for the Charter of the African Lodge, says: "I would inform you that this Lodge hath been founded almost eight years." "We have had no opportunity to apply for a Warrant before now, though we have been importuned to send to France for one, yet we thought it best to send to the fountain head, from whence we received the light, for a Warrant."

On the 29th day of September, 1784, a Charter was granted,* but it did not arrive at Boston for nearly three years.†

April 29, 1787, it was received, and, on the 6th of May following, Prince Hall organized the "African Lodge," at Boston, ten years after the Massachusetts Grand Lodge had asserted its freedom and independence; ten years after the American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction had been established.

* See Appendix for copy.

† See Appendix for newspaper notices.

Without any other authority than that contained in the Warrant for said Lodge, Prince Hall, the Master thereof, it is said, on the 22d of March, 1797, granted a Dispensation, preliminary to a Warrant, to certain persons in Philadelphia. Soon afterwards, Prince Hall established a Lodge at Providence, R.I. African Lodge, of Boston, continued to act as a subordinate Lodge until 1808, when, with the assistance of the Lodges at Philadelphia and Providence, established as above stated, it organized a Grand Lodge, at Boston, which Body granted Charters to several subordinates, not only in Massachusetts, but in several other States.

In June, 1827, the African Lodge declared its independence, and published its Declaration * in one of the newspapers printed at Boston.

It is unnecessary to argue the masonic and legitimate effect of this Declaration. It was a surrender of their Charter, and a public declaration that from thenceforth they ceased to act under it, or to recognize its validity or the authority from whence it was derived. If the "African Lodge" had any existence at this time, by force of this Declaration its existence came to an end.

In 1847, a National Grand Lodge was formed; and, says the petition of Lewis Hayden and others to this Grand Lodge, set out on page 132 of our printed Proceedings for 1869: "the African Lodge of Boston, becoming a part of that Body, *surrendered its Charter*, and received its present Charter, dated December 11, 1847, under the title of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by which authority we this day exist as a Masonic Body."

Under the direction of Prince Hall the Lodge prospered, but after his death, which occurred Dec. 4, 1807, Æ 72, it became dormant, and ceased to have any actual existence. In 1813, upon the union of the Grand Lodges of England, African Lodge, which had been registered as No. 459 and as 370, "*was removed from the list*,"† and was never after recognized by the United Grand

* See Appendix for copy of this Declaration, and for letter of J. S. Rock.

† See letter of Grand Secretary John Hervey in the Appendix.

Lodge. The Declaration of 1827, complains that the members of African Lodge could open no correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England, and that their communications and advances were treated with the most studied neglect.

Boyer Lodge, No. 1, was organized at New York City by the African Lodge or the Prince Hall Grand Lodge. The members of this Lodge applied to the Grand Lodge of New York for recognition in 1812, 1829, and again in 1845. Grand Secretary James Herring made a report * in 1846 which contains a letter from our Brother, Charles W. Moore, Grand Secretary, which throws some light upon the condition of the African Lodge in Boston at this time.

Why this Charter was granted without the consent of the Lodges in Massachusetts, and without any correspondence concerning the propriety of the step, is a question which can be answered by every American who remembers the bitter hostility existing in England at that date towards the successful rebels against the crown of Great Britain. This Charter, in common form, conferring no extraordinary powers upon the petitioners, authorizing them to hold a Lodge, enter, pass, and raise Masons, and no more, was undoubtedly granted by the Grand Master of England, and under it the petitioners commenced Work. The successors of the persons named in that Charter, have magnified the powers granted by it, have construed it to confer upon them Grand Lodge powers, have set up by virtue of it Grand Lodges, and finally a national Grand Lodge, with subordinate State Grand Lodges, and have established an "American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction" peculiar to themselves, distinct and separate from any other Grand Lodge government known to man. Their National Grand Body "claims and exercises masonic authority over these United States, with full power and authority to settle all masonic difficulties that may arise among the Grand Lodges of these States."

The original Charter, granted September 29, 1784, under

* See Appendix for extracts from this report.

which the successors of the persons named therein have claimed to act from April, 1787, to the year 1847, and which was the only plausible authority by which they could hope to be justified in their proceedings, was not only surrendered by operation of masonic law, June 18, 1827, by reason of the Declaration then made, but on the 11th of December, 1847, was actually in set form of words, and with premeditation, abandoned and surrendered, and if they now possess the parchment upon which it was written, it is kept only as a curious relic of the past, emasculated of its virility.

With a National Grand Lodge, State Grand Lodges, and subordinate Lodges, they have so complicated the primitive difficulty, that it will not be easy for them to escape from the triple bonds with which they have bound themselves, although many of them may be dissatisfied, some with their form of government, and some with their associates.

This is simply a question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, a question which was settled and determined by this Grand Lodge, September 17, 1797, when it incorporated into its Constitutions this Section : —

“The Grand Lodge will not hold communication with, or admit as visitors, any Masons, residing in this State, who hold authority under, and acknowledge the supremacy of, any foreign Grand Lodge.”

This provision, in some form of language, has existed in our Constitutions from 1797 to this day. It now stands in the following form : “No Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this Commonwealth under a Warrant granted by any foreign masonic power.”

This is, as I have said, simply a question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and we can consider it calmly and without prejudice.

The Institution of Freemasonry is universal. It stretches from East to West, from North to South, and embraces within itself the representatives of every branch of the human family. Its carefully-tyled doors swing open, not at the knock of every man,

but at the demand of every true and worthy man, duly accepted, whatever his religion, his race, or his country may be. This Grand Lodge stands upon the high vantage ground of this catholic society, and recognizes the great principles which must necessarily underlie an Institution which has a home on the continents and on the islands of the seas.

When that celebrated play of Terence, styled the "Self-Tormentor," was first introduced upon the Roman stage, before the great amphitheatre crowded with senators, knights, citizens, and men of rank, some of whom had been found worthy of a Roman triumph, and Chremes, in his reply to Menedemus, repeated the words, —

"Homo sum ; humani nihil a me alienum puto,"

"I am a man ; nothing which relates to man is alien to me,"

the vast assemblage rose up, impelled by a common sentiment, and rent the air with reiterated plaudits. The memory of that scene has not yet faded away. The words of Chremes have not yet ceased to reverberate. We bear upon the Masons' arms of Massachusetts, and have inscribed upon our Grand Lodge banner, the motto, —

"*Humani nihil alienum.*"

"Man everywhere our brother."

APPENDIX.

[Recorded Meetings of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge from 1776 to 1792.]

Dec. 27, 1776.	Sept. 1, 1780.	Jan. 30, 1784.	Dec. 7, 1787.
Feb. 14, 1777.	Sept. 22, "	Mar. 4, "	Feb. 22, 1788.
Mar. 7, "	Dec. 1, "	Mar. 5, "	Mar. 7, "
Mar. 8, "	Dec. 27, "	Mar. 15, "	June 6, "
June 24, "	Jan. 12, 1781.	Mar. 31, "	July 24, "
Sept. 5, "	Mar. 2, "	June 3, "	Sept. 5, "
Dec. 4, "	May 8, "	Sept. 2, "	Dec. 5, "
Mar. 7, 1778.	May 22, "	Dec. 2, "	Dec. 18, "

Since the Address was delivered the Grand Master has received a communication from R.W. Brother John Hervey, Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, which may be found in the Appendix.

Mar. 14, "	June 1, "	Jan. 19, 1785.	Jan. 7, 1789.
Mar. 30, "	Sept. 7, "	Mar. 3, "	Feb. 16, "
May 1, "	Nov. 8, "	April 28, "	Mar. 6, "
June 5, "	Dec. 7, "	June 2, "	Mar. 9, "
Sept. 4, "	Dec. 21, "	June 24, "	Mar. 10, "
Dec. 4, "	Mar. 17, 1782.	July 23, "	Mar. 30, "
Dec. 18, "	June 7, "	Sept. 29, "	June 4, "
Dec. 28, "	June 10, "	Dec. 1, "	June 24, "
Mar. 5, 1779.	June 24, "	Dec. 8, "	Sept. 3, "
Mar. 9, "	Sept. 6, "	Mar. 1, 1786.	Dec. 4, "
April 13, "	Sept. 30, "	June 2, "	Mar. 4, 1790.
April 30, "	Dec. 6, "	June 24, "	April 2, "
May 21, "	Dec. 24, "	Sept. 1, "	June 3, "
June 4, "	Jan. 3, 1783.	Nov. 3, "	June 10, "
Sept. 3, "	Mar. 7, "	Dec. 1, "	June 24, "
Oct. 6, "	June 6, "	Mar. 2, 1787.	Sept. —, "
Dec. 3, "	June 8, "	April 6, "	Dec. 8, "
Dec. 27, "	June 24, "	April 27, "	Mar. 1, 1791.
Jan. 25, 1780.	Sept. 5, "	June 1, "	June 2, "
Mar. 3, "	Oct. 3, "	June 24, "	Dec. 5, "
Mar. 17, "	Dec. 4, "	Sept. 7, "	Mar. 7, 1792.
June 2, "	Jan. 8, 1784.	Sept. 18, "	

Total number of Meetings, 119.

[Charters granted by the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," after its independence, from March 8, 1777, to December 8, 1792.]

Berkshire	Stockbridge, Mass.	Mar. 8, 1777.
Trinity	Lancaster, Mass.	Jan. 30, 1778.
United States	Danvers, Mass.	May 1, 1778.
Warren	Machias, Maine	Sept. 4, 1778.
Washington	Travelling Lodge, U. S. Army	Oct. 6, 1778.
Unity	Ipswich, Mass.	Mar. 9, 1779.
Essex	Salem, Mass.	Mar. 9, 1779.
Friendship	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 3, 1779.
Amity	Beverly, Mass.	Sept. 3, 1779.
Saint Patrick's	Portsmouth, N.H.	Mar. 7, 1780.
Wooster	Colchester, Conn.	Jan. 12, 1781.
Saint Paul	Litchfield, Conn.	May 22, 1781.
Vermont	Cornish, Vermont	Nov. 8, 1781.
Lodge in State of New York, on petition of John Copp & others,		Sept. 6, 1782.
King Hiram	Derby, Conn.	Jan. 8, 1783.
King Solomon	Charlestown, Mass.	Sept. 5, 1783.
Hampshire	Northampton, Mass.	Jan. 30, 1784.
Rising Sun	Keene, N.H.	Mar. 5, 1784.
Rising States	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 4, 1784.

North Star	Manchester, Vermont	Jan. 19, 1785.
Friendship	Williamstown, Mass.	July 23, 1785.
Columbian	Norwich, Conn.	July 23, 1785.
Frederick	Farmington, Conn.	Sept. 18, 1787.
The Faithful	Charlestown, N.H.	Feb. 22, 1788.
Dartmouth	Hanover, N.H.	Dec. 18, 1788.
Essex	Salem, Mass.	June 2, 1791.
Harmonic	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 8, 1792.

Total, 27 Lodges, — 13 in Massachusetts.

[Copy of the Charter of the African Lodge.]

Effingham, A.G.M. To all and every our Right Worshipful and loving Brethren, we, Thomas Howard, &c., &c., &c., Earl of Effingham, Lord How-
The seal of the
Grand Lodge of
Masons, London. ard, Acting Grand Master under the authority of His Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, &c., &c., &c., Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, sends Greeting :—

Know ye, that we, at the humble petition of our right trusty and well beloved brethren, Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson, and several other brethren residing in Boston, New England, in North America, do hereby constitute the said brethren into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title or denomination of the African Lodge, to be opened in Boston, aforesaid; and do further, at their said petition, hereby appoint the said Prince Hall to be Master, Boston Smith, Senior Warden, and Thomas Sanderson, Junior Warden, for opening the said Lodge, and for such further time only as shall be thought proper by the brethren thereof, it being our will that this our appointment of the above officers shall in no wise affect any future election of officers of the Lodge, but that such election shall be regulated agreeably to such By-Laws of the said Lodge as shall be consistent with the general laws of the society, contained in the Book of Constitutions; and we hereby will and require you, the said Prince Hall, to take special care that all and every the said brethren are, or have been, regularly made Masons, and that they do observe, perform, and keep all the rules and orders contained in the Book of Constitutions; and further, that you do, from time to time, cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose an account of your proceedings in the Lodge, together with all such rules, orders, and regulations as shall be made for the good government of the same; that in no wise you omit once in every year to send to us, our successors, Grand Masters, or to Rowland Holt, Esq., our Deputy Grand Master, for the time being, an account in writing of your said proceedings, and copies of all such rules, orders, and regulations as shall be made as aforesaid, together with a list of the members of the Lodge, and such a sum of money as may suit the circumstances of the Lodge and reasonably be expected towards the Grand Charity. Moreover, we hereby will and require you, the said Prince Hall, as soon as conveniently may be, to send an account in writing of what may be done by virtue of these presents.

Given at London, under our hand and seal of Masonry, this 29th day of September, A.L. 5784, A.D. 1784.

By the Grand Master's Command.

ROWLAND HOLT,

D.G.M.

Witness

WILLIAM WHITE,

Grand Secretary."

The "Massachusetts Centinal," printed at Boston, in its issue of May 2, 1787, has the following document:—

"AFRICAN LODGE, BOSTON, May 2, 1787.

"By Captain Scott,* from London, came the Charter, &c., which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Grand Lodge, have been graciously pleased to grant to the African Lodge, in Boston. As the brethren have a desire to acknowledge all favors shown them, they, in this public manner, return particular thanks to a certain member of the Fraternity who offered the so generous reward in this paper, some time since, for the Charter, supposed to be lost; and to assure him, though they doubt of his friendship, that he has made them many good friends."

(Signed)

"PRINCE HALL."

Extract from an Address of John V. De Grasse, before the "Prince Hall Grand Lodge," June 30, 1858: "Although, brethren, our Charter was granted in London, September 17, 1784, we did not receive it until April 29, 1787, through the neglect and almost culpable carelessness of Brother Gregory, who did not take it from the Office of the Grand Secretary where it had remained over two years." "On the 29th of April, the Charter and a beautiful bound book of the Constitutions were delivered to Prince Hall."

[Declaration of Independence published in a newspaper at Boston, June, 1827.]

AFRICAN LODGE, No. 459.

Greeting:

Be it known to all whom it may concern, That we, the Master, Wardens, and Members of the African Lodge, No. 459, City of Boston (Mass.), U. S. of America, hold in our possession a certain unlimited Charter, granted Sept. 29, A.L. 5784, A.D. 1784, by Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Acting Grand Master, under the authority of his Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, &c., &c., &c., Grand Master of the most ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons. Be it further known, that the Charter alluded to bears the seal of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at London, England, and was presented to our much esteemed and worthy brethren and predecessors, Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson,

* A previous issue of the same paper, of April 28, 1787, says, "Yesterday the ship Neptune, Captain Scott, arrived in forty days from London."

and several others, agreeably to a humble petition of theirs, sent in form to the above Grand Lodge. Be it remembered, that, according to correct information as regards this instrument and the manner in which it was given, it appears to have been confined exclusively to the Africans, and to certain conditions. Whether these conditions have been complied with by our ancestors, we are unable to say ; but we can add that, in consequence of the decease of the above-named Brother, the institution was for years unable to proceed, for the want of one to conduct its affairs agreeably to what is required in every regular and well-educated Lodge of Masons. It is now, however, with great pleasure we state that the present age has arrived to that degree of proficiency in the art, that we can at any time select from among us many whose capacity to govern enables them to preside with as much good order, dignity, and propriety, as any other Lodge within our knowledge. This fact can be proved by gentlemen of respectability, whose knowledge of Masonry would not be questioned by any one well acquainted with the art. Since the rise of the Lodge to this degree of proficiency, we concluded it was best and proper to make it known to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge from whence we derive our Charter, by sending written documents and monies, to fulfil the agreements of our ancestors, giving information of the low state to which it had fallen, its cause, &c., with its rise and progress ; and also soliciting further favors, whereby we might be placed on a different and better standing than we had heretofore. And notwithstanding this has long since been done, and more than sufficient time has elapsed for returns, yet we have never received a single line or reply from that Hon. Society. In consequence of that neglect, we have been at a stand what cause to pursue. Our remote situation prevents us from making any verbal communication whatever. Taking all these things into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that with what knowledge we possess of Masonry, and as people of color by ourselves, we are, and ought by rights, to be free and independent of other Lodges. We do, therefore, with this belief, publicly declare ourselves free and independent of any Lodge from this day, and that we will not be tributary, or be governed by any Lodge than that of our own. We agree solemnly to abide by all proper rules and regulations which govern the like Fraternity discountenancing all imposition to injure the Order, and to use all fair and honorable means to promote its prosperity, resting in full hope that this will enable us to transmit it in its purity to our posterity for their enjoyment.

Done at the Lodge, this, the 18th June, A.L. 5727, A.D. 1827.

In full testimony of what has been written, we here affix our names :

JOHN T. HILTON, *R.W.M.*
 THOMAS DALTON, *Sen. Ward.*
 LEWIS YORK, *Jun. Ward.*
 J. H. PURRON, *Secretary.*

[Letter from John Hervey, Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England.]

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W. C., 11th November, 1868.

DEAR SIR AND R.W. BROTHER,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th ult., making enquiries respecting a Warrant granted in 1784, to a certain

"Prince Hall." I have caused a most diligent search to be made in our books here, and the only reference I can find is in the Calendar for 1785, when a Lodge appears to have been working under the English Constitution, at Boston, under the No., 459, and called the "African Lodge." It afterwards became 370, and, I presume, had ceased working, as at the Union, in 1813, it was removed from the list.

To reply to your questions categorically : —

1st. I can find no record in 1775, of any Dispensation; but as the G. L. books were not then kept, as they are now, with accuracy, such may, nevertheless, have existed.

2d. It was struck off the list in 1813, but I can find no trace of any return having been made, and consequently imagine it must have ceased working long before, although retained on the list.

3d. I should say most decidedly, that the said "Prince Hall" was never appointed D.G.M., or had power to grant Warrants for the establishment of Lodges in your country. Henry Price, of Boston, was P.G.M. for America from (1775 to 1804), after which year his name disappears from the lists.

It is quite clear that the Lodge referred to is not working under the English Constitutions, and that the parties holding the Warrant can have no right to it, and are not a regular Lodge, unless empowered to meet under your Constitutions.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours, truly and fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY,
Grand Secretary.

CHARLES W. MOORE, Esq.,
Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

[Extract from the Report of James Herring, Grand Secretary, to the Grand Lodge of New York, June 2, 1846.]

The undersigned, having requested the R.W. Charles W. Moore, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to endeavor to see the Charter of the so-called African Lodge, of Boston, and, if possible, obtain a copy thereof, begs leave to incorporate the following extract from Br. Moore's letter, dated July 26, 1845:—

"I called, agreeably to your request, on Mr. Hilton—who, I believe, is the Master of the African Lodge, in this city—stated to him the object of my visit, and asked permission to see the Charter of his Lodge. He informed me that there was a difficulty between his and Boyer Lodge, of long standing; that they had nothing to do with that Lodge, nor would they have, until the difference referred to was settled. He further stated, that they were entirely independent of the *white* Lodges; asked no favors of them; and *would have nothing to do with them*; nor would they admit a *white* Mason, if he should present himself as a visitor. In the course of his conversation, he distinctly said, that he had been '*told by them people*' (meaning Boyer Lodge) to have no communication with anybody on the subject of their recognition by the Grand Lodge of New York. *He also positively and repeatedly refused*

to allow me to see the Charter of his Lodge, or to give me any information in relation to its history or present existence. It is proper for me to add, that my conversation with him was kind and gentle. I explicitly stated to him that I did not call *officially*, but as a friend, and at your request, with a view to ascertain whether Boyer Lodge was a regular constituted Lodge, such as the Grand Lodge of New York could recognize

"The African Lodge has never been recognized by the Grand Lodge of this Commonwealth. Applications have several times been made by its members for admission to our Lodges, but they have generally, if not always, been refused. Mr. Hilton stated to me that he had once, through the influence of a friend, gained admission into one of our out-of-town Lodges. If so, the Brother who introduced him laid himself open to censure, and would have been dealt with, had the circumstance come to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge. That the course of our Grand Lodge, in reference to the African Lodge, is not the result of prejudice, it is only necessary for me to say, that, within the last month, a colored Brother from England has visited, and been kindly received, in one of our city Lodges.

"Such is the state of the case, so far as I am able to communicate it. The argument does not belong to me; but you will permit me to inquire, whether your Grand Lodge is prepared to recognize any real or pretended Lodge, existing within another jurisdiction, before it has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction? Again,—does your Grand Lodge allow other Grand Lodges to establish Lodges within its jurisdiction? and is it ready to recognize Lodges so established?"

These three questions have been, by repeated decisions of this Grand Lodge, answered in the negative; and, according to the *treaty stipulations* entered into by this and other Grand Lodges of this continent, soon after the revolution, and the uniform resistance of any encroachment upon the sole jurisdiction of the several Grand Lodges down to the present time, these questions *can* be answered *only* in the negative.

The undersigned would further state, that the legality of the Body, called Boyer Lodge, No. 1, has been already twice reported on by Committees of this Grand Lodge,—on the 3d of March, 1812, and on the 4th of March, 1829. In the latter report, the main facts were correctly stated and able arguments sustained, and the conclusion drawn, that Boyer Lodge, No. 1, can be regarded only as a clandestine Lodge. The undersigned can arrive only at the same conclusion, it being established beyond doubt, that the African Lodge, at Boston, was illegally established by the Grand Lodge of England, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; that its name has been long stricken from the roll of the Grand Lodge of England; that its assumed authority to grant Warrants was unmasonic and fraudulent; and further, that the statement contained in the memorial of said Boyer Lodge, that it has been "regularly and legally constituted and installed as a Master Masons' Lodge, with a legal Warrant or Charter," is totally unfounded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HERRING,
Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1846.

In June, 1855, one Peter G. Smith, of Montpelier, Vermont, visited Boston, and "joined a Lodge of Masons." Upon returning to Montpelier, he attempted to visit a regular Lodge, but was refused admission. Mr. Smith then wrote to Boston, and received the following reply :—

" NO. 60 SOUTHAC STREET, BOSTON, September 6, 1855."

"PETER G. SMITH, Esq."

"MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Yours, bearing date August 14, came duly to hand. You say that the Grand Master of Vermont says that the colored Masons had their Charter taken from them, and that they are now working without a Charter. We reply that the charge is no doubt innocent, but it is nevertheless false from beginning to end. The original Charter is now in our possession, and always has been, and we worked under it until some time after the war between this country and Great Britain, when the colored Masons held a Convention, and declared themselves independent, the same as the whites had already done before. This was done on account of the difficulties of making the returns to the mother country. There has always been the best feelings, and our brethren all visit the Lodges, not only in England, *but in all parts of the world.*

"If the Grand Master of Vermont wishes any more light, we are prepared to give it to him; or, if he has a curiosity, he can see the original Charter.

"Yours fraternally,

"J. S. ROCK,

"Corresponding Grand Secretary of Prince Hall Grand Lodge."

[To this letter Phillip C. Tucker, Grand Master of Vermont, replied in a communication to Peter G. Smith, as follows :—]

"VERGENNES, Sept. 22, 1855.

"MR PETER G. SMITH, MONTPELIER.

"SIR,—I received yours of yesterday, enclosing a letter to you from Mr. J. S. Rock of Boston, this morning.

"As to the Lodge of colored men existing in Boston, calling itself "Prince Hall Grand Lodge," and such Lodges as acknowledge its jurisdiction, I have to say that my understanding on the subject is this :—

"I suppose it to be true that, on the 20th day of September, 1784, a Charter for a Masters' Lodge was granted to Prince Hall and others, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, and that the Lodge then chartered bore the name of 'African Lodge, No. 459,' and was located at Boston. If any other Charter was ever granted, at any other time, by the Grand Lodge of England, or any other Grand Lodge, to the colored persons of that city, it has never come to my knowledge.

"I suppose it to be also true that African Lodge, No. 459, did not continue its connection for many years with the Grand Lodge of England, and that its registration was stricken from the rolls of that Grand Lodge more than fifty years ago.

"I suppose it further to be true that this Lodge, No. 459, and all others which have originated from it, have always held themselves aloof, and have always refused to acknowledge any allegiance to the Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"I also further suppose it to be true that, on the 18th day of June, 1827, this same Lodge, No. 459, issued a Declaration, and had it published in some of the Boston papers, signed by John T. Hilton, Thomas Dalton, Lewis York, jr., and J. H. Purron (claiming to be Master, Wardens, and Secretary thereof), which Declaration contained the following language: 'We publicly declare ourselves free and independent of any Lodge from this day, and we will not be tributary, or governed by any Lodge than that of our own.'

"And I still further suppose it to be true that, in the month of July, 1845, R.W. Charles W. Moore, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, had a personal interview with Mr. Hilton, then Master of this said Lodge, No. 459, at which interview Mr. Hilton said, that they (the members of said Lodge) were 'entirely independent of all white Bodies, asked no favors of them, and would have nothing to do with them; nor would they admit a white Mason, if he should present himself as a visitor.'

"All these things are of record, and cannot, I think, be denied in any quarter. From them I form the following opinions:—

"*First.* Even if a Charter for a subordinate Lodge, to be located within the United States, could be lawfully granted by the Grand Lodge of England, after the close of the American Revolution, and if such Charter could be lawfully recognized by the American Lodges, its vitality would necessarily expire when the grantor substantially revoked the grant by striking it from its records, and thus disavowing all connection with the grantee.

"*Second.* That the mere retention of a Charter, after its legal revocation, cannot preserve or retain any right, power, or authority in the original grantees or their successors, where the right to revoke is reserved, as it always is in all Grand Lodges, in the grantor.

"*Third.* Even if African Lodge, No. 459, had a lawful masonic existence June 18, 1827, the Declaration of that date was both unmasonic and revolutionary, and placed that Body as effectually beyond recognition by either the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts or any other Grand Lodge in the United States, as was the French Lodge of Virginia, or the German Lodges of New York.

"*Fourth.* Had African Lodge, No. 459, been in all things a lawful Lodge, after the declaration of its first officer, of July, 1845, that 'it would not admit a white Mason if he should present himself as a visitor,' it would have been both humiliating and degrading to have allowed the doors of the white Lodges to stand open for a reciprocity of courtesies which were thus gratuitously and roughly declared inadmissible, in advance of any request, offer, or wish to establish them.

"I have the highest masonic authority in Massachusetts for denying that 'the brethren' of the Lodge in question 'all visit the Lodges,' so far as the Lodges of Massachusetts are concerned. A Past Grand Master of the Grand

Lodge of that Commonwealth, writing at Boston, in 1848, says: "There are no Lodges of colored Masons in this city or any other part of the United States that are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, or, to our knowledge, by any other regularly-constituted Grand Lodge in this country. It (the African Lodge) was never recognized by the Grand Lodge of this State, nor has there been any masonic intercourse between the two Bodies."

"The same Brother, writing at the same place, in 1846, says, in referring to that Lodge: "Applications have several times been made by its members for admission to our Lodges, but they have generally, if not always, been refused.' Again he says, 'That the course of our Grand Lodge in reference to African Lodge is not the result of prejudice, it is only necessary for me to say that, within the last month, a colored Brother from England has visited, and been kindly received in one of our city Lodges.'

"I believe I am correct in stating that the two following propositions are recognized as sound masonic law in this country:—

"*First.* That no Grand Lodge of any State can regularly recognize a subordinate Lodge existing in another State, or its members, until such subordinate Lodge is recognized by the Grand Lodge of the State in which it exists.

"*Second.* That no Grand Lodge, either in these United States, or any other country, can legally establish a subordinate Lodge in any other State where a regularly-constituted Grand Lodge exists.

"From these views you will readily perceive why the Masonry of the United States does not and cannot either recognize 'Prince Hall Grand Lodge,' or its subordinates, or their members, as regular. To our understanding, the whole of these organizations are irregular and unmasonic, and exist adverse to masonic regulations and law. If, as Mr. Rock asserts, members of these Bodies are admitted to 'visit Lodges in England and all parts of the world,' that admission probably arises from the fact that the history and masonic positions of these Bodies are not so well understood elsewhere as they are in the United States.

"Mr. Rock expresses an inclination to 'give the Grand Master of Vermont more light' on this subject. As he signed himself 'Corresponding Secretary of Prince Hall Grand Lodge,' I suppose him to possess all the 'light' which the subject has in it; and whatever that light may be able to reflect upon me of the truth of the past or the present, will always receive the respectful attention it may deserve from

Your humble serv't,

PHILIP C. TUCKER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

[Communication from the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England.]

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C., May 5, 1870.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Esq., *Most Worshipful Grand Master of Massachusetts.*

M.W. SIR AND BROTHER, — I would have replied earlier to your esteemed letter of the 12th March, had not the information you required necessitated a

longer search than could be prosecuted at the moment. I regret that I can now afford so little information, as our records, excepting as to the proceedings of our own Grand Lodge, were not then kept in the accurate manner as is now the general practice.

As you are already aware, the Warrant for the African Lodge was granted in 1784, and was numbered 459; but the fee for the Warrant, £4 4s., does not appear in our Grand Lodge accounts until the 4th April, 1787. The following remittances were received for the Charity Fund from the African Lodge, viz. :—

November 25, 1789	£2 2s. 11d.
April 18, 1792	1 1 0
November 27, 1793	1 5 6
November 22, 1797	1 5 0

In 1793, its number was altered to 370, and continued so numbered in our Calendar until 1812, when, on the re-numbering consequent on the union of the two Grand Lodges, the African Lodge was omitted.

I send you enclosed a verbatim copy of all the documents I can discover relating to the Lodge; but the petition for the Lodge is not forthcoming, Should any other documents present themselves, which is somewhat unlikely, I will send you copies, and have the honor to remain, M.W. Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY,
Grand Secretary.

[Copies referred to in the above letter.]

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR,— We now send you an account of the Lodges preceding since we sent our last, which was in August last, together with ten Dollars for the Fund of the Grand Charity, by Captain Scoot, which he saith he hath delivered to the Grand Secretary, but he hath no Receipt with him for the money, We have initiated into the Lodge this year Samevel Beean, a Blackeman, and the Reverend Mr. John Merrand, a black Minister from home, but last from Beech Town in Nova Scotia. We shall make a collection on St. John's Day next, which we shall send by the first carrier hand; the Lodge in general behaves veriwel in there Station, so that there no just complaints made against them. I hope I may all ways have the pleasure of sending a good account of the African Lodge. After whiching all Happiness to our Royal Grand Master, and all the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, I beg leave to subscribe myself your most obedient humble servant and Brother,

PRINCE HALL.

BOSTON, June 4, 1789.

BOSTON, November 9. 1789.

To the Most Worshipful WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., G.S.

DEAR SIR,— These comes to acquaint you that we have sent sundrey letters to our Right Worshipfull Rowland Holt, Esq., and to your Worship, according to my order in the charter; and which those we sent you dated

August 2, 1788, we sent Ten Dollers for the Grand Charity, but have not had a anser wether you had Received them or not, and the Lodge is uncasey with me on that account, as I paid the money to Mr. Bengmen Greene, Jun., one of Captain James Scotts Merchents, and received his recepte for the money to be sent to him whith the Letters for you, as I did not now were to derecte them to you, and if you received them that must be the Reason: therefore, Sir, be so good when you send an ansear to this you would send me some word were to derect them, that you may have them, which we hope will be by the Berrer hearof. I have sent you a sermon, preched on St. Johns Day by our Brother John Marrant,† for our Grand Master, and another for you, which I hope you will receive Our Brother Sanderson is Dead. All the rest of our Br are in health. So no at pesent. But must bege leve to subscribe myself your vere humble servent and Br.

PRINCE HALL.

To the Right Worshipful, The Grand Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of England.

We your Petitioners, Sampson H. Moody, Peter Howard, Abraham C. Derendemed, John I. Hilton, James Jackson, Zadock Lew, Samuel G. Gardner, Richard Potter, Lewis Walker, and other Companions Who have been regularly Exalted to the Sublime Degree of Royal Arch Masons,

SEND GREETING :

Our worthy and well beloved Brethren Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson, and several Brethren having obtained a Warrant from your Honourable Body, on September 29, 1784 A.D., A.L. 5784, when, under the Government of Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Lord Howard, &c., &c., &c., acting Grand Master Under the authority of His Royal Highness Henry Fredrick, Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

This Warrant allowing us to confer but the three Degrees, and Finding it injurious for the benefit of our Body by having no legal authority to confer the other four degrees. And understanding that the seven degrees is given under the Warrent from the Grand Lodge, we, therefore, humbly solicit the Renual of our Charter to ourtherise us Legally to confer the same, as we are now getting in a flourishing condition. It is with regret we communicate to you that, from the Decease of our Well Beloved Brethren who obtain'd the Warrent we have not been able for several years to transmit Monies and hold a regulr Communication; but, as we are now permanently Established to work conformable to our Warrent and Book of Constitutions. We will send the monies as far as circumstances will admit, together with the money, for a new Warrant, Should your Honourable Body think us worthy to receive the same. We remain, Right Worshipfull and Most Worshipfull Bretheren.

With all Due Respect, Yours fraternally,

(Signed)

SAMSON H. MOODY, W.M.

PETER HOWARD, S.W.

C. A. DERANDAMIE, J.W.

† He was made in March last.

Given under our hands at Boston, in the year of our Lord 1824, January 5th (5824).

WILLIAM J. CHAMPNEY, *Secretary*.

On motion of R.W. Br. Charles Levi Woodbury, the Address was referred to a committee consisting of R.W. Brothers Charles Levi Woodbury, John T. Heard, and Charles W. Moore, with authority to print the same.

The committee to whom was referred the complaint of Br. Henry Crippen of Franklin Lodge, made the following report, which was accepted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, March 9, 1870.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

The committee to whom was referred the complaint of Br. Henry Crippen, respectfully report : That the name of Brother Crippen was neither upon the original petition for, or Charter of, Franklin Lodge, which was destroyed by conflagration, and consider that his complaint is made without just cause.

GEORGE E. STACY.

E. A. WADLEIGH.

The committee on the communication from the Grand Orient of Italy, was granted further time.

The committee to whom was referred the amendment to Part I., Article 3, Section 1, of the Grand Constitutions, made the following report, which was accepted : —

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
BOSTON, March 9, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the amendment to the Constitutions, proposed at the Annual Communication in December last by Br. N. T. Merritt, respectfully report : —

That the object of said amendment was to discontinue the holding of Quarterly Communications of this Grand Lodge, and

authorize the holding of only one Stated Communication in each year.

This practice has been adopted in some of the larger States, where the population is much scattered, and consists principally of farmers, or in which the place of meeting was difficult of access. In such cases it has been found expedient to assemble annually, at some convenient season, and hold a session of several days. No such reasons exist in this State. The place of meeting is easily reached from almost any part of the Commonwealth, and the occupations of our members are so various that few would find it inconvenient to attend at any particular season. To most of them it would be much less troublesome and expensive to visit Boston four times a year and return home the same day, than it would be to come only once, and remain several days.

Furthermore, our present practice tends to the diffusion of masonic information more frequently and rapidly than the one proposed. Now, all the brethren can be advised of what is doing or proposed in Masonry at short intervals, and can exercise a corresponding control. In the other case, our affairs must be left more to the management of individual officers.

The present system was copied from the Grand Lodge of England, is still in use there, and always has been in this Commonwealth; to change it would be like breaking down the ancient landmarks.

Your committee recommend that the proposed amendment be rejected.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. DAME,

SERENO D. NICKERSON,

Majority of Committee.

The same committee to whom was referred the amendments to Part I., Article 8, Section 9, and Part III., Article 1, Section 1, of the Grand Constitutions, made the following report, which was accepted: —

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
BOSTON, March 9, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the amendments to the Constitutions, proposed at the Annual Communication in December last, by the Committee on the Records of the Grand Lodge, respectfully report: That they have duly considered both of said amendments, and heartily recommend their adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. DANE.

N. T. MERRITT.

SERENO D. NICKERSON.

The amendment to Part I., Article 8, Section 9, as follows, "He shall also be the custodian of the original record books of the Grand Lodge, receiving from the Recording Grand Secretary each volume, as soon as completed, and keep the same in some secure place, to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge," was then adopted, two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

The amendment to Part III., Article 1, Section 1, as follows, "They shall also, annually in November, examine the Records of the Recording Grand Secretary, see that they are properly kept and accurately transcribed, and report thereon at the Annual Communication," was adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The committee to whom was referred the communications from the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, made the following report, which was accepted:—

SUPREME GRAND LODGES OF CANADA AND QUEBEC.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and other papers emanating from parties assuming to be the Grand Lodge of Quebec, report,—

That prior to the late acts of the Parliament creating the new organization of British Provinces, called the Dominion of Canada, the Grand Lodge of Canada was the recognized Orient of the Province geographically composed of Upper and Lower Canada. These acts abolished that Province of Canada, and formed from its territory two political Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, which, together with the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were included in the new federate "Dominion." A portion of the Lodges in the Province of Quebec, in the month of October last, undertook to set up a Grand Lodge for the Province of Quebec against the will of the "Grand Lodge of Canada," and this Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is now called upon, by each party in the controversy, to express its views of the legality of their status in the dispute. The precedents already established by this Grand Lodge as its rules for eliminating the way of justice in such controversies, are entirely applicable to the case before us, without seeking for any new light.

The new political confederation, called the Dominion of Canada, includes within its limits two Provinces which never appertained to the Grand Lodge of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and each of whom have now an independent Grand Lodge, recognized here and in the "Dominion." The accidental similarity in name of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada with that of the new political "Dominion" should not create any confusion as to the extent of its jurisdiction, nor does it furnish any ground to enlarge its powers. The Territories of Ontario and Quebec were both in its jurisdiction, and directly represented in its organization, at the time of their political separation from each other. All the Lodges of Ontario, and a large number of those of Quebec, still adhere to this joint organization, while a considerable and respectable fraction of the Quebec Lodges have undertaken to separate and form a new Grand Lodge. The situation seems analogous to the first effort to establish a Grand Lodge in Nova Scotia by a part of the Lodges there, while the greater part still adhered to the mother Grand Lodge in Great Britain.

Massachusetts then said that she regarded the situation of Nova Scotia politically to be such as would justify the Masons there in setting up an independent Grand Lodge whenever they could with substantial unanimity agree to such a step, but that she would not countenance a premature step towards this end by a part only of Lodges in the Provinces, thereby producing the internal separation and discord consequent on a divided allegiance and a divided authority; she therefore advised the separationists to abide in their old allegiance until the substantial masonic unity of the Province could be secured in behalf of independence, and declined to give a premature recognition whose effect would evidently rather increase strife and discord among the Masons of the Province than tend to unity and peace. The decision of this Grand Lodge had a happy effect; and the Fraternity, following the wisdom of the advice, in a spirit of unity, in a short time afterwards were enabled, both there and in New Brunswick, to organize independent Grand Lodges which included their entire Fraternities, establish masonic unity at home, and win the free consent of the mother Grand Lodges, from whose loins they had sprung into existence. In a similar spirit we had previously treated the efforts of the Canadian Freemasons to establish the independent organization known as the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The circumstances of the present case cannot be distinguished from those we have referred to; our conduct should therefore be governed by the same rule we then adopted, and we ought to withhold our recognition of an independent Grand Lodge in Quebec until it shall appear that the unity of the Craft in that Province will be preserved and promoted by such a recognition of the principle of self-government, applied to an independent political territory, which we assume Quebec to have the right to become, on the like grounds that influenced us to acknowledge heretofore the Grand Lodges of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Your committee report that a doubt exists as to the exact number of Lodges in Quebec which have adhered to the newly

proposed Grand Lodge, and as to those who continue in subordination to the Grand Lodge of Canada; while the latter claims that fourteen out of thirty-two of their Lodges in Quebec still adhere to it, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at a later date, claim that twenty-five of them have entered into the new organization. Your committee, in the present aspect of this unfortunate conflict, see no reason for any action of this Grand Lodge on the subject.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE.

The committee on the Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, made the following report, which was accepted, and recommendations adopted:—

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
BOSTON, March 9, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters for the last year, find that seldom, if ever before in the history of the Grand Lodge, has a similar duty been assigned to a committee; therefore, it first seemed necessary to ascertain the object of such a reference at the present time.

The Reports are similar to those of preceding years, so far as they appear in print, but the manuscripts containing answers to certain inquiries of the M.W. Grand Master, and reported by him to the Grand Lodge at a meeting December 8, 1869 (pages 113 and 114 of the printed Proceedings for 1869), give a very full statement of the conditions of the Lodges throughout the Commonwealth.

Considering it our duty to thoroughly examine the Reports, and particularly the answers to the inquiries referred to, by the light of our Constitutions and General Regulations, together with the ancient landmarks of the Craft, and comment thereon, we submit the following report:—

We find that most of the Deputies gave full and complete

answers to all the inquiries so far as it was in their power to obtain the necessary facts. In most instances where there appeared any deviation from established usage, the Deputies report a commendable desire on the part of the Lodges to be set right, but with this we have not so much to do, under our view of the subject submitted, as with the fact that deviations exist.

We assume that the Grand Lodge has all the powers vested in it by the Grand Constitutions, Article 4 of Part I., and which were under consideration, and the subject matter of a report made by a very able committee, to this Grand Lodge, May 17, 1844; said committee grew out of the action of Massachusetts Lodge of Boston expressing disapprobation of the new Constitutions, and was appointed under the following vote:—

“Voted, That a Committee be appointed to examine the Constitutions and Regulations, and ascertain if there be anything in them inconsistent with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft, or anything that conflicts with the rights and privileges of the subordinate Lodges.”

The conclusions of that committee, sufficient for our purpose, are in the following words:—

“On a careful comparison of the Constitutions and Regulations recently adopted by our Grand Lodge, with all prior provisions on the same subject, the committee are satisfied that they are not inconsistent with the ancient usages of the Craft. But, on the contrary, they are in strict conformity to them; and that they do not, in any point, conflict with the rights and privileges of subordinate Lodges. In the whole code there appears not a single provision that is anything more than a new declaration of settled principles, to be found in the old Ordinances, Rules, and Regulations.”

The present Constitutions and Regulations are substantially the same as then reported upon.

We believe the M.W. Grand Master to be the Executive Officer of the Grand Lodge, and the proper person to strictly enforce all its ordinances, and where there appears a violation of any *clearly defined* regulation, his call for strict conformity should be immediate.

Having thus defined our basis of action, we will proceed with our examination, dividing our work into three classes, viz. : —

First. Statistical information, much needed, and a legitimate subject for Grand Lodge inquiry, although perhaps not laid down in any regulations.

Second. The “Common Law” of Masonry, or Ancient Landmarks, sometimes called, which are traditionary, and well understood.

Third. The *written law* or Constitution, which all who desire can read.

I. STATISTICAL INFORMATION, ETC.

Under this head we classify the inquiries numbered 1, 5, 11, and 13, and find the reports thereon full and explicit. The financial affairs of most of the Lodges are very satisfactory, but there are a few which are in the same unfortunate condition as the Grand Lodge, viz., in debt, and some without any apparent good cause. We cannot approve of placing a Lodge in debt, except for very urgent reasons ; in fact, there can hardly be any good reason given for a debt of a subordinate Lodge ; for if there is a proper masonic interest among the members, a *needed* call for money would be met by them as individuals.

The attendance of non-affiliated brethren in our Lodges, seems to be entirely abandoned, under the regulations of the Grand Lodge, requiring twenty-five cents for each attendance, or else there is a sad negligence on the part of the officers of Lodges in making collections. It seems hardly possible, with our many Lodges, and the large number of non-affiliated known to be among us, that a year could pass without some brethren of that class visiting.

Most of the Lodges keep their records in the form described by the M.W. Grand Master, recording the names of the brethren filling the several stations at each meeting, and those who are lax in this respect should immediately conform ; this system of keeping the records is important, as showing that the Lodge was properly organized for transacting business.

The number of brethren present on the occasion of official visits, is reported by all the Deputies, and some give other facts of importance. The attendance at official visits is usually larger than the average attendance during the season, and does not give a fair idea of the masonic interest throughout the State. In order to obtain a correct estimate of the attendance and general condition of the Lodges, the statistical information should be uniform throughout the Jurisdiction, continued in the same form, and printed each year with the Proceedings. We suggest, as simple and comprehensive, the following :

Whole number of members.					
"	"	"	initiates.		
"	"	"	rejections.		
"	"	"	meetings during the year.		
Average attendance of members at each meeting.					
"	"	"	visitors	"	"

We presume that most of the Lodges have a register in the ante-room, in which every Brother is expected to record his name before entering the Lodge, and if it was understood that the Grand Lodge would annually publish the average attendance in each Lodge during the year, a strong effort would undoubtedly be made on the part of the proper officials to have the register correctly kept.

II. THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS OR "COMMON LAW."

Under this head we classify the inquiries numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12.

Most of these inquiries touch upon the necessary material for, and customs in, conferring the Degrees as required by our Ritual, and any deviation is clearly within the province of the M.W. Grand Master to correct. Many of the Lodges have not a proper idea of what is meant by being "securely tyled," judging from an inspection of the reports; some lack the representations of the three lesser lights, and many are without a Master's Carpet.

The Deacons' and Stewards' Rods seem to vary with the fancy of the individuals who purchased them, and range from plain painted black and white to the choicest of solid woods. In all these matters we recommend a uniformity, and conformity to ancient custom, as soon as possible.

The Work is generally reported in accordance with Grand Lodge requirements.

The manner of examining visitors has not received much comment, probably from the fact that the Deputies have but little chance to know anything about it except in the Lodges with which they are affiliated.

The answers to the remainder of the inquiries, and some parts of the reports not based upon the inquiries, come under the head of—

III. THE WRITTEN LAW OR CONSTITUTION.

In order to make our comments clear, we copy some of the inquiries, —

“Are the By-Laws approved by the Grand Lodge, and properly attested by the Grand Secretary?”

The answers to this show that very many of the By-Laws are approved by the Grand Master. It has been the custom, for some years past, to submit By-Laws to the M.W. Grand Master for approval, but we are convinced that it is the province of the Grand Lodge only to approve. The power to issue Dispensations for holding Lodges is given to the Grand Master by Part III., Article 2, Section 1 of our Constitutions, but Section 2 of the same Article provides, —

“Every Dispensation shall be returned to the Grand Lodge at the expiration of one year from the date thereof, together with an attested transcript of all the Proceedings and the By-Laws of the Lodge working under the same. If these be approved by the Grand Lodge, a Charter of Constitution may be issued,” &c.

Here we find that the power of the Grand Master over the Lodge terminates with the surrender of the Dispensation, and the Grand Lodge assumes the control. As this is the only clause touching the approval of By-Laws of subordinate Lodges, we conclude that all amendments to By-Laws should be submitted to the Grand Lodge for approval, the same as the first draft. The Recording Grand Secretary is entrusted with the seal of the Grand Lodge, and is the only person authorized to use it, and attest, "by order of the Grand Master," any action of the Grand Lodge. We therefore recommend that all By-Laws not properly approved and attested be at once sent to the Grand Lodge for examination.

In relation to the rule regarding the entering and leaving the Lodge without the permission of the Worshipful Master, your committee would say that they cannot find the rule in the printed Constitutions of this Grand Lodge, as applied to subordinate Lodges, although it is applied to the Grand Lodge, as found in Part VI., Rules 1 and 18. We believe that the By-Laws of most Lodges recognize the rule, and we are confident that if there is not found in the Grand Constitutions or the By-Laws any such rule, yet it is *ancient custom*; though, judging from the reports, most of the Lodges regard it in the language of the "melancholy Dane," "more honored in the breach than the observance." A strict observance of the rule would be likely to lead to a more prompt and long-continued attendance at our meetings.

"Has any Lodge appeared in public procession during the year, and if so, upon what occasion, and was your Dispensation obtained therefor?"

The general answers to this are summed up in the following extract from one of the reports: "No Lodge in this District has appeared in public procession, except to attend the funeral of a deceased member."

Only one of the Deputies seems to intimate that a Dispensation ought to be obtained for a funeral procession, and we understand that the general custom in this Jurisdiction has been to attend funerals without asking a Dispensation. Part V., Section 6, of the

Grand Constitutions is as follows : " No Lodge shall form a public procession without permission from the Grand Master (or, in his absence, the Deputy Grand Master), or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose District it is located ;" and, in the opinion of your committee, a Lodge cannot attend a funeral wearing the insignia of Masoury without forming a public procession as intended by this Section, and consequently if without a Dispensation, is acting in violation of the Constitutions. In support of our position we cite from the Grand Lodge of England : —

At a meeting held November, 29, 1754, " it was resolved, and ordered to be entered as a standing *Regulation* of this Society, That if any *Mason* shall, without the Special Licence of the Grand Master, or his Deputy for the time being, attend as a *Mason*, clothed in any of the Jewels or Clothing of the *Craft*, at any Funeral or Funeral Procession, he shall not only be for ever incapable of being an Officer of a Lodge, but even of Tyling, or attending on a Lodge, or partaking of the *General Charity*, if he shall come to want it," and from our own Grand Lodge, at a meeting December 8, 1806, Isaiah Thomas, P.G.M., in behalf of a Committee "to define the office and authority of District Deputy Grand Masters," reported as follows : " Lodges at a distance of 12 miles from the residence of the *M. W. Grand Master* and *R. W. Deputy Grand Master*, are to apply to the District Deputy Grand Master of their respective Districts for permission to bury a deceased brother in Masonic form, and permission in writing may be given when necessary in the opinion of said District Deputy Grand Master."

Interpreting our present Constitutions by this light from the past, we recommend that all Lodges be notified to conform to Part V., Article 6, and obtain a Dispensation before forming a public procession for any purpose.

"Have the Officers of Lodges the Collars required by the Constitutions, and if not, in what manner are the Jewels suspended and worn ?"

Here we find a diversity of custom, where there should be entire uniformity. Some of the officers wear their Jewels attached by a pin to the coat, some suspended by a ribbon about the neck, some by metal chains similar to those worn by officers of the Grand Lodge, but the majority seem to have the collars

prescribed by the Constitutions. In Part III, Article 7, Section 8, of the Grand Constitutions, we read, —

“An officer of a subordinate Lodge should wear a blue sash, a blue velvet collar trimmed with silver lace, and a silver jewel. The jewels of a subordinate Lodge shall be,” &c.

The provision for collars is not in such positive language as that in relation to jewels. “The jewels *shall* be,” &c., and we have no doubt they are always in the form prescribed by the Constitutions, because the language seems imperative. “An officer *should* wear a blue sash, a blue velvet collar,” &c., perhaps does not convey that sense of obligation necessary for strict enforcement. We all know that the “blue sash” is not *now* worn, although it is as much a constitutional requirement as a “blue velvet collar.”

Without saying that *collars and sashes are absolutely required* by our Constitutions, we are of the opinion that a proper construction of the language clearly demands that if *any* collars are worn, they should be such and such only as are therein defined. Several amendments to Article 7 seem necessary, for what we have said about sashes and collars, applies with equal force to *aprons*, as we have no doubt that the styles of aprons throughout the Jurisdiction vary as much as the manner of wearing jewels.

This completes our comments on such portions of the reports as are based upon the M.W. Grand Master's inquiries. A few other matters require brief attention.

The Deputy of the Tenth District authorized a portion of his visits to be made by Proxies, and has neglected to send in full Reports of said Proxies, an omission of slight importance, yet worthy of notice, as establishing a precedent.

Some of the Deputies allude to the examination of candidates, in open Lodge, for advancement to the Second or Third Degree. This custom is highly commendable, and should be recommended to every Lodge, for thereby the brethren present have satisfactory evidence of the “suitable proficiency” demanded by our ritual.

The Deputy of the Fourth District offers an excellent suggestion, which we should be glad to see incorporated into our Constitutions, viz. : " That a non-resident petitioner should obtain the consent of the Deputy of the District," in addition to the present required recommendation from the Lodge nearest his place of residence, " of six members, of whom the Master and Wardens shall be three. " And here we would call the attention of the brethren to the word used in the Grand Constitutions : it is a *recommendation*, and not simply the consent of the Lodge to waive jurisdiction. If, in addition to this recommendation, the matter should be put into the hands of the District Deputy for approval, the chances for improper influence in recommending, and the rights of a Brother objecting, could both be considered without prejudice, and might tend to promote harmony among the Craft.

By the Report of the Deputy for the Tenth District, it appears that a large meeting of the brethren of the District was held at Northampton, October 28, and he says : —

"The Degrees were conferred by the following Lodges : The first, by Chicopee Lodge, of Chicopee ; the second, by Roswell Lee Lodge, of Springfield ; the third, by Jerusalem Lodge, of Northampton,—each Lodge performing the work assigned, to the acceptance of all present."

The Junior Grand Lecturer reports nearly the same thing, and recommends similar meetings in every District of the State ; a very wise recommendation, and one that, if followed out, would undoubtedly be productive of much good.

There is one objection to the report of this meeting by the R.W. District Deputy, and which, we presume, is rather from the manner of stating, than from the fact itself. He says, certain Lodges conferred the First and Second Degrees in Northampton, while those Lodges hailed from other towns. This is in direct violation of Part IV., Article 1, Section 5, of the Grand Constitutions, which reads, —

'Nor shall any Lodge hold meetings, unless authorized by the Grand Master, in any place other than the one designated in their Charter, under the penalties of a forfeiture thereof.'

Among the earliest printed Proceedings of our Grand Lodge extant, — in January 28, 1804, — we find the following : —

“ Respecting Lodges meeting alternately at different places ;

“ *Voted*, That it is inexpedient and improper ; every Lodge must be stationed.” [Records of Grand Lodge, June 9, A.L., 5794, and December, A.L. 5800.]

We call attention to this in order to prevent, if possible, a repetition of even the *appearance* of wrong. We trust that the *meeting* was all right and proper, and that the error is in stating that the Lodges, *as such*, performed the work. We can conceive of no objection to the officers and members of the Lodges referred to being present at a *meeting of Jerusalem Lodge*, filling the chairs, and exemplifying the work, by request of the Worshipful Master, and consent of the Brothers of Jerusalem Lodge, duly chartered to meet at Northampton.

We find but two Lodges in the State that do not appear in perfect harmony with the Grand Lodge, and these show a little antagonism on the payment of the “ Temple Tax.” Whatever may have been the cause of this unjust feeling towards the parent Body, we trust that the clear and explicit explanations made during the past year, will lead them to co-operate with their brethren of other Lodges, in their earnest endeavors to relieve the Grand Lodge from debt.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from congratulating the Grand Lodge in having a Board of Deputies so able and ready to co-operate with the M.W. Grand Master in every movement tending to the improvement of our beloved Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. SALMON.

EDWIN A. WADLEIGH.

CHARLES HARRIS.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from Montacute Lodge, were granted further time.

The committee on the Returns of Lodges for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, made the following report, which was accepted : —

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Esq., M.W. Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts : —

The committee appointed to examine the Annual Returns of Lodges for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, respectfully submit the following report : —

. The Returns appear to be correct, with the exception of the errors and omissions hereinafter noted. The report for each District is given by itself, in order that it may be referred to the proper District Deputy Grand Master for the necessary corrections, in case that course should be deemed expedient.

Respectfully submitted.

SERENO D. NICKERSON.

PERCIVAL L. EVERETT.

Boston, March 7, 1870.

On motion, it was *Voted*, That the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The committee on the "Masonic Temple" was granted further time.

The committee on complaint of A. Sternfeldt, was granted further time.

The report of the committee on the Grand Charity Fund was taken from the table, accepted, and referred to R.W. Br. Charles R. Train, and W. Brothers Henry Endicott and George H. Conn.

The By-Laws of Grecian, Wisdom, James Otis, Mount Tom, Pequossette, United Brethren, Mount Hermon, and Washington Lodges, were presented for approval, and referred to W. Brothers Henry Endicott, Lucius W. Lovell, and Walter L. Gardner.

Amendments to the By-Laws of Saggahew, Cincinnatus, Bristol, Lafayette (Boston Highlands), Roswell Lee, North Star, and Mount Moriah Lodges, were submitted for approval, and referred to the same committee.

The appeal of Br. Samuel Evans from the decision of the Master of Gate of the Temple Lodge, was referred to R.W. Br. Charles R. Train, and W. Brothers Henry Endicott and George H. Conn.

APPEAL OF SAMUEL EVANS.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masters of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned, a member of Gate of the Temple Lodge, of South Boston, makes and presents to your Most Worshipful Body the following appeal and protest, viz.: against the actions of the Worshipful Master of Gate of the Temple Lodge, Br. J. W. Tapley, at the meeting of the said Lodge of the twenty-second of February, 1870.

First. In deciding that after it had been voted that certain brethren be granted their Dimits, in making themselves clear upon the Lodge books, the motion of the subscriber was out of order and inadmissible, which merely proposed to define what made a Brother clear upon the books of that Lodge, at that time, namely, payment of the regular annual dues, and of the sum of seven dollars due to the Grand Lodge for the commutation of Grand Lodge Tax paid, on the accounts of members individually, to the Grand Lodge.

Secondly. In refusing and denying to the subscriber the privilege of moving the reconsideration of a vote whereby certain Dimits be granted, etc., on the ground that another vote had intervened between the motion to grant the said Dimits, and the proposal of the motion to reconsider,—the subscriber having voted with the majority on the original motion.

The subscriber claims that his motion to define “clear upon

the books," would have carried in the Lodge, the Worshipful Master not deciding said motion out of order and inadmissible until after a motion to lay it upon the table had been tried and defeated, after which he was appealed to, to rule it out of order.

The subscriber further claims that by the said decisions of the Worshipful Master in the premises, he, himself, has not only been unjustly and illegally denied and deprived of certain lawful rights and privileges, but that Gate of the Temple Lodge has also been deprived of the privilege of deciding for itself a question which deeply affects its interests.

The subscriber, therefore, prays for the reversal of the actions complained of.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

SAMUEL EVANS,

Junior Warden of Gate of the Temple Lodge.

Boston, February 26, 1870.

R.W. Br. F. Lyman Winship offered the following amendment to the Grand Constitutions : —

"Insert, in Article 3, Section 5, Part IV., line 8, on page 41, after the word 'resides,' 'and the written approval of the Deputy of the District in which the Lodge to which such application is made, is located.'"

This amendment was referred to R.W. Br. William Parkman, and W. Brothers E. D. Jones and M. G. Lyon.

The committee to whom was referred the petition for Charters for Rabboni Lodge, of South Boston ; Globe Lodge, of Hinsdale ; and Charity Lodge, of Cambridge, made the following report, which was accepted and Charters granted, "excepting so much of the same as relates to Rabboni Lodge" : —

Boston, March 10, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Rabboni Lodge, South Boston ; Globe Lodge, Hinsdale ; and Charity Lodge, North Cambridge, for Charters, beg leave to report that they have examined the By-Laws and Records of said Lodges, and find them to conform to the requirements of the M.W. Grand Lodge. Your committee recommend that Charters be granted to the above-named Lodges.

ANDREW G. SMITH,
For the Committee.

After full discussion and an amicable arrangement with the representatives of Gate of the Temple Lodge, a Charter was granted Rabboni Lodge, to be located at South Boston.

It was voted that the Grand Lodge now proceed with the Constitution of Rabboni Lodge. [The Carpet or Lodge was placed covered between the altar and the West, with the brazen candlesticks at the East, West, and South.] The Grand Marshal, by order of the Grand Master, escorted the brethren named in the Charter of the New Lodge, into the Grand Lodge, and placed them in the West.

The following hymn was sung : —

Behold ! how pleasant and how good,
For brethren such as we,
Of the " Accepted " Brotherhood,
To dwell in unity !
'Tis like the oil on Aaron's head,
Which to his feet distils ;
Like Hermon's dew, so richly shed
On Zion's sacred hills.

For there the Lord of light and love
A blessing sent with power ;
Oh ! may we all this blessing prove,
E'en life forever more ;

On Friendship's altar rising here,
Our hands now plighted be,
To live in *love*, with hearts sincere,
In *peace* and *unity*.

The Grand Chaplain was then conducted to the altar, and offered the following prayer : —

“O adorable Lord God, Maker of all things, and Judge of all men, regard, we humbly beseech Thee, with thy special favor, this our present undertaking; and grant that the work which we now commence in thy name, may conduce to thy glory, and to the good, temporal and eternal, of thy dependent creatures. Let a scrupulous regard to the obligation which, in thy name and under thine all-seeing eye, shall be herein entered into, distinguish all the members of this new Lodge, that they, abounding in all holy conversation and godliness, may be true and worthy members of our venerable society, and that their practice may in all this correspond with their profession.”

[*Response by the brethren.*]

“So mote it be.”

[*The Deputy Grand Master.*]

“Most Worshipful, — The brethren now present in the West, duly instructed in the mysteries of Masonry, having assembled together at stated periods during the past year, by virtue of a Dispensation granted them for that purpose, do now desire to be constituted into a regular Lodge, agreeably to the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity.”

[*The Grand Master.*]

“The records of these brethren while acting under Dispensation have been examined and approved. Upon due deliberation, the Grand Lodge has granted them a Charter, confirming them in the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Lodge, which the Recording Grand Secretary will now read.”

The Grand Secretary read the following Charter : —

To all the Fraternity to whom these presents shall come, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, sends greeting :

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to us by

RICHARD M. BARKER,	GEORGE B. JAMES,	EDWIN TILDEN,
RICHARD POPE,	FRANCIS C. HERSEY,	CHARLES H. HERSEY,
GEORGE S. CARPENTER,	BENJAMIN T. WELLS,	CHARLES L. JAMES,
CHARLES H. BUSH,	GEORGE W. KINGMAN,	FRANCIS C. CHOATE,
WINSLOW B. LUCAS,	JOSEPH S. TILTON,	BENJAMIN F. SMITH,
J. F. G. BAXTER,	E. F. JAMES,	CHARLES SPOFFORD,
JOSEPH D. ELMS,	BERNARD JENNEY,	DANIEL BRISCOE,
	BENJAMIN POPE,	

all Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, praying that they, with all others who shall hereafter join them, may be erected and constituted into a regular Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, which petition appearing to us as tending to the advancement of Masonry and the good of the Craft;

KNOW YE, THEREFORE, that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence and fidelity of our brethren above-named, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them, the said brethren, a regular Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, under the title and designation of **RABBIT LODGE**. Hereby giving and granting unto them, and their successors, full power and authority to convene Masons in that part of the City of Boston called South Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such compensation for the same as may be determined by the Grand Lodge: also, to make choice, annually, of a Master, Wardens, and other office bearers; to receive and collect funds for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows or orphans; and, in general, to transact all matters relating to Masonry, which to them may appear to be for the good of the Craft, according to the ancient usages and customs of Masons.

And we do hereby require the said constituted brethren to attend the Grand Lodge, at its Quarterly and other Communications, by their Master and Wardens, or by Proxy, regularly appointed. Also, to keep a fair and correct record of all their proceedings, and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge, when required.

And we do enjoin upon our brethren of the said Lodge, that they be punctual in the annual payment of such sums as may be assessed for the support of the Grand Lodge; that they behave themselves respectfully and obediently to their superiors in office; and, in all other respects, conduct themselves as good Masons.

And we do hereby declare the precedence of the said Lodge, in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere, to commence from the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1869, A.L. 5869.

In Testimony Whereof, we, the Grand Master and Grand Wardens, by virtue of the power and authority to us committed, have hereunto set our hands, and caused the seal of our Grand Lodge to be affixed, at Boston, this ninth day of March, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy; Anno Lucia, Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master.*

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, *Senior Grand Warden.*

RICHARD BRIGGS, *Junior Grand Warden.*

By order of the Grand Lodge.

Attest, SOLON THORNTON, *Grand Secretary.*

[*The Grand Master.*]

“We will now proceed according to ancient usage to constitute these brethren into a regular Lodge.”

The Deputy Grand Master presented the Master elect to the Grand Master, saying, —

“M.W. Grand Master, — I present to you W. Brother Richard M. Barker, whom the petitioners for this new Lodge have chosen for their Master.”

The Grand Master directed him to face the West, and enquired of the brethren if they remained satisfied with their choice. Assent was given, when the Master elect presented to the Grand Master his other officers; and the same question was asked as before.

The Grand Chaplain was conducted to the altar facing the West, and the carpet was uncovered. The Grand Marshal formed a procession of all the Grand Officers, except the Grand Master, who remained at his station; the Deputy Grand Master bearing the golden pitcher of corn; the Senior Grand Warden, the silver vessel of wine; and the

Junior Grand Warden, the silver vessel of oil. The procession marched once around the Lodge, while the Grand Chaplain read from the altar as follows : —

“ And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it.

“ And thou shalt take the anointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle, and all that is therein, and shalt hallow it, and all the vessels thereof; and it shall be holy.

“ That I will give you the rain of your land in his due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn and thy wine and thine oil.

“ The first fruit also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him.

“ I have found David, my servant; with my holy oil have I anointed him.

“ And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart.”

The Grand Officers formed about the Lodge; the Deputy Grand Master at the East; the Senior Grand Warden at the West; the Junior Grand Warden at the South.

The brethren kneeling, the Grand Chaplain began the Prayer of Consecration, —

“ Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all worlds! deign from thy celestial temple, from the realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly.

“ We humbly invoke thee to give us, at this and at all times, *Wisdom* in all our doings, *Strength* of mind in all our difficulties, and the *Beauty* of harmony in all our communications.

“Permit us, O thou Author of Light and Life! great Source of Love and Happiness! to erect this Lodge, and now solemnly to *consecrate* it to the honor of thy glory!

“Glory be to God on high!”

(Response by the brethren.)

“As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be! Amen.”

The brethren rising, the Deputy Grand Master poured Corn upon the Lodge, saying, —

“May the Giver of every Good and Perfect Gift strengthen this Lodge in all its philanthropic undertakings.”

The following was sung : —

When once of old, in Israel,
Our early brethren wrought with toil,
Jehovah's blessings on them fell,
In showers of CORN and WINE and OIL.

The Deputy Grand Master and Grand Marshal lighted the White Taper at the East of the Lodge from the representative of the lesser light in the Grand East.

All the Grand Honors were given.

The Senior Grand Warden poured Wine upon the Lodge, saying, —

“May this Lodge be continually refreshed at the pure fountain of masonic virtue.”

The following was sung : —

When there a shrine to him above
They built, with worship sin to foil,
On threshold and on corner-stone
They poured out CORN and WINE and OIL.

The Senior Grand Warden and Grand Marshal lighted the red taper at the West from the representative of the lesser light in the Grand West.

The second and first Grand Honors were given.

The Junior Grand Warden poured Oil upon the Lodge, saying, —

“ May the Supreme Ruler of the Universe preserve this Lodge in peace, and vouchsafe to it every blessing.”

The following was sung : —

And we have come, fraternal bands,
With joy and pride and prosperous spoil,
To honor Him by votive hands,
With streams of CORN and WINE and OIL.

The Junior Grand Warden and Grand Marshal lighted the blue taper in the South from the representative of the lesser light in the Grand South.

The first Grand Honor was given.

The brethren kneeling, the Grand Chaplain proceeded with the Consecrating Prayer, —

“ Grant, O Lord our God ! that those who are now about to be invested with the government of this Lodge may be endued with wisdom to instruct their brethren in all their duties. May *Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth* always prevail amongst the members of this Lodge ; and may this bond of union continue to strengthen the Lodges throughout the world !

"Bless all our brethren, wherever dispersed; and grant speedy relief to all who are either oppressed or distressed.

"We affectionately commend to thee all the members of thy whole family. May they increase in the knowledge of thee, and in the love of each other!

"Finally, may we finish all our work here below with thine approbation, and then have our transition from this earthly abode to thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light, glory, and bliss, ineffable and eternal!

"Glory be to God on high!"

(Response by the brethren.)

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be! Amen! So mote it be! Amen!"

The brethren rising, the Grand Chaplain dedicated the Lodge as follows:—

"To the memory of the HOLY SAINT JOHN we dedicate this Lodge. May every Brother revere his character and imitate his virtues!"

"Glory be to God on high!"

(Response.)

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen! So mote it be! Amen!"

The Grand Chaplain, with outstretched arms, said,—

"And may the Lord, the giver of every good and perfect gift, bless the brethren here assembled in all their lawful undertakings, and grant to each one of them in needful supply, THE CORN OF NOURISHMENT, THE WINE OF REFRESHMENT, and THE OIL OF JOY."

The Lodge was covered.

The Grand Officers repaired to their stations, when the Grand Master constituted the new Lodge in the following form : —

“In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, I now constitute and form you, my good brethren, into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, by the name of Rabboni Lodge. From henceforth I empower you to act as a regular Lodge, constituted in conformity to the rites of Freemasonry, and the charges of our ancient and honorable Fraternity. And may the Supreme Architect of the Universe prosper, direct, and counsel you in all your doings.”

(Response by all the brethren.)

“So mote it be.”

The following was sung : —

Whilst thy genius, oh Masonry, spreads all around
The rays of the halo with which thou art crowned ;
Shall the star in thy sky, which now rising appears,
Not partake of that light, that grows brighter with years ?
Shall its portion of fire be left to expire,
And leave no bright trace for us to admire ?
Oh, no ! its mild beams shall be seen from afar ;
And the child of distress bless the new rising star.

As the blush of the rose more enchanting appears,
When its sweet leaves are fill'd with the morn's pearly tears ;
So from Gratitude's tears shall our star rise more bright ;
For Charity's smile shall give warmth to its light.
And Justice divine shall with Harmony join,
To assist its ascent by the unerring line ;
Whilst Prudence and Temperance, guarding their own,
Shall shed a new ray upon Masonry's crown.

The Grand Marshal made proclamation from the East, West, and South, — once, twice, thrice, — that Rabboni Lodge had been regularly constituted, and duly registered as such in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The M.W. Grand Master installed W. Br. Richard M. Barker into his office of Master ; the Senior Grand Warden installed Br. Richard Pope into his office of Senior Warden ; the Junior Grand Warden installed Br. Francis C. Hersey into his office of Junior Warden ; and the Deputy Grand Master installed the remaining officers.

The Grand Marshal made the customary proclamation.

The Grand Master addressed the members of the new Lodge ; after which the Grand Marshal formed them in procession and conducted them out of the Grand Lodge ; the three great lights, the three burning tapers, the Lodge covered, and the Charter and masonic emblems presented at the installation, being borne by the appropriate officers and designated brethren.

The committee on By-Laws reported as follows : —

IN GRAND LODGE, March 9, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the amendments to the By-Laws of the following Lodges, have examined the same, and recommend that they be approved as amended by the committee ; viz : —

MOUNT VERNON.	MOUNT LEBANON.	ORANGE.
MERIDIAN.	WINSLOW LEWIS.	ATHELSTANE.
DAY SPRING.	MASSACHUSETTS.	GOLDEN FLEECE.
BLUE HILL.	GERMANIA.	MONTACUTE.
NORTH STAR.	SAINT JOHN'S.	KING DAVID.
	LAFAYETTE (N. Adams).	

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS W. LOVELL.
HENRY ENDICOTT.

The M.W. Grand Lodge at seven and one half o'clock, P.M., was closed in Ample Form.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

JUNE 8, A.L. 5870.

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF THE M.W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at Masonic Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, June 8, A.L. 5870.

P R E S E N T.

M.W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER . . .	Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES W. MOORE, <i>as</i>	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. IVORY H. POPE, <i>as</i>	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. JOHN McCLELLAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON	Recording Grand Secretary.
R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH	D.D.G. Master, District No. 1.
R.W. TRACY P CHEEVER	" " District No. 2.
R.W. BENJAMIN POPE	" " District No. 3.
R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP	" " District No. 4.
R.W. JAMES E. GALE	" " District No. 6.
R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS	" " District No. 7.
R.W. DANIEL UPTON	" " District No. 9.
R.W. CHARLES G. REED	" " District No. 11.
R.W. GEORGE E. STACY	" " District No. 12.
R.W. J. MASON EVERETT	" " District No. 13.
R.W. JOHN A. LEE	" " District No. 14.
R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER	" " District No. 15.
R.W. Z. L. BICKNELL	" " District No. 16.
W. Rev. CHARLES H. TITUS	Grand Chaplain.
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER	Grand Marshal.
W. JOHN A. GOODWIN	Senior Grand Deacon.
W. JOHN BURNEY	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. JOHN HAIGH	Junior Grand Steward.
W. CHARLES A. REED	Grand Sword-Bearer.
W. LOVELL BICKNELL	Grand Standard-Bearer.
W. CHARLES KIMBALL }	Grand Pursuivants.
W. DANIEL NASON	
W. E. DANA BANCROFT }	Grand Lecturers.
W. CEPHAS BRIGHAM	
W. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN }	
BR. EBEN F. GAY	Grand Tyler.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

R.W. WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE	Past Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES C. DAME	" " "
R.W. ABRAHAM A. DAME	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. E. M. P. WELLS	" " " "
R.W. HENRY CHICKERING	Past Grand Warden.
R.W. WILLIAM W. BAKER	" " "
R.W. PETER C. JONES	" " "
R.W. WYZEMAN MARSHALL	" " "
R.W. HENRY MULLIKEN	" " "

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, at two o'clock, P.M., with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, W. Br. Rev. Charles H. Titus.

The record of the last Communication was read.

The roll of Lodges was called, and the following found to be represented : —

ACACIA.	GOLDEN FLEECY.	NORTH STAR.
ADAMS.	GRECIAN.	OLD COLONY.
ADELPHI.	HAMPDEN.	OLIVE BRANCH.
ANCIENT YORK.	HYDE PARK.	ORPHAN'S HOPE.
ANCIENT LANDMARK.	IONIC (Taunton).	PAUL REVERE.
ARTISAN.	JAMES OTIS.	PENTUCKET.
ASHLER.	JOHN ABBOTT.	PEQUOSSETTE.
ATHELSTANE.	JOSEPH WARREN.	PHILANTHROPIC.
AURORA.	KILWINNING.	PILGRIM.
BAALBEC.	KING HIRAM.	PIONEER.
BELMONT.	KING PHILIP.	PLYMOUTH.
BETHESDA (Valparaiso).	KONOHASSETT.	PUTNAM.
BERKSHIRE.	LIBERTY.	REVERE.
BLUE HILL.	MAY FLOWER.	RISING STAR.
CALEB BUTLER.	MERIDIAN.	ROBERT LASH.
CHARLES C. DAME.	MORNING STAR.	ROSWELL LEE.
CHARLES W. MOORE.	MOUNT HERMON.	RURAL.
CHARITY.	MOUNT HOREB	RABBONI.
DELTA.	(Woburn).	SAGGAHEW.
DORIC.	MOUNT HOREB (West	St. BERNARD'S.
EUREKA.	Harwich).	St. JAMES.
EXCELSIOR.	MOUNT MORIAH.	St. JOHN'S (Boston).
FRANKLIN.	MOUNT OLIVET.	St. MARK'S.
GATE OF THE TEMPLE.	MONTACUTE.	St. PAUL'S (So. Boston).

SILLOAM.	THOMAS.	WILDER.
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.	TRINITY.	WINSLOW LEWIS.
STAR.	TUSCAN.	WILLIAM NORTH.
STAR IN THE EAST.	TYRIAN.	WILLIAM PARKMAN.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.	UNITED BRETHREN.	WILLIAM SUTTON.
STARR KING.	WASHINGTON.	ZETLAND.

The following brethren were recognized as proxies, viz : —

T. G. WADMAN, for Bethesda Lodge of Valparaiso.
 CHARLES N. MARSH, for Old Colony Lodge of Hingham.
 FRED. JEWETT, for United Brethren Lodge of Marlboro.
 DANIEL W. TAFT, for Solomon's Temple Lodge of Uxbridge.

The following petitions for Charters from Lodges under Dispensation were received and referred to R.W. Br. Wyzeman Marshall, Br. Samuel Evans, and W. Br. Henry Tabor, 2d.

VERNON LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of the State of Massachusetts : —

We, the undersigned, being Master Masons in good standing, and having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, having petitioned for and received a Dispensation dated May 18, A.L. 5869, and having worked one year under the same, complying with all the forms and regulations of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, now beg leave to return the same, together with the Records of our proceedings, and a copy of our By-Laws ; and, if found worthy, we respectfully pray that a Charter be granted, and that we, with such others as may hereafter join us, may be constituted into a regular, chartered Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title of Vernon Lodge, of Belchertown, with full power to perform all the ceremonies, and discharge all the duties, at said Belchertown, appertaining to Ancient York Masonry, which have not been reserved to the Grand Lodge.

The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

OSCAR F. MORSE.	REUBEN A. WHITE.
JOSEPH M. TOWNE.	JOSHUA G. LONGLEY.
CALVIN BRIDGMAN.	WILLIAM A. CHAPIN.
WHITE H. HAWKS.	LEVI ARNOLD.
PHINEAS BRIDGMAN.	JASON BLACKMER.
HENRY M. JEPSON.	GEORGE C. SANFORD.
SAMUEL W. LONGLEY.	

BELCHERTOWN, MASS., June 7, A.L. 5870.

MORNING SUN LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned, having been working under Dispensation since March 30, 1869, by the name of Morning Sun Lodge, hereby submit our Records and By-Laws for approval of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and respectfully petition for a Charter, and to be constituted into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

CHARLES PARSONS, JR.	CHELSEA COOK.
THOMAS S. SHERWIN.	HARVEY TOWNSEND.
JOHN SPRAGUE.	LEISTER T. BROWN.
H. W. BILLINGS.	THOMAS S. DICKINSON.
RICHARD TUCKER.	JABEZ C. NEWHALL.

CONWAY, MASS., June, 1870.

MOUNT HOLYOKE LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

We, the undersigned, Master Masons, to whom your Most Worshipful Grand Master issued a Dispensation bearing date March 30, 1869, empowering us to form and open a Lodge, now, returning our Dispensation, with a record of all our proceedings and our By-Laws, respectfully pray, if these be approved, for a Charter of Constitution, empowering us, under the name of Mount Holyoke Lodge, of South Hadley Falls, to perform all the

ceremonies, and discharge all the duties, at said South Hadley Falls, appertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry, which have not been reserved to the Grand Lodge.

GEORGE E. FISHER.	B. C. BRAINARD.
M. V. B. JENKINS.	I. W. BROWN.
JOHN SINCLAIR.	RICHARD KNIGHT.
GEORGE F. BASSETT.	R. OGDEN DWIGHT.
JOHN A. SMITH.	WILLIAM HARRIS.
FREDERICK W. MOOS.	RICHARD GREEN.
K. A. KAPPEL.	

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, June 2, 1870.

UPTON LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned Petitioners, being Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, and having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, and willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry, respectfully represent, that, having worked under a Dispensation of the Grand Master for one year, under the name of Upton Lodge, located at Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., we are desirous, if found worthy, of having granted us a Charter or Warrant, empowering us to work as a Lodge, under the guidance and laws of the Grand Lodge. Said Lodge to be known as Upton Lodge, and to be located as above. If the prayer of the petition shall be granted, we promise a strict conformity to all the Constitutions, Laws, and Regulations, of the Grand Lodge.

E. F. NICKERSON.	H. C. BOWEN.
R. A. BURGET.	C. D. COLE.
R. M. COLE.	A. G. BLISS.
P. A. TROTIER.	THOMAS MCCLELLAN.
N. W. MASON.	WILLIAM A. POMEROY.

CHESHIRE, June 7, A.L. 5870, A.D. 1870.

The By-Laws, and amendments to the By-Laws, of the following Lodges were submitted for approval, and referred to W. Brothers Henry Endicott, Lucius W. Lovell, and Walter L. Gardner, viz:—

MOUNT HERMON.
WILDER.
WASHINGTON.
REPUBLICAN.

ADELPHI.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.
ISAAC PARKER.
BAALBEC.

GLOBE.
QUINEBAUG.
MONTACUTE.
MERIDIAN.

The proceedings of Pentucket Lodge, of Lowell, in the trial of Br. William Abel, were received and referred to R. W. Br. Tracy P Cheever, and W. Brothers John Blair and James B. Putman.

A complaint against Blackstone River Lodge, Blackstone, was received from Olive Branch Lodge, Millbury, and referred to R. W. Br. Charles R. Train, and W. Brothers Percival L. Everett and E. H. Brainard.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered the following —

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN, — I present for your consideration the following correspondence : —

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1870.

M. W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,

Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER, — The right of visitation, and under what circumstances it can or should be restricted, is a question that has excited much discussion among the Craft in this jurisdiction for the past two or three years. The circumstances which gave prominence to this question are as follows : —

A alleged that B was a "clandestine Mason." B demonstrated that he had been regularly made a Master Mason in Scotland, and was there affiliated and in good standing. A then made an effort to keep B out of the Lodges by getting some member to object to his (B's) presence as a visiting Brother, alleging as a reason for so doing that B had wronged him (A) in some business transactions.

This produced the inquiry, "Why does not A prefer charges?" He did so. A trial ensued. A, the accuser, was assisted by counsel. B, the accused, conducted his own case, which resulted in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty," at a very full Lodge. The commissioners who tried the case, closed their report by rebuking A for the unmasonic spirit which he had manifested throughout the whole proceedings.

Friends of *A* in one or two of the Lodges still continued to object to the admission of *B* as a visitor, although he had in the meantime dimitted from his Lodge in Scotland, and affiliated with a Lodge in this jurisdiction. Under these circumstances, the Master of a Lodge addressed a communication to the then M.W. Grand Master, B. B. French, submitting for his decision certain questions bearing upon the right of visitation. These questions, together with the decision of M.W. Brother French upon each, are herein enclosed. Similar questions have been propounded to the present Grand Master, and decisions have been given ; but the subject being, in his opinion, one of grave importance, he requested the Grand Lodge to take action in the premises, and, as the supreme legislative power, determine finally upon the usage to be observed in this jurisdiction in cases where objection is made by a member to the admission into his Lodge of a Brother (affiliated) who desires to visit it.

Being very desirous that that decision, when it is made, shall conform to the general practice of the masonic world, I have addressed a communication to the Grand Master of every jurisdiction I can reach, asking to be informed of the usage or law governing such cases in their respective jurisdictions. I trust, M.W. Sir and Brother, you will do me the very great favor to inform me how it is in yours, — particularly as to question “3,” — together with your own views generally as to the right of visitation, and as to the power a member of a Lodge has to control, unquestioned, the admission of any Brother who desires to visit it.

By so doing at as early a day as may be convenient, you will very much oblige

Yours respectfully and fraternally,

R. B. DONALDSON, *Grand Master.*

“1st. Does a Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go?”

“2d. It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting Brother — the reasons to be determined solely in his own conscience. Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting Brother in his Lodge?”

“3d. If a Master Mason objects to a visiting Brother sitting in the Lodge, is he accountable to the Lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for such objection?”

“4th. If a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to a Brother visiting his Lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?”

“5th. If a Master Mason shall hear the statement of his friend affecting the character of a brother Master Mason, would he be justified in objecting to the presence of such Brother in his Lodge upon an *ex parte* statement?”

"To the first question I reply by the following quotation from Mackey's *Masonic Jurisprudence*, page 29 : —

"'LANDMARK FOURTEENTH. — The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge is an unquestioned Landmark of the Order. This is called the "right of visitation." This right of visitation has always been recognized as an inherent right which inures to every Mason as he travels through the world,' " &c.

"Every writer of any eminence on masonic subjects, whose works have come under my notice, expresses the same idea ; and I believe it is not questioned anywhere. I have, therefore, no difficulty in replying affirmatively to that question.

"To your second question I reply as follows : —

"A Master Mason who is a member of a Lodge has an unqualified right to object to the admission of a visiting Brother into the Lodge of which he is a member.

"'The great object of all Masonry,' says Brother Mackey (*Jurisprudence*, page 209), 'being the preservation of harmony among the brethren, which our ritual properly declares to be "the support of all well-regulated institutions," it has been deemed by many excellent authorities to be the prerogative of any member of a Lodge to object to the admission of a visitor, when his relations to that visitor are of such a nature as to render it unpleasant for the member to sit in the Lodge with the visitor.'

"This principle in Masonry has been settled by some of the most learned and reliable Masons in the United States, as well as by Brother Mackey.

"To your third question I reply —

"That, in my opinion, the objecting Brother is accountable to the Worshipful Master and the Lodge for his objections, and is bound, if required, to give his reasons therefor.

"In the article from which I have already quoted (Mackey's *Jurisprudence*, page 29), he says, — speaking of the right of visitation — 'This right may of course be impaired or forfeited on special occasions, by various circumstances ; but when admission is refused to a Mason in good standing who knocks at the door of a Lodge as a visitor, *it is to be expected that some good and sufficient reason shall be furnished for this violation of what is in general a masonic right founded on the Landmarks of the Order!*'

"In addition to this, the fact is well known to all well-informed Masons, that the *entire responsibility* of refusing admission to a visiting Brother rests on the Master of the Lodge ; for, when a Brother objects, it is for the Master to decide whether the objection shall deprive the visitor of his right.

"Brother Mackey says (*Jurisprudence*, page 216) 'The right of visit is a positive right which inures to every affiliated Master Mason always. . . . It may be forfeited for good and sufficient cause, while for the Master of any Lodge to deny it *without such cause* is to do a masonic wrong to the Brother claiming it, for which he will have his redress upon complaint to the Grand Lodge,' &c.

"To bring this *dictum* of Brother Mackey to the case under consideration, I will state it: Brother G, who, it is admitted, is a regular Master Mason, affiliated with a Lodge in Scotland, knocks at the door of Lebanon Lodge and asks to be admitted as a visitor. A member of the Lodge rises and objects to his admission, and Brother G is informed, outside of the door, that he cannot be admitted. The *onus* of refusal, so far as Brother G is concerned, *rests entirely on the Worshipful Master*, and he is amenable to the Grand Lodge, if Brother G thinks proper to make complaint to that Body.

"Can it then be that the Master *is not to know the reasons of objection*, so as to be able to *show sufficient cause* for denying the applicant his inherent right to visit?

"An affirmative answer to this question would clothe any member of any Lodge with arbitrary power to cause the rejection of every visitor who applies for admission! It cannot, with any reason, be for a moment sustained!"

"To your fourth question I reply —

"That, when the objecting Brother gives his reasons, if the Lodge deem them of sufficient weight to sustain charges, it is its duty to direct the Junior Warden to prefer them to the Lodge, that the Brother may be dealt with.

"The fifth question propounded by you is, in my opinion, one to which no general principle can be applied; it must depend entirely on the nature of the statement made by the friend."

B. B. FRENCH, *Grand Master*.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, GRAND EAST,
BOSTON, March 12, 1870.

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,

Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia.

MY DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER, — I have received your favor of the 18th ultimo, requesting my answer to five distinct interrogatories in relation to the right of visitation, and asking to be informed as to the usage, in this jurisdiction, governing such cases.

Since receiving your note, I have examined carefully our Grand Lodge records, and find that the subject was thoroughly considered some years since.

On the 8th of December, 1820, one Eleazer Kingsbery presented a memorial to the Grand Lodge, praying that it would inquire into the circumstances attending the action of Meridian Lodge in preventing him from visiting, and that it would secure to him the privilege of visitation, if worthy.

This memorial was referred to a committee, and a report was subsequently made, by which it appeared that the memorialist, being a Master Mason, frequently applied to said Lodge for admission to visit, as stated in his memorial, and was as often refused. It also appeared that this refusal was not owing to any doubt of his being a Master Mason, or to any misconduct or immorality subsequent to his introduction into the Masonic Fraternity, but entirely to a collision, which it is unnecessary to detail, and which happened many years before, between the memorialist and one or two members of Meridian Lodge. This misunderstanding, respecting a trivial affair, was still remembered when the memorialist offered himself to Meridian Lodge as a candidate for initiation, and caused a rejection. Afterwards, he received the several degrees in regular Lodges, with which transactions Meridian Lodge was well acquainted when they denied him admission as a Brother.

"Upon this statement," the report says, "it is natural to remark that, however laudable, caution may be in the admission of persons to the benefit of our honorable Craft, some better reason ought to be assigned for their rejection than private animosity. But whatever may be the objections that ought to exclude an applicant from the honors of Masonry, if he is once admitted by competent authority, it is not easy to find, in the usages or statutes of Freemasonry, any such power conferred on subordinate Lodges as the one which, according to their admission, has, in the instance complained of, been assumed by Meridian Lodge. The door of Masonry must be opened at the knock of every one who has been duly initiated into its mysteries, till he is expelled by a competent power from the privileges of the Masonic Institution."

The report recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"*Resolved*, That Eleazer Kingsbery is entitled to visit all the Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary give notice of these resolutions to Meridian Lodge by sending them forthwith an attested copy thereof."

This report was read and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

So far as I can gather, this regulation has never been overruled, and is to-day the law governing the right of visitation in Massachusetts. From time to time, orders have been passed requiring certain kinds of evidence to be furnished by a visitor, before he could be admitted to the Lodge; but this requirement went to his masonic standing, and not to the right of a regular Mason to visit.

On the 28th of December, 1857, Grand Master John T. Heard, in an address before the Grand Lodge, said, —

“In a lecture delivered at Dublin, January 5, 1857, by the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, John Fitzhenry Townsend, LL.D., is this cogent and appropriate passage: ‘As it is not only the Master’s privilege but also his duty to rule the Lodge, none are permitted to enter it as visitors but by his permission, since he is responsible for the conduct of the assembly.’ At the very last Communication of the United Grand Lodge of England, this subject was discussed, and the resolution unanimously passed, ‘That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that it is in the power of the W. Master and Wardens of any private Lodge to refuse admission to any visitor of known bad character.’ But, irrespectively of character, whoever claims to be present at a masonic meeting must, if a Mason, be perfectly well aware that he is bound to satisfy the Master and brethren as to his qualifications. The Master has a right to demand all the evidence of a visitor’s right of admission: the production of his certificate — the proof of his being what he asserts himself to be — and any other test that he can devise. I can speak confidently on this head, as the decision of our own Grand Lodge has recently settled the question, that the admission of a visitor is not a matter of right.”

I have carefully examined the records to ascertain the precise action taken by our Grand Lodge in the decision referred to by Grand Master Heard, and I conclude that it consisted in requiring of all visitors from the State of New York a certain Grand Lodge certificate, and that all visitors from that State, unable to produce the particular certificate, should be excluded. The decision referred to went no further than this.

I have now given everything which appears of record in our Grand Lodge upon this subject, with the exception of the statements made in the reports of committees in 1866.

In June, 1866, a committee, to whom was referred the By-Laws of a new Lodge for examination, said in their report: —

"No brother member of a Lodge can be unseated by the admission of a Brother who is repugnant to him. If he has this power over the admission of a visiting Brother, how much more ought he to have the same power over the admission of a Brother to the common rights and privileges which he enjoys as a member."

In December, 1866, the same committee, charged with the same duty, remarked in their report : —

"Any member has a right to object to a visiting Brother sitting in the Lodge, upon the general principle that a visitor cannot unseat a member."

These statements were made casually and perhaps carelessly by the committee. The subject matter considered by them did not call for these remarks. They expressed, perhaps, the opinions of the committee, at that time, generally stated. They could not bind the Grand Lodge, and were not intended so to do. I had the honor to write the reports in which these statements are made, and I can, with some justice, perhaps, criticise the irregularity.

In addition to what has been cited as matter of record, and what is very nearly related to a decision of our Grand Lodge, is the opinion of R.W. Charles W. Moore, a Brother of great masonic learning, of clear judgment, and who, through thirty-four years of continued service in the office of Recording Grand Secretary, has done more than any other Mason, present or departed, in directing and pointing the Masonic Jurisprudence of Massachusetts.

In volume VI., p. 227, of his *Freemasons' Magazine*, he says, —

"It does not follow, nor is the Lodge at liberty to assume, that, because there is an open enmity between a visitor and a member, the former must necessarily be wrong. In such case, the true and masonic course would be for the Lodge to institute, through a committee, an inquiry and investigation, with a view to a reconciliation.

"We hold that it is competent for a Grand Lodge to regulate and restrict the right of visiting as to the Lodges and brethren within its own jurisdiction. But 'every Mason,' says one of the ancient black letter charges of the Order, 'is to receive and cherish *strange fellows*, when they come over the country : ' that is to say, a brother coming from a foreign jurisdiction, having sufficient skill to prove himself, and bearing the certificate of a foreign Grand Lodge,

may rightfully claim the privilege of visiting without let or hindrance, during the hours in which the Lodge is actually engaged in *Work*. No Lodge is obliged, under any circumstances, to admit a visitor while engaged in the transaction of its local or private business."

In vol. III., p. 225, the learned editor examines the subject, and contends that the right to make regulations, as to the conditions on which visitors shall be received in private Lodges, is vested exclusively in the Grand Lodge; and that

"Unless the Grand Lodge has imposed restrictions, and stipulated conditions on which alone brethren visiting within its jurisdiction may visit the Lodges under its immediate control, the right to visit, as to all Masons in good standing, is free and without hindrance. On the contrary, if the Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, has thought proper to restrict the right, it is obligatory on the Lodges to enforce the terms of the restriction."

In the same article, the editor argues that the right to visit in England is not an inherent right, because it has been regulated and restricted by fixed laws, such as refusing it and other masonic privileges to non-affiliated or non-paying Masons; "and," he says, "if this right may be suspended or regulated by the Grand Lodges, it is not an inherent right to be exercised freely and without hindrance."

As a single instance of constitutional enactment, I quote from the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland the following section, in this connection:—

"Any Brother, if duly qualified, or properly vouched, in the degree upon which a Lodge is occupied at any meeting, shall of right be entitled to admission thereto while the Lodge shall be at labor, but shall not be entitled to vote, or take part in its discussions; nor shall such visitor be entitled to be present at the refreshment of a Lodge, unless specially invited."

By examining the action of our Grand Lodge in 1820, and the language of the report then made, it will be seen that Brother Moore has expressed the true intent of the Grand Lodge, in the articles from which I have quoted.

Of late years the usage in this jurisdiction has been various. I have known, in the Lodge of my own affiliation, a visitor excluded upon the mere objection of a member. The right so to do has been generally claimed for the last few years, but that it has become an established usage in this State I should deny. Certainly it has received no sanction from our Grand Lodge.

From the authorities already cited, I should say that by the masonic law of our Grand Lodge —

I. A Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge does possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge, wherever he may go.

II. A Master Mason possesses the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge.

III. But a Master Mason objecting to a visiting brother's sitting in his Lodge, must state his reasons therefor, if required, and the W. Master may or may not exclude the visitor, as he may determine; but if the W. Master does exclude such visitor, he must do it upon such grounds as will justify his conduct before the Grand Lodge.

As to the fourth and fifth inquiries, I am unable to answer them, as I do not know that we have any law or usage in Massachusetts respecting them.

You also request me "to give my own views generally upon the right of visitation, and as to the power a member of a Lodge has to control unquestioned the admission of any brother who desires to visit it."

In answering and complying with your request, I desire in the outset to remember that the Masonic Fraternity is a great, catholic Institution, not confined to a single nation or State, but extending over both hemispheres, wherever civilization has penetrated. At its altars kneel, side by side, the rich and the poor, the peasant and the king, the learned and the brother of limited knowledge. One of its earliest and main objects was to facilitate the means of communication among the Craft, and to make easy the journey into foreign countries. Ours is a common

brotherhood. We are united by a common bond, and are bound together by a common interest. The rights of the individual are respected to a remarkable degree, especially in the preliminary ballot. But when made a Mason, the Brother has peculiar rights, in common with his fellows, — the right of communion with his brethren, of associating with them, of making himself known. So long as he is in good standing in his Lodge, and conducts himself as a good citizen, he ought not to be deprived of any of these rights. If the right of a member of a Lodge to object, without disclosing his reason, to a visiting Brother, is recognized, it is easy to see what incalculable injury to the whole Fraternity would inevitably follow. Party feeling would be carried into the Lodge-room, — personal quarrels, private animosities. Take an extreme case. Suppose that the President of the United States, upon his recent visit to our Grand Lodge, had been objected to by a member (and, if he has the absolute right anywhere, he ought to have it there), and had been excluded from the general assembly of the Craft upon the mere caprice of a single member, what scandal and disgrace this act would have brought upon the whole Fraternity.

The Master of a Lodge in his installation charge promises to "respect genuine brethren," and it is his duty, as well as his high privilege, to carry out this great landmark of our Institution.

My own views in relation to the particular point inquired of, are these: If a member objects to a visiting Brother, the W. Master should carefully examine the grounds of the objection. If he finds that the visitor would disturb the peace and harmony of the Lodge, if admitted; that his personal condition is such from any cause, that trouble would reasonably be anticipated in the Lodge; or, if from any other reason, the W. Master might reasonably apprehend discord and confusion in the Lodge, upon his appearance, then the Master should exclude him. But upon the mere personal prejudice or caprice of a member, or from private motives or quarrels, the Master should not exclude the visitor, and should not consider such objections a moment.

It is a custom of more than one hundred years' existence in this jurisdiction to shut out visitors from sessions of the Lodge held for private business ; but, when engaged in the labors of the Lodge, all good and true Masons, hailing from a regular Lodge, have an inherent right to be present, and they should not be deprived of it. And if the Master of a Lodge, without justifiable reasons, should prevent a visitor from entering his Lodge, he would be liable to such punishment therefor as his Grand Lodge might see fit to inflict. As has been stated, each Grand Lodge has the right as well as the power to make such regulations and restrictions of this right as it thinks proper ; but it is very doubtful if it has the right to exclude Masons of a foreign jurisdiction absolutely from its Lodges, except in cases of entire non-intercourse.

I have given you my views somewhat at length, but I trust with sufficient clearness, as the subject is one which interests Masons of every country.

With kind fraternal regards,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,

Grand Master.

I have also received a Communication from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, the contents of which are fully set forth in my answer to the same, which was as follows : —

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, GRAND EAST,
BOSTON, April 2, 1870.

M.W. CHARLES EGINTON,

Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky.

MY DEAR SIR AND M.W. BROTHER, — I have received your circular letter of the 25th of March last, wherein you say : —

“ My attention has been impressively called to the recent great enormities committed by the Spanish authorities upon the Lodges and members of our Order ; and even if these last alleged outrages were not as brutal as represented, it is beyond doubt true that for some time past the utmost despotism has been exercised by certain European Powers against the

Masonic Organization, the principles of which we know are not subversive of national government, or in conflict with the duties of every citizen to the constituted authorities.

"There should be no longer a quiet endurance of such unjustifiable outrages; the sufferers are Master Masons, just the same to us as if they were in our own favored land. And feeling assured that it will meet the approval of our respective Grand Lodges, avoid the delay, &c., of meeting them in special session, and that its great importance will excuse my seeming forwardness, I propose that the Grand Masters of the several States, in person, or by special representative, meet at the Masonic Hall in Washington City, D.C., on the 16th day of May, 1870, to adopt such effective measures as the exigencies of the matters in question — *past, present, and future* — imperatively require."

In responding to this proposition permit me to say, that I have received no information of the "enormities committed by the Spanish authorities upon Lodges and members of our Order," save what I have seen in the public newspapers of the day. I am aware, from correspondence a few years since with some of the Craft in Cuba, that the Masonic Fraternity was prohibited by law in that Island, and that it was necessary for the safety of the brethren there to make use of assumed names. I certainly sympathize with all, whether in Europe or America, against whom despotism has been exercised by government, and I should be willing to extend to them every aid and assistance which, as Masons or as citizens, we could command.

But difficulties, most perplexing in their character, present themselves when we attempt to redress their wrongs. We can wage no warfare against governments which have declared the Institution of Freemasonry hostile to the peace and tranquility of their countries. We can embroil our own country in no contest because members of an Institution with which we are associated have organized and formed Lodges in violation of the law to which they are subject. We can in vain ask the interference of our own government, except in those instances where American citizens have been subjected to punishment.

In the case of the atrocities in Cuba, do we know anything of the facts? In times of persecution, such as now exist in Cuba, it is not unusual for revolutionists to prostitute the Institution of

Freemasonry to their own purposes, and to invoke its organization and machinery to carry out their schemes. The history of other revolutions, especially those in the cause of freedom and liberty, has charged that not only did Masonry aid and abet the revolutionary movements, but that the Masonic Lodges were the cradles in which those revolutions were rocked. It is needless for me to remind you that volumes have been written upon this subject by the opponents of Masonry.

It is a serious question whether any act of ours, which should bring this matter prominently before the world, would be of any benefit to Masonry here, or to the Craft "in those countries less favored than ours." It would give opportunity for the friends of the Romish Church to assert the necessity of the Papal Bull against the Masonic Fraternity; for the adherents of despotism to apologize for the act of the Emperor in appointing his own trusty adviser, although a profane, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France; and for the reflection that the Crown of England has always been sufficiently crafty to have a true and loyal peer of the realm occupy the Oriental Chair of its Grand Lodge.

It is difficult to imagine what possible benefit would result from the meeting you propose. Our Grand Lodges are not political institutions, and there would be great hazard in their attempting to exercise political influence. If we should try to exercise it, and be partially successful, we might thereby be induced to attempt the experiment again, and thus bring the Society into disrepute and inevitable ruin.

Of course I do not desire to set up my own judgment against the well-considered plans of my brethren, nor to discourage attempts to ameliorate the misfortunes of my fellows. Nevertheless, I have great fear of bringing the Institution of Freemasonry before the public upon any occasion, and of its attempting in any manner to influence the action of civil governments.

The brethren of the Grand Lodge of this Jurisdiction have elected me Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. Over *them* I am called to exercise the functions of this office. Among

the many and varied duties of my distinguished predecessors, extending over a period of time especially marked by revolutions and persecutions of the faithful, I can find no precedent for the novel action which you propose, and no warrant for the meeting to which you have invited me. As an individual Mason you do not ask me to attend. As Grand Master I must respectfully decline your invitation, as I cannot take the responsibility of placing the Grand Lodge and the brethren of Massachusetts in a position which neither the customs and Constitutions of the Craft, nor the direction of the Grand Lodge, have authorized me to place them.

With kind fraternal regards,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,

Grand Master.

Since the above answer was communicated to the Grand Master of Kentucky, I have received from him the following, dated "Winchester, Ky., May 5, 1870":—

DEAR BROTHER, — For the information of all, and in special reply to those who have answered, I desire to state that a majority of the Grand Masters, at this date, have acknowledged my circular letter, and I am gratified to find that many unqualifiedly assent to the propriety and purposes of the proposed meeting, and regret that others, overlooking the prohibition and persecutions of *different* European nations for a number of years past towards our Order, seem to have concluded that the recent outrage in Cuba was the only matter of complaint, and that it might be impolitic for us to interfere, or, perhaps, that the victims had violated the laws of Spain.

The Cuba item is only one of a long list of the grievances which our meeting cannot increase, but possibly might prevent or alleviate, and certainly demand proper consideration.

Several have desired time for inquiry, and some, whose Grand Lodges were to meet in April and May, very properly desired to submit the matter to them.

Upon consultation, therefore, it is deemed advisable to postpone the meeting until the 30th day of June, 1870, to be then certainly held at the place first proposed.

Washington was first named, *not* for any political considerations, but for the sake of convenience, and is now retained because the Grand Master there will take an interest in the meeting.

Fraternally,

CHARLES EGINTON, *Grand Master.*

I have not considered it necessary to make reply to this Communication.

I submit this correspondence to the Grand Lodge.

In accordance with the direction of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Meeting in December last, official copies in the matter of Br. Benjamin Booth, of Blackstone River Lodge, were duly transmitted to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, through the Corresponding Grand Secretary, with a suitable explanatory letter. The Corresponding Grand Secretary has received, from the Grand Secretary of Ireland, the following communication : —

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREEMASON'S HALL,
DUBLIN, March 18, 1870.

R.W. SIR AND BROTHER, — Your communication of the 18th December last, transmitting petition from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the subject of certain charges made against a Br. Benjamin Booth, a member of Blackstone River Lodge, was under the consideration of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge, and, after mature deliberation, they decided that under the peculiar circumstances of the case they could not interfere in the matter.

By order,

CHARLES WALMISLEY, D.G.S.

CHARLES W. MOORE, Esq.,

Corresponding Grand Secretary.

I have received from W. Br. F. G. Findel, of Leipsic, Germany, a copy of the second London edition of his History of Freemasonry, which has been placed in the Grand Lodge Library. In a letter addressed to me, he says : " Please present the copy to your Grand Lodge, with my best wishes for her welfare, and with my fraternal greeting to all brethren, not excepting those who do not agree with my views. I honor each earnest, honest, inner conviction, and it is our duty to win by the exchange of our views, and to promote the best interests of the Craft and of mankind, each in his own way, but always under the condition to learn from each other, and to hear and prove grounds."

This interesting work, with the approbation of Grand Master Parkman, is dedicated to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "the oldest in the United States." The second London edition has been revised by Br. D. Murray Lyon, of Ayr, Scotland, a Masonic Historian of wide-spread fame, who remarks in the preface, — "So faithfully has the author performed his task as the historian of Freemasonry, — not of the Order in one country, but in all the countries in the world, — that his name will, we believe, go down to posterity as the author of the best, the fullest, and most impartial work of his day, on the subject of which he treats."

Although there are many things in this book to which we, as American Masons, cannot give our assent, yet its truthfulness to history is so accurate, that I cannot forbear recommending its perusal to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. For they will there find that the Masonic Historian of Germany, to whom the English language is at least not so familiar as the Teutonic, recognizes the fact, that March 8, 1777, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts declared its independence.

I have been impressed with the necessity of a regular meeting of the Board of Grand Lecturers, on the morning of Grand Lodge day, not only for the purpose of a free interchange of sentiment, and of perfecting themselves thereby in the lectures, but that they may decide such mooted points of ritual as are frequently presented to the Grand Master, and that they may be in session to meet such brethren as may desire to consult them. I have summoned them to meet here this morning, and would recommend that an order be passed similar to the one of Dec. 8, 1858, in relation to the quarterly meetings of the District Deputy Grand Masters. It is apparent that this important department of the Grand Lodge will thereby be rendered more efficient, and that the annual exemplification of the work and lectures can be made, if possible, more satisfactory, by frequent meetings of the Grand Lecturers, and of those selected to aid them in the Grand Lodge of Instruction.

Since our last Quarterly Communication the mortal remains of our distinguished Brother, Anson Burlingame, have been consigned to their final resting place at Mount Auburn. Amicable Lodge, of Cambridge, with which he was affiliated, attended, with full ranks, the obsequies, and the brethren silently dropped the sprig of acacia into his narrow tomb. Your Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, with Past Grand Masters Winslow Lewis, John T. Heard, William D. Coolidge, and William Parkman, joined with their brethren of Amicable Lodge, and participated in these mournful rites. His funeral, conducted by the city authorities of Boston, was attended by a large concourse of his friends and fellow citizens, and rarely has it occurred in Massachusetts, that so many men from every department of political, military, naval, literary, scientific, and professional life, have been brought together on a similar occasion.

In his own Lodge, at Cambridge, Br. C. C. Nichols paid a feeling tribute to his memory, in words so just and appropriate, that I desire to place them on record in the Grand Lodge.

Said Br. Nichols, —

"For more than twenty years I have enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of our departed friend and Brother, Anson Burlingame. I knew him as a friend of liberty, and the eloquent and successful defender of the rights of man. In an association where I had the honor to officiate as a corporate officer, he was one of our original corporators, and one of our earliest trustees, ever discharging the duties of his position with honor to himself, and his associates. This position he accepted because of his regard for the middling classes, and especially of the poor. With him, *poverty was no crime.*

"Certainly, if there is one human trait above another, it is that of sympathy for the poor and oppressed. Our Brother possessed this ennobling trait, regarding always the rights, and manifesting, at all times, a tender interest for the welfare of others. He was an aristocrat of the old school, and such alone are the true democrats everywhere. Men may have knowledge, money, influence, and not be gentlemen. The true gentleman, the man of culture, of refinement, the kind hearted, the considerate, is not often found among the *ambitious* rich, who give of their abundance for a name, — the bat-eyed of this generation; such are too cold, cheerless, and designing, to be gentlemen. Mr. Burlingame was well born and well bred. He sought after 'goodness and truth.' That which so distinguished him above many

others, his geniality and devotion to the interests of man as man, and his lofty courage and abiding integrity, were a part of his noble nature born with him. Possessing such rich qualities, he was a good Mason, and was received and known as such wherever he sojourned.

"It was my pleasure to meet him soon after his arrival home, as minister to China. His experience in that distant land was deeply interesting. Nothing, he said, but the existence of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, working under a Charter from our venerable Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, reconciled him to the loneliness and responsibilities of his situation. Here he met with kindred spirits; here, surrounded by representatives of all nations, he found a cordial welcome. The last hours he spent in China were with his masonic brethren, on which occasion he addressed a large and deeply-affected assembly.

"Thus much in memory of Anson Burlingame, the noble, the gifted, the friend of the poor, the true Mason, the courteous Knight.

"Brothers, at such a time as this, those grand old words come surging up, full of hope and strength for all, —

'Unto thyself be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.'

To the long list of departed brethren must now be added the name of R.W. Br. John Hews, who died at Cambridge, on the 17th of March last, at the advanced age of 83 years. He received masonic light in St. John's Lodge, Boston, about 1820, and in 1844 was elevated to the station of Junior Grand Warden. During the bitter storm of anti-masonic fanaticism, he nobly sustained the society whose interest he had early espoused. At the time of his decease he was a member of Amicable Lodge, of Cambridge, and an honorary member of St. John's Lodge, Boston; the brethren of these Lodges attended his funeral at Mount Auburn. A delegation of the Grand Lodge was also in attendance; and Past Grand Master Winslow Lewis, who had long been associated with Brother Hews, delivered an interesting and affecting address. Thus, brethren, one after another of the war-worn veterans of our Grand Lodge are passing away.

The address was referred to R.W. Brothers Charles W. Moore, Charles C. Dame, and Charles L. Woodbury, to print such portions thereof as they may deem expedient.

The Committee on "The Masonic Temple" made the following report, which was accepted, and so much of it as the Grand Master may direct, ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.*

IN GRAND LODGE, June 8, 1870.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address of June 9, 1869, as relates to the New Masonic Temple, and who was directed to report "in detail upon the contracts and expenses of this building, and report an inventory of the personal property, and cost thereof, belonging to the Grand Lodge, contained in the Temple," have endeavored to perform that duty, and beg leave to submit the following, —

REPORT.

This committee was appointed one year ago ; since which time the members have had many meetings and consultations in reference to the subject matter committed to them, and, as authorized, have, for a limited time, employed clerical assistance, owing to the somewhat loose and imperfect manner in which the accounts and vouchers for labor done, and material furnished, were kept by the building committee. To extend, examine, file, and adjust the bills and vouchers, with the Treasurer's payments, have required an amount of time which seldom belongs to business men, and a degree of patience which should always characterize the members of the Fraternity. With one exception, the contracts hereafter referred to, and many of the vouchers for labor, and material furnished (paid for as shown by the Treasurer's books) are not to be found ; therefore, it is absolutely impossible for us to report with that degree of accuracy which would naturally be ex-

* The Grand Master has ordered that the Report be printed with the Proceedings *in extenso*, omitting only the column of vouchers in figures.

pected. Your committee have had full access to the books, papers, and documents of the Board of Directors, and of the Grand Treasurer : they have also had before them some of the brethren who were most active in the management of the affairs of the Temple during its erection, who have very willingly given all the information pertaining to the subject, which they possess. So much time, however, having elapsed since its completion, in the absence of any records of their doings, it has been impossible for them to give, from memory, the details in regard to contracts and expenditures, in as full a manner as we desired. The only written contract which has come to the hands of your committee is that of March 26, 1866, with Runals, Clough & Co., of Lowell, to do the extra stone work on the new Temple, made necessary by changes in the original plan, for fifty-eight hundred dollars (\$5,800), and this contract refers to, and is in addition to, a previous one with the same parties for eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars (\$80,920).

In the absence of other contracts, your committee take the liberty to quote from the records of the Directors such of their votes as have reference to contracts, and of their Proceedings which relate especially to the matter under consideration.

EXTRACT FROM RECORDS.

MAY 4, 1864. *Voted*, That the President (Parkman) and Secretary (Moore) be a committee to procure plans and estimates for a new building to be erected on the ground recently occupied by the Winthrop House.

JUNE 6, 1864. Several plans for a new building on the Winthrop House estate were presented for the examination of the Board.

JUNE 8, 1864. The Secretary laid before the Board the following resolution, which had this day been adopted by the M.W. Grand Lodge :—

Resolved, That the Directors of the Corporation, are hereby authorized to cause a suitable Masonic Temple to be erected on the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, in Boston, upon the site of the Freemason's Hall, recently destroyed by fire, and to raise all necessary funds therefor, by mortgage of the premises, or otherwise, and to purchase any additional land adjoining the said lot, that may be necessary for the convenient location of the Temple, at the site now owned by the Grand Lodge ; whereupon, it was

Voted, That not exceeding six of the best architects in the city be invited to present drawings of a suitable elevation or facade, for a proposed new Masonic Temple, to be erected on the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, and that the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) be paid to each person so presenting an elevation, except the successful competitor, who shall be paid two hundred dollars (\$200) for his design.

JULY 7, 1864. *Voted*, That the President (Parkman) and Secretary (Moore) of the Corporation, be, and they are hereby, authorized to draw, from time to time, on the Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to meet the expenses of removing the rubbish from the Winthrop House estate, and preparing the same for the foundations of the proposed new edifice.

JULY 14, 1864. The President (Parkman) and Secretary (Moore) were appointed a committee to cause estimates to be made on the designs presented by Mr. M. G. Wheelock and H. Billings, of Boston.

AUGUST 8, 1864. *Voted*, That when the plan is selected, it is expedient to proceed to lay the foundation the present season, leaving the contracts for the building to be made in the future.

AUGUST 12, 1864. The plan for the new Masonic Temple presented by Mr. M. G. Wheelock, was adopted. Brothers Parkman, Moore, Dean, and Heard, were appointed a Building Committee.

Voted, That the Building Committee be authorized and empowered to proceed at once, and cause the foundations of the new edifice to be laid; and that they also be authorized and requested to procure plans and specifications for the interior of the building, and for this purpose to employ such architects as they may select.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. *Voted*, That the corner-stone of the New Masonic Temple be laid with Masonic Ceremonies, on Friday, the 14th day of October, next.

FEBRUARY 23, 1865. A Building Committee was appointed, consisting of Brothers Parkman, Moore, Dean, and Hutchinson, the latter in the place of Brother Heard, resigned.

APRIL 25, 1865. The Secretary reported that the mortgage on the Winthrop House estate, held by the Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge, had been discharged by that Board, and that the estate was free of all encumbrance.

Br. Samuel K. Hutchinson, of Lowell, was unanimously elected Superintendent, in the erection of the new Temple on the Winthrop House estate, at a compensation of 4½ per cent on the cost: he furnishing at his own cost all the necessary working plans and drawings, in accordance with the design adopted; to make all contracts subject to the approval of the Building Committee; and to give his entire time and services to the duties of his appointment, and he was directed to proceed with the business at the earliest practicable moment.

AUGUST 3, 1865. The President (Parkman) also stated to the Board, that the Building Committee had contracted with Mr. Charles Nutting, of Con-

cord, N.H., for the stone for the new Temple, at forty-two cents per cubic foot, whereupon it was voted, that the Board approve and confirm said contract.

Voted, That the Building Committee be advised and authorized to close the contract with Messrs. Runals, Clough & Co., of Lowell, for hammering stone, for eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars (\$80,920).

OCTOBER 4, 1865. *Voted*, That the Grand Master (Parkman) and Grand Secretary (Moore) be authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer, from time to time, for such sums of money as may be required in prosecuting the work on the new Temple.

JANUARY 16, 1866. *Voted*, That a committee of three (3) be appointed to procure a set of new plans, and present them at the next meeting of the Board.

JANUARY 24, 1866. The committee presented a set of plans, which, after careful examination, were unanimously adopted. The subject of the working plans was referred to the Committee on Plans.

JANUARY 28, 1866. Committee on Plans reported had conferred with Superintendent Hutchinson; his opinion, that new plans could be adopted without materially affecting the exterior construction of the edifice as adopted.

Voted, That the Superintendent be directed to procure new plans, to conform to plans adopted by this Board.

FEBRUARY 20, 1866. *Voted*, That the most earnest, active, and immediate efforts be taken to commence the new Temple.

Voted, That the stone and brick work be done by the day. The President laid before the Board a contract with George F. Meacham, to draw all the plans that may be necessary for the completion of the new Temple, for one thousand dollars (\$1000).

FEBRUARY 26, 1866. Brothers Dame, Moore, and Kelsey, were appointed a committee to consider and report if any advantageous change can be made in the present front line of the new building.

Voted, That the return of the tower on the corner of Head Place and Boylston Street be built of stone instead of brick.

MARCH 5, 1866. The President (Dame) reported in behalf of the committee on front line, that Mrs. Head would grant permission to set the building forward for five hundred dollars (\$500), which was adopted.

MARCH 12, 1866. *Voted*, That the furnishing of the iron columns be awarded to L. F. Whiting, as follows: Iron columns $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and ends turned, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.

MARCH 26, 1866. The President (Dame) announced to the Board that he had contracted with Messrs. Runals, Clough & Co., of Lowell, to do all the extra stone work on the new Temple, made necessary by changes in the original plan, for fifty-eight hundred dollars (\$5,800), which action was approved by the Board.

Six proposals for doing the carpenter work, and fitting the building for slating and plastering, were received.

Jonas Fitch, for fifty-eight hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$5,834), being the lowest, the contract was awarded to him.

MARCH 29, 1866. *Voted*, That the contract for making double box girders, be given to Denio & Roberts, 12 cts. per lb., to be 24 inches deep, and 12 inches wide, as per their statement on file.

MAY 26, 1866. Mr. Jonas Fitch's proposal to make such purchases of materials as the Board may direct, and furnish the labor required in the preparation of them, and in the getting out the finish at his shop (including the use of shop, steam-power, and machinery), and give to the work his personal superintendence, charging, as his full compensation, \$3.25 per day for the men employed at the building, and \$3.50 per day for the men employed at his shop, was accepted, to commence with, and includes his previous contract for fitting the building for plastering.

Voted, That the President (Dame) be authorized to direct Mr. Fitch to make such purchases of timber, and other materials, as he may think necessary.

AUGUST 9, 1866. *Voted*, That Brothers Dame, Moore, and Welch, be a committee to confer with Mr. Hutchinson, the Superintendent, and to settle his accounts up to the first of July, last.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1866. The committee to confer with Mr. Hutchinson, reported that they had arranged to allow him, in full compensation for his services, a commission of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); he to render such further service and advice as may be desired of him, and convenient to himself.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1866. Contract given to J. J. Walworth & Co., for heating; pipe to be furnished at $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount from his schedule prices, and to furnish labor at \$3.50 per day, per man.

Voted, That the French glass required be purchased of Tuttle, Garfield & Co., on the terms submitted.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1866. *Voted*, That the towers and pinnacles be built of stone.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1866. The Committee on Roof stated that they had arranged with Messrs. Van Orden & Co., of New York, to cover the roof with elastic slate composition at about ten dollars (\$10) a square, which arrangement was approved.

Proposal of R. H. Pickett, to clean and paint the new building for \$350, was accepted.

OCTOBER 15, 1866. Proposal of C. S. Parker & Son, to do the necessary slating, etc., for the new building, was accepted.

Proposal of John Mack, to superintend the plastering and stucco work, make all purchases of stock, etc., as directed by this Board, at \$4.00 per day, was accepted.

FEBRUARY 23, 1867. *Voted*, That the Secretary be authorized to fit up his own room in the building according to his own taste and judgment.

Voted, That Mr. Haberstroh be employed to execute the frescoing at \$7.00 for his own services, and \$4.00 a day for his assistants, exclusive of the cost of the stock, as per his proposition on file.

Thus, by the records, it would appear that whatever contracts were at first entered into, in relation to the construction of the Temple, they were afterwards, by a change of plans, necessitating a modification of the structure, virtually annulled, and thereafter the work was prosecuted under verbal agreements, or mutual understandings with the various parties. These conclusions were substantially confirmed by the evidence given before us. Although it was no part of the business of this committee to enquire into or criticise the motives or actions of those who were intrusted with the arduous and responsible duties of conducting the affairs connected with the construction of this extravagant edifice, yet, in this connection, we feel justified in saying that our examination has elicited nothing that would indicate that those who were directing and managing the construction and erection of this Temple have, by salary, commission, or otherwise, sought or received remuneration for the multitude of services which they have performed.

PAYMENTS AND VOUCHERS.

Edwin Adams, labor and derrick	\$581.53
Otis Allen, lumber	1,483.06
G. J. F. Bryant, plans	50.00
Daniel Brisco, plate for corner-stone	200.00
Boylston Insurance Company, insurance	637.50
Bay State Brick Company, brick	4,512.00
Baldwin & Emerson, flagging	134.10
Beal, Kendall & Co., gutters	711.80
J. H. Bufford, lithographing	486.00
Boston Gas Light Company, gas	574.95
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, interest	4,250.00
Charles Blumburg, carving	341.87
Boston Insurance Company, insurance	105.00
Bugbee & Hollis, locks and labor	1,629.11
Bent & Bush	56.00
W. K. Bacall	23.00
Bowker, Torrey & Co., marble	2,170.13
R. Briggs	56.83
Barton, Chase & Co.,	140.00
C. A. Cummings, plans	150.00
City Insurance Company, insurance	150.00

Campbell, Whittier & Co., elevator	1,033.92
Levi Chubbuck, ventilators, etc.	539.49
Clark Brothers & Co.	379.68
Darling & Rice, labor	3.00
C. C. Dame, expenses	849.01
Denio & Roberts, iron work	11,126.66
W. F. Davis, water	81.00
J. E. Ellis, plans	50.00
W. R. Emerson, plans	50.00
Eliot Insurance Company, insurance	150.00
Brice S. Evans, com. for obtaining loan from School Street Five Cents Savings Bank	1,500.00
Fox & Studley, mason work	3,684.94
Fireman's Insurance Company, insurance	255.00
Jonas Fitch, carpenter work	91,937.63
C. E. Fuller & Co., commission on loan	405.50
Fowle & Co., carpets	9,756.26
George H. Foote	9.50
American Fire Extinguisher	312.00
S. W. Fuller, bell hanging	263.95
James D. Green, marble work	150.00
H. W. Hartwell, plans	25.00
George Hole, labor	55.00
S. K. Hutchinson, Superintendent, labor and materials	83,000.00
Hannah Head, easement to land	500.00
Hayden & Craft, labor	192.38
Haberstroh & Needham, frescoing	6,970.96
Martin Hayes, sash and doors	1,170.85
Interest on "note," R. C. & Co.	100.00
Interest Merchant's Bank	100.83
Interest and coupons, N. E. Life Insurance Company	8,763.41
Insurance	1,680.00
W. Jackson	66.75
W. A. Johnson, organ	1,800.00
John Jeffries, Jr., advertising	21.14
A. H. Kelsey, labor W. H. ruins	3,247.86
A. H. Kelsey, labor W. H. ruins	9,031.82
A. H. Kelsey, plan	50.00
A. H. Kelsey, rent	141.67
A. H. Kelsey, services	4,359.68
Morris Kelsey, labor	167.05
Charles H. Knox, painting	9,074.60
Kimball & Co., furniture	11,810.55
L. Lovejoy, lumber	14.34
L. Lovejoy, rent	239.58
R. J. Lang	15.60

Ansel Lothrop, lumber and labor	8,460 15
Lockwood & Lumb, plumbing	4,992 79
C. W. Loreth	84.00
Manufacturer's Insurance Company, insurance	375.00
Patrick Moran, labor	1,357.60
George F. Meacham, plans	1,130.00
John Mack, plastering	28,440.10
A. J. Meserve, soapstone	34.31
H. Mulliken	151.80
Merchant's Bank, interest	102.50
J. E. Maynard, carriage hire	280.00
A. McDonald, labor	1,225.00
Music Hall, rent	137.00
Moses & White	84.03
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, interest	3,468.00
Charles Nutting, granite	4,047.44
North American Insurance Company, insurance	150.00
New England Insurance Company, insurance	210.00
Neptune Insurance Company, insurance	157.50
Paid Interest on Note	205.00
W. E. Park, plan	50.00
C. S. Parker & Son, covering roof	1,705.52
Prescott Insurance Company, insurance	157.50
R. H. Prickett, labor	425.00
J. F. Paul & Co., lumber	127.80
Pollard & Leighton	190 88
J. H. Potter	26.50
L. C. Phillips & Co., oil, etc.	29.05
J. A. Richards, plans	50 00
Revenue Stamps	257.75
D. Roby & Co., lime, cement, and sand	1,847.85
Runals, Clough & Co., granite work	57,154.00
James Rice, legal services	5.00
J. A. Robertson, turning	227.63
Edward Reynolds, carving	167.85
Ross & Hutchnam, framing and gilding	51.03
E. Robinson & Son, hardware	61.70
E. B. Studley, mason work	16,299.63
Shoe & Leather Insurance Company	150 00
Suffolk Insurance Company	105.00
G. W. & F. Smith, iron work	3,243.15
D. N. Skillings & Co., lumber	654 50
O. Shepard, lumber	660.60
N. D. Stone, engineering	562.00
W. S. Studley	75.00
S. Squires & Co., furniture	6,479 09

S. A. Stetson, gas fixtures	834.48	
Third National Bank, interest and stamps	794.17	
Tremont Nail Company, nails	337.50	
Tilton & Cowdin, lumber	24.87	
Tuttle, Garfield & Co., glass	5,212.27	
N. Toussaint, furniture	350.00	
Tucker Manufacturing Company, gas fixtures	3,136.92	
E. Van Orden & Co., slate	780.95	
A. G. Wheelock, plans	200.00	
L. F. Whiting, castings	767.41	
L. L. White, legal services	131.25	
D. Washburn, brick	100.00	
J. J. Walworth & Co., steam and gas pipe	16,148.71	
A. R. Whittier, coal	445.50	
O. D. Witherell, coal	1,100.00	
C. L. Wilson, engineering	34.50	
J. M. Whittemore	26.84	
W. A. Waite, labor	288.00	
West, Parkman & Co., hardware	499.65	
Total,	\$450,551.71	

CLASSIFICATION OF PAYMENTS.

Paid A. H. Kelsey, for removing rubbish W. H.	\$3,247.86	
Plans and Drawings, —		
A. H. Kelsey	\$50.00	
H. W. Hartwell	25.00	
G. J. F. Bryant	50.00	
C. O. Cummings	150.00	
J. E. Ellis	50.00	
W. K. Emerson	50.00	
W. E. Park	50.00	
J. A. Richards	50.00	
A. G. Wheelock	200.00	
G. F. Meacham	1,130.00	1,805.00
Stone and Mason Work, —		
Charles Nutting	8,947.44	
A. H. Kelsey	9,031.82	
Baldwin & Emerson	134.10	
Runals, Clough & Co.	106,603.54	
Fox & Studley	10,608.80	
E. B. Studley	19,695.69	155,021.89
Lumber, and Carpenter Work, —		
Jonas Fitch	91,987.63	
Otis Allen	2,983.06	
D. N. Skillings & Co.	687.95	

J. F. Paul & Co.	127.80	
Otis Shepard	660.60	
Martin Hayes	1,170.85	
Ansel Lothrop	3,460.15	
J. A. Robertson	227.63	
Sundry Parties, for lumber	2,513.46	103,769.18
Brick, Lime, Cement, and Sand, —		
Bay State Brick Company	5,225.00	
D. Washburn	100.00	
D. Roby & Co.	4,189.70	9,514.70
Castings and Iron Work, —		
Denio & Roberts	11,126.66	
G. W. & F. Smith	3,243.15	
L. F. Whiting	2,267.41	16,637.22
Plastering, —		
John Mack		28,440.10
Painting and Frescoing, —		
Haberstroh & Needham	6,970.96	
C. H. Knox	9,074.60	16,045.66
Steam and Gas Piping, —		
Sanborn & Richardson	847.72	
J. J. Walworth & Co.	16,148.71	16,996.43
Glass, —		
Tuttle, Garfield & Co.		5,212.27
Hardware and Nails, —		
E. Robertson & Son	61.70	
Bugbee & Hollis	1,629.11	
Tremont Nail Company	488.13	
West, Parkman & Co.	499.65	2,678.59
Plumbing, —		
Lockwood & Lumb		4,992.79
Marble Work, —		
Bowker, Torrey & Co.	2,170.18	
J. D. Green	160.00	2,320.13
Gas Fixtures, —		
Tucker Manufacturing Co.	3,136.92	
S. A. Stetson	834.48	3,971.40
Rent, —		
A. H. Kelsey	141.67	
L. Lovejoy	239.58	
Music Hall	137.00	518.25
Miscellaneous, —		
E. Adams, labor and use of derrick	636.58	
D. Brisco, plate for corner stone	200.00	
Beal, Kendall & Co., gutters	711.80	
Campbell, Whittier & Co., elevator	1,033.92	

Levi Chubbuck, ventilator	539.49	
W. F. Davis, water	84.00	
S. W. Fuller, bell hanging	268.95	
C. S. Parker & Son, covering roof	1,705.52	
E. Van Orden, slate	730.95	
A. J. Meserve, soapstone	34.81	
H. Head, easement to land	500.00	
S. K. Hutchinson, expenses paid	463.17	
C. C. Dame, expenses paid	849.01	
J. H. Bufford, lithographing	486.00	
J. Jeffries, Jr., advertising	21.14	
Freight	160.70	
L. C. Phillips & Co., oil	29.05	
J. Rice, legal services	5.00	
L. L. White, legal services	131.25	
W. D. Stone, engineering	596.50	
J. E. Maynard, carriage hire	280.00	9,462.84
Labor, —		
P. Moran	2,566.57	
A. H. Kelsey, services	4,859.68	
Sundry other parties	2,878.93	9,805.18
Gas, —		
Boston Gas Light Company		571.95
Coal, —		
A. K. Whittier	445.50	
O. D. Witherell	1,100.00	1,545.50
Commissions, —		
Brice S. Evans, for obtaining loan of Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	1,500.00	
E. C. Fuller, for obtaining loan of Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	405.50	
S. K. Hutchinson, Superintendent	6,875.00	8,280.50
Interest and Stamps		13,041.66
Insurance		4,282.50
Paid Sundry Persons, —		
Bent & Bush	56.00	
W. K. Bacall	23.00	
Clark Brothers & Co.	879.68	
G. H. Foote	9.50	
W. S. Studley	75.00	
J. M. Whittemore	26.84	
R. J. Lang	15.60	
C. W. Loreth	84.00	
H. Mulliken	151.80	
Moses & White	84.03	
Pollard & Leighton	190.83	

J. H. Potter	26.50	
R. Briggs	56.83	
Barton, Chase & Co.	140.00	1,219.61
Furniture and Carpets, —		
Fowle & Co.	9,756.26	
S. Squires & Co	6,479.09	
Kimball & Co.	11,810.55	
W. A. Johnson	1,800.00	
American Fire Extinguisher	812.00	
C. Blumburg	341.87	
W. Toussaint	350.00	
E. Reynolds	167.85	
Ross & Hutchinson	51.03	81,068.65
Total, \$450,551.71		

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SUTTON HALL.

8 Twelve-feet Sofas.	1 Secretary's Desk.
2 Ten and one-half-feet Sofas.	1 Treasurer's „
2 Seven and one-half-feet Sofas.	1 Organ.
2 Six and one-half-feet Sofas.	1 Portrait of John T. Heard.
19 Five and one-quarter-feet Sofas.	1 Portrait of Marshall P. Wilder.
2 Two and three-quarters-feet Sofas.	1 Pedestal and bust of William Sutton.
22 Officers' Chairs.	4 Marble Statues.
1 Altar.	
3 Pedestals.	

EGYPTIAN HALL.

14 Eight-feet Sofas.	1 Altar.
13 Seven and one-half-feet Sofas.	3 Pedestals.
2 Seven-feet Sofas.	1 Secretary's Desk.
17 Officers' Chairs.	1 Treasurer's „

GOTHIC HALL.

2 Eight and one-half-feet Sofas.	3 Pedestals.
27 Eight-feet Sofas.	1 Secretary's Desk.
13 Officers' Chairs.	1 Treasurer's „
1 Altar.	

SODALITY HALL.

13 Officers' Chairs.	1 Altar.
3 Pedestals.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

250 Feet Settees.	2 Music Stools.
87 Oak Chairs.	3 Umbrella Stands.
8 Common Chairs.	1 Mirror 10 x 17.
36 Upholstered Chairs.	1 " 20 x 34 (broken).
3 Revolving Chairs (Office).	1 " 12 x 48.
1 Easy Chair.	1 Picture of the "Last Supper."
1 Hair Cloth Lounge.	1 Safe.
1 Green Rep Lounge.	3 Iron Ash Barrels.
1 " " Sofa.	1 Gothic Chair.
2 Black Walnut Book Cases, and	1 Altar.
Library.	1 Pedestal.
2 Black Walnut Library Tables.	200 Feet Pine Tables.
2 " " Hat Stands.	108 Earthen Spittoons.
1 " " Office Desk.	2 China Spittoons.
1 Chestnut Office Desk.	3 Small Door Mats.
4 Oval Office Tables.	1 Large " "
2 Square Office Tables.	6 Fire Extinguishers.
3 Cabinet Organs.	3 Water Tanks.

ENGINE ROOM.

1 Twelve-Horse-power Steam Engine.	1 Ton Coal.
2 Pairs Gas Tongs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Cord Wood.

GAS FIXTURES.

29 One-Light Brackets.	2 Twenty-Five-Light Chandeliers.
3 Two-Light "	1 Forty-Eight-Light "
50 Three-Light Brackets.	12 Pedestal Lights.
12 Five-Light Brackets.	386 Cut Glass Shades.
23 Two Light Chandeliers.	2 Pedestals,
17 Three-Light "	1 Clock.
12 Four-Light "	967 Square Yds. Brussels Carpeting.
11 Six Light "	420 " " Velvet Carpeting.

Your committee have not attempted to fix a specific value upon the several articles of personal property herein enumerated, the aggregate cost of which could have been little less than \$50,000, and is included in the cost of the Temple.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

H. HOSFORD.

DANIEL W. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES EDWARD POWERS.

N. S. KIMBALL.

The following order was adopted : —

Ordered, That the Grand Lecturers be authorized to hold quarterly meetings under the direction of the Grand Master, at the Masonic Temple, Boston, on Grand Lodge days, for the purpose of consultation, and of advising officers of subordinate Lodges ; and that the expense of such meetings be paid by the Grand Lodge, upon the order of the Grand Master ; and that the Grand Master, in his annual address, report such expenses.

W. Br. E. Dana Bancroft offered the following amendment to Section 6, Part V., of the Grand Constitutions : Insert after the word " procession," and before the word " without," the following clause, — " Except to attend the funeral of a Master Mason."

This was referred to W. Br. E. Dana Bancroft, R.W. Br. W. F. Salmon, and Br. Samuel Wells.

On motion, it was *Voted*, That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the decease of R.W. Br. John Hews, be referred to a committee.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed R.W. Br. William W. Baker, W. Br. J. J. Russ, and Br. N. E. Converse, the committee.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted : —

Whereas, Our late R.W. Brother and associate, John Hews, who was born at Weston, Massachusetts, July 30, 1786, and who, for so many years, has been a permanent member of this Grand Body, has, since its last Communication, been taken from us through death, therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge of Massachusetts will ever remember, with high appreciation, the valuable and varied

relations in official trusts, which, for a full half century of his connection with this Ancient Order, our deceased Brother faithfully and honorably sustained to the different Bodies that are attached to, and illustrate, Freemasonry.

And it is further *Resolved*, That we cannot part with this upright man ; this gentle, heroic friend ; this steadfast supporter of our loved Institution, without recording, also, that in parting, at the dread summons, with Brother John Hews, this Grand Lodge witnesses, with emotions that it does not wish to conceal, a thinning of the ranks of that band of venerable brethren, who, in the might of their earnest devotion to Masonry, in the plenitude of their sterling personal character, and in the vigor of manhood, bore themselves, without weariness or flinching, but superbly, courteously, and, at length, triumphantly, through unparalleled bitterness of persecution, endured by this ancient society in their persons, during a special period nearly two generations ago. May the lives, services, and sacrifices, of such Masons as John Hews, and his contemporaries in the same perils, be hallowed in the recollections of the living Fraternity.

And finally *Resolved*, That there be forwarded a copy of this tribute of our estimation of Brother Hews, to his bereaved family, together with the fullest measure of condolence in their loss, from this Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM W. BAKER.

JAMES J. RUSS.

N. E. CONVERSE.

So much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the decease of Br. Anson Burlingame, was referred to R.W. Brothers William D. Coolidge, Charles L. Woodbury, and Sereno D. Nickerson.

The committee subsequently reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted : —

Resolved, That the Fraternity of Freemasons in this Commonwealth mourn one of their faithful brothers, whose adherence to their principles, zeal in their cause, and fidelity to their interests, were based on the shining virtues of his character, and gave substantial evidence of the lofty aspirations of his generous nature.

Resolved, That we unite, with his fellow-citizens at large, in expressing our appreciation of his meritorious services, and the distinguished abilities which marked him in the legislative and diplomatic service of his country, and in deploring the untimely end of a career that promised remarkable results in uniting the most ancient government in the world with Europe and America, in the progressive march of civilization.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the widow of our late Brother, the Honorable Anson Burlingame, and that the Grand Master be instructed to assure her of the profound sympathy of this Fraternity with her in her heavy affliction.

The committees on "Amendments to the Constitutions," the appeal of Samuel Evans, and in the case of Seth Winslow, were granted further time.

W. Br. Henry Endicott, in behalf of the committee on By-Laws, made the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendations adopted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, June 8, 1870.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

The committee to whom was referred the matter of By-Laws, beg leave to make the following report : —

They would recommend for approval, as presented, the By-Laws of the following Lodges : —

GRECIAN.
REPUBLICAN.

UNITED BRETHREN.

WASHINGTON.
ADELPHI.

And that the By-Laws of the following Lodges be approved, with the amendments made by the committee, to wit, —

WISDOM LODGE. *Article II.* — After the words "Vacancies by death, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, and at such times, as the Lodge shall direct," add the words, "having first obtained a Dispensation therefor."

JAMES OTIS LODGE. *Article I, Section 2.* — Strike out the words "unless prevented by some unforeseen circumstances, in which case the Master shall assign some other evening in the same month."

Also *Article II, Section 7.* — Strike out the words "any Brother who recommends an applicant for the degrees, may withdraw such application previous to balloting, with the unanimous consent of the Lodge."

MOUNT TOM LODGE. *Article I, Section 2.* — Add the words "having first obtained a Dispensation therefor."

Also *Article II, Section 2.* — Strike out the words "whom he may remove at his pleasure."

Also *Article V, Section 1.* — Strike out the words "without the unanimous consent of the members present at the time such request is made."

MOUNT HERMON LODGE. *Article II, Section 2.* — Strike out the words "whom he may remove at his pleasure."

PEQUOSSETTE LODGE. *Article II, Section 3.* — Add the words "first obtained a Dispensation therefor."

WILDER LODGE. *Article I, Section 3.* — Strike out the words "in the absence of the Master and Wardens, no candidate shall be initiated, passed, or raised, unless a Past Master is present to preside."

Also *Article II, Section 3.* — Add the words "a Dispensation having been obtained therefor."

The committee would also recommend that the amendments adopted by the following Lodges, —

LAFAYETTE.	NORTH STAR.	SAGGAHEW.
MOUNT MORIAH.	ROSWELL LEE.	CINCINNATUS.
GLOBE.	BRISTOL.	QUINNEBAUG.

be approved by this Grand Lodge.

HENRY ENDICOTT,
for the Committee.

A communication was received from W. Br. Henry C. Willson, Master of Montacute Lodge, and referred to R.W.

Br. Charles R. Train, and W. Brothers Henry Endicott and George H. Conn.

R.W. Br. Tracy P Cheever, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the proceedings of Pacific Lodge against Br. George H. Blanchard, made the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendation adopted:—

IN GRAND LODGE, June 8, 1870.

The committee to whom were referred, at the last Communication of the Grand Lodge, the proceedings of Pacific Lodge, Amherst, in the trial of Br. George E. Blanchard, a member of said Lodge, have examined the record of the case, and respectfully report—

That the respondent was accused in the charges and specifications which were preferred against him, of unmasonic conduct, and a deliberate violation of his masonic obligations, by taking, and appropriating to his own use, while he was Secretary of the Lodge, certain moneys received by him as the initiation fees of candidates for the degrees, and as dues of members of the Lodge, amounting, in the whole, to not less than one hundred dollars. The charges and specifications were clearly and definitely stated in writing, and a summons in regular form was seasonably served upon the respondent, directing him to appear at a Special Communication ordered for the trial of the charges. The respondent did not appear at the trial, but the evidence submitted was direct and positive, and leaves no room to doubt the guilt of the accused. The verdict of "guilty" was rendered by a unanimous vote, and with the same unanimity the respondent was expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry. The proceedings were in conformity with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and are specially interesting, and should be regarded as exemplary, as they relate to the case of an unfaithful officer defrauding his Lodge and brethren of funds that should have been held as a sacred trust.

Your committee respectfully recommend that the proceedings of Pacific Lodge, in this case, be confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

TRACY P CHEEVER.

CHARLES H. NORRIS.

HENRY W. BRAGG.

The same committee made the following report, in case of Tuscan Lodge against Br. James W. Hanson, which was accepted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, June 8, 1870.

The committee appointed at the Regular Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge in March last, to examine the record of the proceedings of Tuscan Lodge, Lawrence, at the trial of Brother James W. Hanson, have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully report —

That the record presented to the Grand Lodge by Tuscan Lodge is a somewhat remarkable one, and exhibits such defects as render it impossible that the proceedings under the trial can be confirmed. It appears that at a Communication of the Lodge held on the 31st day of May, 1869, a committee was appointed "to investigate the character and dealings of Br. James W. Hanson, as a Mason, with brother Masons, and also to prefer charges, if they found it their duty to do so, and to report at a future Communication." This committee made a report at a Regular Communication held June 28, 1869, in which they present as a charge, that he, Hanson, "has been dishonest, and, by false statements and under false pretenses, obtained goods and money, and the signatures of citizens as sureties for him, both of brethren in the Order, and citizens not in the Brotherhood." This report of the committee contains the entire charge upon which the respondent was tried, and it will be seen that there are no specifications or allegations of time, place, or circumstance, such as are necessary to furnish the respondent with a clear and explicit statement of the matters to which he was to answer.

The report was not acted upon until the Regular Communication of the Lodge, held Jan. 31, 1870, at which time a committee of three brethren was appointed to conduct the trial on the part of the Lodge, and the Worshipful Master also appointed in the absence of the accused, as the record states, a committee for the defence, as counsel, consisting of three. What either of these committees did in the management of the case, and especially what was accomplished by the committee on the defence in aid of the respondent, does not appear by the record, which goes on to state that the hearing was conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of masonic law, and "that the evidence, as given in and taken, is herewith transmitted." The record only shows further that the respondent was found guilty, and expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry by a unanimous vote, his three counsel apparently concurring in the verdict and sentence.

The justice of this result, so far as the respondent is concerned, your committee do not feel called upon either to question or admit; but the proceedings, as disclosed by this record, were not only not conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of masonic law, but in direct violation of some of the most fundamental and obvious of them. In the first place, it nowhere appears, either in the record of the trial or in the evidence presented, that Hanson was a member of the Lodge, or that it has any masonic jurisdiction over him.

Second. The charge is without specifications, and too general.

Third. The evidence submitted seems rather to show that the respondent, so far as he is guilty of any offence, is guilty of procuring persons to endorse his notes, by making statements either wholly or partially false.

Fourth. The organization of the Lodge is not given, and the Communication at which the trial took place was a regular one, instead of one specially notified and convened for the purpose, as required by the Grand Regulations. The names of the brethren

present and voting are not given, neither is the number of the voters stated, or whether any of them were excused.

Fifth. The respondent, so far as appears, was never served, as the Grand Regulations prescribe, with an attested copy of the charge; nor does it seem from the record, that any pains were taken to inform him of its pendency. From the evidence in the case, it would seem that after some of the transactions complained of, he had left Lawrence. But the regulations are explicit in regard to the manner of serving notice upon the accused, and no attempt seems to have been made by the Lodge to comply with them, or to avoid the effect of non-compliance. Only when the residence of the respondent is out of the State and unknown, so that no service of process upon him can be had, can a Lodge examine charges against him, *ex parte*. The want of service of the proper notice is, therefore, the most fatal defect in the case, and entirely invalidates the proceedings. It is not a masonic trial, under the tests of masonic law or usage. Your committee, therefore, unhesitatingly report, that the proceedings of Tuscan Lodge in this case should not be confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

TRACY P CHEEVER.
CHARLES H. NORRIS.
HENRY W. BRAGG.

The committee to whom was referred the complaint of King Solomon's Lodge against St. Bernard's Lodge, made the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendation adopted: —

Boston, June 8, 1870.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: —

The committee to whom was referred the case of George R. Cutter, of Charlestown, beg leave to report, —

They find that said Cutter, an officer in the United States Navy, residing at Charlestown, on Sept. 16, 5869, applied to St.

Bernard's Lodge of Southboro, for the degrees of Freemasonry.

This Lodge, after making inquiries as to masonic usage in such cases, admitted him for initiation on Nov. 18, 1869.

W. E. P. Tourtellott, of King Solomon's Lodge of Charlestown, on Jan. 2, 1870, called the attention of the M.W. Grand Master to the case, and requested an investigation, which was made by R.W. Tracy P Cheever, District Deputy Grand Master, Second District, from whose report the above facts are taken.

Your committee are of opinion that the question is one of jurisdiction only, and that the fitness of the candidate for the degrees cannot be considered by this Grand Body, at least, unless specific charges are presented.

Upon the question of jurisdiction we find that there has prevailed, to considerable extent, a practise of conferring the degrees upon seafaring men without regard to residence, and as these precedents are sufficiently numerous to have given St. Bernard's Lodge ground for its proceedings, your committee would recommend that no action be taken in this particular case.

But your committee would suggest that, in their opinion, the same rule should be applied to seafaring men as to others, and that this Grand Body should adopt such regulations as will prevent Lodges from making distinctions in matter of jurisdictions based upon the occupation of applicants, and provide that cases in which the applicant shall claim to have no residence be referred to the D.D. Grand Master of the District in which the application is made.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.
SAMUEL WELLS.

The committee, to whom were referred the communications from the Grand Lodge of Montevideo, and the Grand Orient of Italy, also from Montacute Lodge of Worcester, was granted further time.

The committee to whom was referred the "Report of the

Committee on the Grand Charity Fund," was granted further time.

The Grand Master informed the brethren that the Grand Lodge of New York was this day engaged in laying the corner-stone of a new and magnificent temple in the city of New York. The following was, by vote of the Grand Lodge, ordered to be sent by telegram to the Grand Lodge banquet in New York : —

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, now in session, to the Grand Lodge of New York, greeting :

"With congratulations, and best wishes for the happy consummation of the great work in which they are this day engaged."

The committee to whom was referred the petitions for Charters presented this day, made the following report, which was accepted, and Charters granted as recommended : —

IN GRAND LODGE, June 8, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the petitions for Charters of Upton Lodge, Cheshire ; Vernon Lodge, Belchertown ; Morning Sun Lodge, Conway ; and Mount Holyoke Lodge, South Hadley Falls, respectfully report, —

First. Having examined the By-Laws of Morning Sun Lodge, would recommend the amendment of Article V., by striking out and substituting the following : "Any member divulging the transactions of the Lodge, or otherwise offending against the principles of the Institution, shall be liable to reprimand, suspension, or expulsion, in accordance with the provision of Article IV., of the Grand Lodge Constitutions."

We also recommend the erasure of the words following the word, "preside," in Article III. With these amendments the By-Laws are recommended for adoption.

The Records appear clearly and methodically kept.

Second. With regard to the By-Laws of Upton Lodge, the committee have only one emendation to suggest, namely: to strike out of Article III., Section 4, the words, "and denied the privilege of masonic intercourse with his brethren."

The Records of this Lodge are very full and methodically kept.

Third. Mount Holyoke Lodge By-Laws conform to the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, and the Records are beautifully and accurately kept.

Fourth. Your committee, with respect to Vernon Lodge, would report the addition at the close of Article IV., of the words, "in accordance with the provision of Article IV. of the Grand Lodge Constitutions." In other respects the By-Laws are correct.

Your committee have here to note the informality, in the keeping of the earlier records, of the omission of the Secretary's signature. The remaining records were accurately kept.

Your committee would, in conclusion, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

WYZEMAN MARSHALL.

HENRY TABOR, 2d.

SAMUEL EVANS.

The Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.



QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

SEPTEMBER 14, A.L. 5870.

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF THE M.W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at Masonic Temple, Boston, Wednesday, September 14, A.L. 5870.

P R E S E N T :

M.W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER . .	Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY . . .	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. WILLIAM NORTH, <i>as</i>	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. JOHN MCCLELLAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON	Recording Grand Secretary.
R.W. CHARLES W. MOORE	Correspond'g Grand Secretary.
R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH	D.D.G. Master, District No. 1.
R.W. TRACY P CHEEVER	" " District No. 2.
R.W. BENJAMIN POPE	" " District No. 3.
R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP	" " District No. 4.
R.W. GEORGE H. PEIRSON	" " District No. 5.
R.W. JAMES E. GALE	" " District No. 6.
R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS	" " District No. 7.
R.W. DANIEL UPTON	" " District No. 9.
R.W. SAMUEL B. SPOONER	" " District No. 10.
R.W. CHARLES G. REED	" " District No. 11.
R.W. GEORGE E. STACY	" " District No. 12.
R.W. J. MASON EVERETT	" " District No. 13.
R.W. JOHN A. LEE	" " District No. 14.
R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER	" " District No. 15.
R.W. Z. L. BICKNELL	" " District No. 16.
W. REV. CHARLES H. TITUS	Grand Chaplain.
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER	Grand Marshal.
W. JOHN A. GOODWIN	Senior Grand Deacon.
W. JOHN BURNET	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. LUCIUS W. LOVELL	Senior Grand Steward.
W. JAMES B. PICKETT }	Junior Grand Stewards.
W. JOHN HAIGH }	
W. LOVELL BICKNELL	Grand Standard-Bearer.
W. CHARLES KIMBALL }	Grand Pursuivants.
W. DANIEL NASON }	

W. E. DANA BANCROFT	}	. . . . .	Grand Lecturers.
W. CEPHAS BRIGHAM			
W. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN			
BR. HOWARD M. DOW			Grand Organist.
BR. EBEN F. GAY			Grand Tyler.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

R.W. WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE	Past Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES C. DAME	" " "
R.W. E. M. P. WELLS	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. LUCIUS R. PAIGE	" " " "
R.W. CHARLES R. TRAIN	" " " "
R.W. G. WASHINGTON WARREN	" " " "
R.W. HENRY CHICKERING	Past Grand Warden.
R.W. WILLIAM W. BAKER	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM F. SALMON	" " "
R.W. ITHAMAR F. CONKEY	" " "
R.W. JOHN H. SHEPPARD	" " "
R.W. BENJAMIN DEAN	" " "
R.W. WYZEMAN MARSHALL	" " "
R.W. IVORY H. POPE	" " "

The Grand Lodge was opened at two o'clock, P.M., in Ample Form, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, W. Br. Rev. Charles H. Titus.

The record of the last Communication was read.

The roll of Lodges was called, and the following found to be represented : —

ADELPHI.	DELTA	KING SOLOMON.
AMICABLE.	DE WITT CLINTON.	KONOHASSETT.
AMITY.	EUREKA.	LAFAYETTE (Boston
ANCIENT LANDMARK.	FRANKLIN.	Highlands).
ARTISAN.	GATE OF THE TEMPLE.	LIBERTY.
ATHELSTANE.	GERMANIA.	MASSACHUSETTS.
AURORA.	GRECIAN.	MAY FLOWER.
BELMONT.	HAMPDEN.	MERRIMAC.
BLACKSTONE RIVER.	HENRY PRICE.	MIDDLESEX.
BLUE HILL.	HOPE.	MORNING STAR.
CHARLES C. DAME.	IONIC (Taunton).	MOUNT HERMON.
CHARLES W. MOORE.	JAMES OTIS.	MOUNT HOREB (West
COLUMBIAN.	KING PHILIP.	Harwich).

MOUNT HOREB, (Woburn.)	PALESTINE.	ST. PAUL'S (So. Boston).
MOUNT HOLLIS.	PAUL REVERE.	SOCIAL HARMONY.
MOUNT MORIAH.	PENTUCKET.	STAR IN THE EAST.
MOUNT OLIVET.	PIONEER.	STAR OF BETHLEHEM.
MONTACUTE.	PLYMOUTH.	STARR KING.
MONTGOMERY.	QUINNEBAUG.	TRINITY.
MYSTIC.	ROSWELL LEE.	TUSCAN.
NORFOLK UNION.	RURAL.	UNION (Boston).
OLD COLONY.	RABBONI.	UNITED BRETHREN.
OLIVE BRANCH.	SAGGAHEW.	WINSLOW LEWIS.
ORIENT.	ST. ALBANS.	WILLIAM NORTH.
ORPHAN'S HOPE.	ST. BERNARD'S.	WILLIAM PARKMAN.
	ST. JAMES.	ZETLAND.
	ST. JOHN'S (Boston).	

Br. George E. Bullard was recognized as Proxy for Blackstone River Lodge.

The By-Laws of Massachusetts and Morning Star Lodges, and the amendments to the By-Laws of Ionic, Ancient Landmark, William Sutton, Acacia, and Athelstane Lodges, were referred to W. Brothers Henry Endicott, Lucius W. Lovell, and W. L. Gardner.

The proceedings of Olive Branch Lodge in the trial of Br. J. E. Taylor, were received, and referred to R.W. Br. Tracy P Cheever, Br. Charles Edward Powers, and W. Br. E. H. Brainard.

The following petition was received from Puritan Lodge, South Abington, — working under a Dispensation from the M.W. Grand Master the past year, — for a Charter, and referred to R.W. Br. William W. Baker, and W. Brothers Henry C. Willson and A. F. Wright.

SOUTH ABINGTON, September 14, 1870.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned, having been working under Dispensation since July 21, 1869, by the name of Puritan Lodge, hereby sub-

mit our Records and By-Laws for approval of the most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and respectfully petition for a Charter, and to be constituted into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

NAHUM REED.	ISAAC COOKE.
CHARLES H. BONNEY.	AMERICA E. STETSON.
GEORGE W. REED.	RANDALL W. COOKE.
SAMUEL N. DYER, Jr.	MILLER COOK, Jr.
FRANKLIN P. HARLOW.	NATHANIEL PRATT, Jr.
WILLIAM L. REED.	CHARLES F. ALLEN.
LUTHER PETERSON.	JACOB W. HARDING.
HENRY W. POWERS.	LUKE B. NOYES, Jr.
ALVIN PORTER, Jr.	B. STEINGARDT.
JOHN R. WHITCOMB.	HENRY D. BEARCE.
AARON A. HEALY.	WILLIAM P. CORTHELL.
JACOB BATES.	AMOS S. STETSON.
CLINTON W. REED.	ISAAC W. GILES.
ISAAC F. THAYER.	JACOB PRATT BATES.
ALBERT M. THAYER.	JOHN MALOY.
HENRY A. WHITING.	GEORGE H. PEARSON.
LEWIS SOULE.	ALBERT DAVIS.
SAMUEL FOSTER.	DAN. PACKARD.
HORATIO F. COPELAND.	

Communications were received from A. W. Anderson, of Haverhill; J. E. M. Kenney, Boston; George T. Hough, of New Bedford; and Adelbert A. Haskins, of North Adams, and referred to R.W. Br. Charles R. Train, and W. Brothers Henry Endicott and George H. Conn.

The Grand Master stated that he had requested the Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Charles Levi Woodbury, to address the Grand Lodge upon the antiquity of Masonry, a subject on which he has bestowed much thought and labor.

The R.W. Deputy Grand Master delivered the following—

ADDRESS.

M.W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN,—At the request of the Grand Master, I shall address you on the antiquity of our Craft.

The tradition that King Solomon first organized our Institution, has long been believed by our brethren. In the faith of our ancient traditions, a literature has grown up; our symbols and dogmas have been examined; our mysteries compared with the most famous of antiquity; and the spur of masonic zeal has given point for much study of ancient monuments and remains. Masonic watchfulness in the conservation of ancient landmarks has led to the faith that many valuable relics of the past are included in our Craft-lore, and has aided in securing a favorable opinion for our Craft.

The determined efforts of Anti-Masons to overthrow our traditions and subvert our Institutions have been gradually relaxing; but of late years, like attacks on the antiquity of our Order have been renewed from the bosom of our Craft, led on by the late M. Ragon of Paris, and since his death, by that able German, J. G. Findel, — the first boldly declaring the Order to have been invented and created about the date of the formation of a Grand Lodge at London, A.D. 1717; the other, deprecating the ancient traditions, and assigning that epoch as the origin for symbolic Freemasonry; and, with rare perversity, deducing its foundations from the “Deism” * which, he says, accompanied the passing of the “toleration act.” As that Grand Lodge, during the fifteen years succeeding its formation, accredited these traditions in

* Probably a misprint; the act passed 1688 (1 Wm. and M. c. 18), to tolerate “Protestant non-conformists” and “dissenters from the Church of England” (but not Roman Catholics, nor those dissenters who sat “with the doors locked, barred, or bolted”), upon condition of renouncing papal supremacy and certain articles of Roman faith, and subscribing a profession of Christian faith, and of the inspiration of the holy scriptures. In the United States, where there is no union of Church and State, religious toleration is considered a duty by christian and other creeds, and its advocacy, whether in Freemasonry or in State affairs, is consistent with orthodox christian faith.

various official ways, the glory due for the invention of our noble Institution, if really belonging to them, would, by necessary implication, be tarnished with the moral degradation due to impostors and cheats. The reason for desiring such disparagement can be assigned to no other cause than a tendency, often remarked in Western Europe, to reduce Freemasonry to a mere political society, stripped of its religious (or Jesuitical as they call it) associations, and employ it for political purposes, or as an engine of the colorless vacuity of modern materialism. To this, the English and American minds, long trained to the union of law, liberty, and religion, and keenly alive to the vital difference between that toleration of free opinion on religion which is so eminently masonic, and the sceptic renunciation of religious belief which is so clearly unmasonic, have never assented.

There is a class of minds, common to all ages, in whom incredulity is an instinctive prejudice rather than a result of investigation, whom no amount of indirect evidence is likely to convince. Thus, Columbus tried in vain the monarchs of Western Europe, and only succeeded in persuading a Queen that he could sail west until he should reach the East Indies; Galileo could not convince the learned theologians of his day that the earth revolved; nor could Robert Stephenson, less than fifty years ago, convince a committee of the British Parliament that he could carry passengers by railroads twenty miles an hour, in safety. In mechanics, success is proof; but in historical enquiry, there is no fixed standard. Even Paul the Apostle defined his faith in the life to come, as "a reasonable hope."

We live in an investigating age, and cannot claim that the pretensions of our Craft to an antique origin are beyond the sphere of criticism; but, on the principles of just criticism, we ought to object to the sufficiency of a course of reasoning that sets up the approved form of Lodge-records used A.D. 1870 in lands of free speech and free societies, and demands that the traditions of past centuries shall be proved by similar records under the penalty of utter disbelief in case of failure.

The Antiquarians of our Craft in England have furnished many evidences, far earlier in date than the formation of the Grand Lodge at London, of the existence of our Craft in that country; some of them drawn from early-restraining statutes of Parliament, and notably-important notices of early York Masonry. These are attacked from two points, — the one, doubting their authenticity; the other, by endeavors to draw a line of separation between the records of Masonry as a practical art, and those which imply an ancient teaching of the moral, religious, and humanitarian doctrines that pre-eminently distinguish the Craft in modern times.

It is not my purpose to attempt an examination of the authenticity of existing records; nor do I attach much importance to such searches as means of showing any high antiquity. Records, for a society like ours, are compatible only with security, liberty, and peace, — and all of these are of modern date in Europe. Such theorizers as would rely on them as an exclusive test forget that, for centuries, the fires of persecution, by political and religious authorities, have raged against free opinions and organizations like our own. Even now persecution is not extinct. Within the past year many of our brethren have been put to death in Cuba for the political offence of being Freemasons. Do you think the brethren there, where treachery surrounds every hearth, will keep records whose discovery would bring the swift torture and the garrote to the neck of every man indicated on their lists? yet this condition is but the reflex of long centuries, during which other record than the breast of the faithful was almost certain death. We are satisfied that christian communities existed for three centuries prior to the council of Nice, and yet we have no records of their organizations.

The history of European persecutions, by state and church, of our Institutions, shows that, too often for the safety of their own lives, Freemasons vainly attempted to preserve records which only served to light the flames of their own martyrdom. The non-existence of such Craft records in the dark mediæval ages is, to my mind, far stronger corroboration of the traditions of the Craft, than would be their production in full and regular sequence.

Having no prejudice against the higher or lower grades of Freemasonry for either political or religious reasons, and loving its expansive social humanity and broad religious toleration with my utmost strength, I have long been an earnest seeker for the sources of these generous principles, and the courses by which they have reached us. There are many crucial tests which, when applied to traditions, separate the grain from the chaff. In no department of letters has the scholarship of this generation achieved more brilliant success than in applying new tests drawn from ancient monuments and philology, as well as from collation and comparison with other traditions, to the sifting of traditions.

In the course of their investigations, many things bearing on the antiquity of Freemasonry have come to light, some of which I desire to bring to your notice, rather as the evidences of the stores of illustration that the energy of students are now developing, which give countenance to the traditions of our Craft, than from any desire to take part in controversies which I have no leisure nor means to investigate, and where the marked ability of Br. Findel and his opponents leaves small space for competition.

The evidence relied on to fix the origin of Freemasonry at about A.D. 1717 is purely of a speculative character, and is controverted by direct facts.

Elias Ashmole, in his published diary, — an old edition of which is before me as I write, — states, in the year 1646, “Oct. 16, 4.30, P.M., I was made a Freemason at Warrington in Lancashire, with Col. Henry Mainwaring of Kartichan in Cheshire,” etc. A few days after, he states that he is made acquainted with Mr. William Lilly and Mr. John Booker, facts that I shall comment on hereafter.

This was just after the surrender at Worcester in the Cromwellian wars, in which Ashmole was engaged as a Royalist cavalier. This fact, as authentic as the fact of the formation of the Grand Lodge at London in 1717, disposes of the pretense that Freemasonry began with this Grand Lodge at London: I spare you other citations to the point. Ashmole, in his admission, uses

our own phrase,—he was “made,”—and gives the names of those then present, seventy-one years before the Grand Lodge’s date.

In Br. Findel’s second edition, it is stated that the Scotch Masonic Records show several of the gentry of that country were admitted members between A.D. 1600 and A.D. 1641. He and others, also, cite D. Plott’s History of Staffordshire, published in 1686, to the effect that a prosperous Masonic Lodge existed in that shire, of which many of the gentry were members. Should we, as we are asked to do, assume that Ancient Masonry ended when men of various professions were initiated, we could not, in presence of these facts, infer that the “universality” of Freemasonry began about the era of the London Grand Lodge. I fail, however, to see any weighty evidence of any modern origin for the universalism of Freemasonry, whether it is called “Symbolic” or “Ancient.”

Are we not, then, justified in following the traditions avowed by the founders of that Grand Lodge, that their Freemasonry was very old in their time, and relinquishing its origin, as back beyond the era of records, into the arms of tradition as an ancient institution? I think so, and, therefore, turn to trace the doctrines, symbols, and usages of Freemasonry toward their sources, and leave those who seek a modern author for Freemasonry to prove their case.

It is hard to say which has been the greatest obstacle to the investigation of historical monuments, the doubting Thomases who require to put their fingers into the very holes made by the cruel nails, or those who have thought it merely a pious fraud to supply such people with forged material as tangible evidence to remove their doubts.

We learn in 1 Esdras, c. 4, that, when the Prince Zerubbabel placed truth foremost of all things, the Persian king and court, embued with Zoroastrian doctrines, shouted, “Great is truth, and mighty above all things.” Freemasonry we have received by tradition and not by books. The Lodge-records are of known modern dates: the Craft are jealous of divulging their philosophy or their rituals, and equally so of any pretense of making

secret records of them. The hearts of Masons are bound together by their secret doctrine: this makes them a Fraternity: let it remain a hidden well of sweet waters in the desert of life. The doctrines of Freemasonry are so nicely blended as to satisfy the wants, and command the respect, of millions of initiated men of good report in the communities where they reside. Her copious symbology is full of meaning: how came all these united in one teaching? For centuries we know they have been substantially unchanged. Verbal ritualistic changes being, we are told, made at certain times, merely to protect the language from becoming obsolete and unintelligible to the Craftsmen, and to foil impostors, and showing few or no serious divergencies in the numerous independent jurisdictions where our art is practised.

If Freemasonry began late, some record or tradition of its author would have come to us: the examination of its dogmas and symbols would show the influence of the age when it started; or, if it were quite ancient, some marks would occur of the successive eras of varied civilization and general belief through which it had traversed to reach our times. There are few traces of modern thought, but much of ancient ideas, in our Craft. It breathes a spirit of religious toleration and fraternity still remarkable above all existing institutions; distinctly religious, yet widely tolerant of different forms of faith. None who believe in God find its portals closed against their faith.

How early did our Institution begin?

The Bible lays upon our altar, and our tradition says that King Solomon was our founder. The seal of Solomon is among our symbols.

Architecture was imported into Jerusalem by Solomon.

His leading architects were from Phœnicia, and probably many of the Craftsmen. The names of several of the masonic tools used in building the Temple are not Hebrew, — for instance, “the Plumb-line.” The marks which the Masons placed on the stones which they built into the wall, are not Hebrew letters. These marks are seen on the old foundation stones still; and one

of our learned brethren, Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, in an address delivered at Washington, states that he has seen them. Our Rt. reverend Brother, Past Grand Master Randall, in one of his addresses, also stated a similar fact. The same marks found on these stones are found cut by Latin Masons on the stones of Rome ; are found on the stones of the Gothic Churches built by the Freemasons of the middle ages ; are found on those of the Knights Templars Chapels and Preceptories. Many of them are used by stone masons to-day, and several of them are found among our own symbols. What a line of derivation ! I said it was an imported art to Jerusalem. At Isphahan, in Persia, Sir Gore Ouseley copied what he thought was an ancient inscription in early Persian : it proved to be a lot of Masons' marks. It is not unusual to find usages and symbols adhering to a Craft through centuries, until even the meaning of the symbols is lost to those who continue to regard and perpetuate them. Thus, in Virgil, you find that the flying Trojans bore their gods on the sterns of their ships : so also did the Romans, as says Petronius in his description of the ship of Lycas ; and at this day, when the creed of the Roman mythology has been superseded for fifteen hundred years, every ship of commerce still bears on her stern carved symbols, cornucopias, and penates, exactly such as were then in use. The shipwright still carves them : it does not concern us whether owners or sailors retain some ill-defined faith in their power as amulets.

These Masons' marks, therefore, in a similar light, serve to trace the migrations of the art from one country to another from an early period in the history of the ancient world, and their importance in an antiquarian sense, even apart from their deep significance to us as Craftsmen, can hardly be estimated.

These Masons' marks are undergoing the examination of the learned still, and, as philology opens the lost languages of the ancient civilization of the East, the origin of the marks will be better settled. Many of them are thought to be letters of some now extinct alphabets ; and we must await the slow progress of

many cognate studies before science can increase our light.* The chain of descent is important in connection with other things. A distinction is sought by many to be based on the phrase, "Speculative Masonry," as used in our Royal Art, tending to show that Speculative Masonry was peculiarly a modern invention, and separable from the Ancient Craft Masonry. The point, like all others, is one for argument and evidence, rather than a mere assumption, that our traditions are false. Suppose that we admit that there is a distinction between the mere arts of dressing stone according to lovely artistic designs, laying wall, and drawing geometrical plans of architecture, considered in a material sense, and the creed of speculative opinion held by the initiates in this art, are we, therefore, bound to assume that they did not hold these opinions? If we show that much of the symbolology now illustrative of those opinions, and that many of the usages now prevalent in the Craft, also, were used by them in ancient time, a strong line of demonstration is established, that, in the absence of actual proof of their modern introduction, would appear conclusive.

After the labors of modern scholars, it will hardly be denied that many of our symbols can be traced backward through Gothic Cathedrals and Templar edifices, as well as through Rosecrusian writers, to the era where modern civilization takes its departure from the ancient; and, through other channels, these same symbols can be followed into cognate connection with the speculative metaphysics of the era of the Jewish Captivity.

This is no idle whim: there are identities and similarities which blend into a chain of considerable and growing plausibility, sufficiently so to make the continued investigation a matter of much interest with many scholars. It is difficult to trace anything through the dark ages which followed the decay of the Roman

*The curious may instructively compare those given by King and Jennings with the Hermetic alphabets in the translation of the Nabethian MSS., on that subject, into Arabic, by Bin Washish, a thousand years ago, and rendered into English and published by Hammer: a copy of which can be found in the library of that learned Mason, Col. William B. Greene.

Empire, until the Crusades brought Greek literature, and the Spanish Moors brought Arab science, into Europe. Through these channels a rich flood of learning poured, which, like all that came from the holy East, was grasped at with avidity. Oriental, Jewish, and Arab doctors, deeply instructed in the mystic metaphysics of the Hebrew Kabbala, came as teachers of medicine, alchemy, astrology, and the cognate sciences. Leaders of the church, like Albertus Magnus and St. Thomas Aquinas, no less than laymen like Villeneuve and Cordova, drank at their fountains. Under the new instruction they sought the philosopher's stone, the influence of the stars on human fortune, and the elixir of life; and from the Kabbala they drew the power of numbers, and the occult meanings, included in the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures. These men had societies, with initiations, where knowledge, held as a sacred trust, was, little by little, revealed to those proved worthy to receive it. Vigils and purifications were demanded of the candidate. The firmness of his nerves, the strength of his faith, were first ascertained; an ascetic virtue was needed to fit him to receive light. These were the Rosecrucian societies. Their tenets were equally compatible with a liberal orthodoxy in Christian, Hebrew, and Arab faith.

Their aspiration was for a perfection of knowledge and purity, in order to obtain a fulness of light.

Regarding their secret initiations, we know from Cornelius Agrippa's letters that in 1508-9 he was in a secret society devoted to these studies. We know, also, that the formulas of initiation, purification, and light, are set out in the *Idra Rabba* which, as a part of the *Zohar*, had been introduced by the Rabbi Moise ben Nachman into Spain before his death, A.D. 1300, and continued to be the delight of the learned. (See Frank Kab. 93.) The rules and principles, restricting these initiations in Kabbalistic learning, are given with great particularity in the *Zohar*. Two persons could not be received at the same time, nor instructed at once; and, in the metaphysics of the "*Mercaba*," one could not receive the whole instruction at once,

but little by little. Progress was by degrees; and the upper grades were only reached at extreme age, through merit, and by very few. This Kabbalistic Rosecrucianism is, at least, as early as Avicennes' time in Europe. From the rigorous way its secrecy was guarded, the public, though knowing much of the savants, seem to have known far less of their secret organization than they now know of Masonry. This is not strange. The dangers that beset secret organizations and liberal opinions in a despotic age need not be stated here. The Inquisition prowled on the scent for heresy. Reuchlin and Cornelius Agrippa, expounding the mirific word, risked like perils for metaphysical, with those Galileo encountered for scientific discovery. Some protection men of letters could obtain from liberal, curious, and learned churchmen; but for a secret lay society, with humane aspirations, the feudal power had no velvet on its cruel paw. Even the church could not avert the swift extermination, by the feudal despots, of all such dabblers when discovered. The fate those poor soldiers of the Cross, — the Knights Templars, — met from Philip the Fair, shows how unutterably more savage than the church was the despotic prince, who saw in every secret society a conspiracy against his state, and in every generous thought a war against the divine right of thrones. What was said had to be so cautiously guarded, separated, and concealed in its connection and purpose, that, although it might be clear to the initiates, it should be utterly unintelligible to profane curiosity. We catch among the guarded writers of this age, many veiled allusions, which indicate the existence of these societies, their symbols, and fragments of doctrines; perhaps, as much as the regard of the initiates for their lives and liberty, or of their obligation, would admit of, certainly more than I shall group together in this lecture.

H. C. Agrippa, in his work "on the Vanity of Science," published in A.D. 1527, says, ch. 90, of alchemy: "I could say, moreover, very many things of this art, yet not very much against me, had I not sworn (as they are wont to do which receive orders) to keep silence. . . . I mean, that is to say, that I have almost

rashly uttered the name of the thing whereby I should be a sacrilege and forsworn, yet I will speak it with circumlocution, but somewhat more obscure, that none but young beginners in the art, and they which be trained up in the mysteries thereof, may understand it. . . . I deem this art, for the familiarity which I have with it, especially worthy of the honor with which Thucydides defineth an honest woman, saying that she is best of whose praise or dispraise there is very little communication."

The "Rose Croix" symbol, if not directly of crusading origin, as some think, is as early as the suppression of the Templars. It is clearly figured, a few years after that event, by that pure and matchless poet, Dante, who died A.D. 1321.

A learned Mason will find it difficult to read *El Paradiso* of Dante without feeling that Dante was illuminated with masonic light. Traces of the Rosecrucian and masonic symbols are frequently found in his inspired pages. The mystic cross, described in the fourteenth canto, blazing in mantling crimson rays, and anon scintillating "from horn to horn" a boreal light that gave forth ravishing melody, is strikingly Rosecrucian, especially when we join to it the description, in the thirtieth canto, of his initiation and perfection through that river of light which enabled him to see in heaven that goodly light, "the Rose," the amplitude of whose pure light was more extended than the sun, and by means of which the Creator is visible to the elect initiates on their more than million thrones around that mysterious dwelling of joy.

The student will not confound the universal rose of light with the "rosa mystica" described in the twenty-third canto. The instruction from the centre of the sainted circle given by King Solomon, and many other passages, that, for masonic reasons, I prefer the reader shall examine instead of my citing them, will gratify the Blue Mason, while the Knights Templars cannot refrain from thinking that his bitter denunciations in the purgatory and hell of Philip the Fair and Clement V., the arch persecutors of their ancient crusading brothers, together with the significant care he

takes to say that among the dwellers in "the rose," will not be found Bertrand de Goth (then reigning as Pope Clement V.); that God will not endure him long in his holy office, but thrust him down into hell with Simon Magus, — all, to say the least, show a startling nearness of similarities and sympathies too curious to be merely accidental.

In Nicholas Flamels MSS. of about A.D. 1380, and in his description of the symbols in the bark book of Abraham the Jew, which he had voyaged into Spain to obtain instruction in, many notable symbols are repeated, and on his charitable edifices numerous others are described to have been carved.

Paracelsus, a century later, declares the Kabbala to be one of the four pillars of medicine; and Cornelius Agrippa, a little later, besides acknowledging his membership of a society, wrote learned treatises on the doctrines of the Kabbala and its application to science, which, at the beginning of the following century, were followed by Behmen's extraordinary metaphysical works. The scientific writers of this century abound in references to the secrecy of the organization of the fraternity who professed all known and occult arts and sciences, and we readily recognize the Rosecrucian character of their doctrines, and that much of their symbology is distinctly masonic. As Freemasonry now exhibits the combination of practical art and speculative doctrine, so the Hermetic alchemy of that age combined all known science with speculative theology. Architecture had a broader signification with them than is now accepted; Agrippa informs us that it included all metalurgy: which may explain partially why we, as Freemasons, perpetuate the fame of the first artificer working in metals, and of the most distinguished architect therein. The transmutation of metals, whether by aid of the "Quintessence" or of the "Holy philosophers' stone," was an important part of the Hermetic art.*

* The first three Alchemic principles were salt, mercury, and sulphur. Are they represented in our rituals by —, —, —? For their spiritual significance see Behmen's Clavis, vol. 2, of the 2d principle. Two of the three symbols he gives for these principles are found among the old Mason marks.

In 1610 Valentine Andrea published a work on what he termed the discovery of the Brotherhood of the Honorable Order of the "Rose Croix." I have never been able to obtain a copy of this work. It is said to describe a secret society, founded long before, whose mysterious hall is called the Temple of the Holy Ghost: its site and its members shrouded in secrecy; having no political aim, and devoted only to the diminution of the fearful sum of human suffering, the spread of education, the advancement of learning, science, universal enlightenment, and love; also describing alchemic arcana in their possession, used for their benevolent purpose only. This revelation startled the profane world, and awoke among the learned a strange desire to gain admittance. After this time, gradually, the names of a few members became public, rather by a strong suspicion, than by knowledge; and the existence of some secret societies from whose bosom only could candidates be taken to these higher mysteries, became, as I have some reason to think, in some degree a matter of public opinion.

Some profane writers, in the zeal of an anti-masonic crusade, have asserted that the origin of the Rosecrucian societies is to be traced to this book. They know but little of the philosophy of those times. Kabbalistic teachings had been spreading for centuries with increasing favor among the learned. Jacob Behmen, in his wonderful works, had accommodated Protestantism to its metaphysics. Masses of scientific, alchemic, and medical works had been written under its inspiration; geomancy and judicial astrology professed accord with its principles. There was nothing for Andrea to invent. His "Temple of the Holy Ghost" was borrowed bodily from Behmen's treatise of the original of sin. (See Part 1, chap. 22, 53.) "Thus the children of God are the Temple of the Holy Ghost." No "Scientist" of that day believed that the arcana of nature could be unveiled to the enquirer without the aid of prayer and faith,—at least, none before Da Vinci said so.

How absurd, then, to suppose that the initiation and secret society of the initiates expressly taught in the ancient books of the

Kabbala, should be wanting in practice till Valentine Andrea came in 1610 with the thaumaturgic story of one Rosenkrentz, dead for a hundred and twenty years, with his body uncorrupted still lying in the Temple of the Holy Ghost he had erected as the dwelling place of his secret eight associates, and now first discovered. From the brief notices we have of Andrea's book, it seems to have followed the old Kabbala hermetic path as to organization and symbology, and whatever its novelties were, the first organization of the *fama fraternitatis* was not one of them. The metaphysics of the Rosecrucians were based on the extant Kabbalistic ideas. * Illuminism of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries cannot be separated from them. True, it has many similarities with neoplatonic theories, readily accounted for as the one traced back through Jewish channels to the Zoroastrian ideas imbibed during the captivity, and manifest in many of the later prophets, as well as by some of the evangelists; while the other, tracing back through Greek civilization and philosophy, draws inspiration in common from both Hebrew and Chaldaic sources.

The search for the fullness of light is readily distinguishable from Ophic and Gnostic ideas, while at the same time it is spiritually cognate with Behmen's mysticism. Light on the affinities of the two channels of descent will be found in the *Porta Cœlorum* of the learned Rabbi, Abraham Cohen Ieira. (See edition of 1698.)

Whilst, as I have endeavored to show, there is nothing material to be urged against the orthodoxy, the free spirit, or broad humanity of the Rosecrucians, the same cannot be maintained with regard to their scientific pretensions.

In the pursuit of alchemy they made great and numerous discoveries, which form the base of present chemical science, yet, having in view chimerical objects of pursuit, the waste of their labor was enormous. The energy of their spiritual ideas gave a

* For a leading signification of the Rose-Croix,—“the dew of the light,” see Isaiah 26, 19 Vulgate.

thaumaturgic air to their pretensions in exact science, which, in time, drew crowds of charlatans to ape their insignia, and this, joined to a bad method of scientific investigation, broke them down as depositaries of exact science, forcing them to prefer to their own obsolete and crude views on natural philosophy, the practical reasoners who followed the exact method of Da Vinci and Bacon. The principles of humanity and brotherhood which they asserted stood on stronger ground than their science, and supplied a force that rapidly accelerated as the alchemic, medical, and astrologic objects sloughed off, leaving Rosecrucian illumination confined substantially to their relation to social science: on this subject, the Rosecrucian societies have led the way for centuries. To their initiation, even their enemies admit, is due the social revolution that, for more than a century, has been advocating the new born liberty for Europe and America, uplifting of the oppressed, leaving enduring monuments of the success of lofty aspirations for mankind persistently acted upon. It is on this side that they have connected themselves with Freemasonry, and, in the higher degrees of that art, still have their own affiliated, stripped, however, of pretensions to material science. There are many reasons to suppose this affiliation between Freemasonry and these philosophers extant in the middle of the seventeenth century. Ashmole, as already stated, notes in his diary that he was made acquainted with Lilly and Booker within a week or two after he was made a Freemason, A.D. 1646. Lilly and Booker were noted professors of judicial astrology and geomancy. Ashmole was an alchemist, among other pursuits of an antiquarian character, and in his "Way to Bliss," published in 1658, I observe, he often cites the authority of Robert Flud who was known to be a Rosecrucian. It seems to me probable that his initiation into Masonry brought him immediately into contact with Rosecrucian adepts. *

The "Way to Bliss" he denominates in the preface "the rosy crucian physick." The book was published in 1658,—thirteen years

* Flud, in 1617, dedicated a book to the Brothers of the Rosecroix.

after he was made a Freemason,—and contains numerous allusions to the obligations of “our men” to secrecy on the hermetic art, and to the caution they had taken “to lay it up in a strong castle, as it were, in the which all the broad gates and common, easy entries should fast shut up and barred, leaving only one little, secret back door open, *forefenced with a winding maze*, that the best sort, by wit, pains, and providence, might come into the appointed *Blisse*; the rest stand back forsaken. Their maze and plot is this: first, they hide themselves in low and untrodden places, to the end they might *be free* from the power of Princes, and the eyes of the wicked world. And then they wrote their books with such a wary and well-fenced style (I mean so overcast with dark and sullen shadows, and sly pretences of Likes and Riddles, drawn out of the midst of deep knowledge and secret learning), that it is impossible for any but the wise and well-given to approach or come near the matter.” (See p. 19, original edition.)

Speculations as to this winding maze that forefenced the secret entrance to the Rosy Croix society, to the end that they might be free from the power of Princes, will suggest themselves.

Some other evidences of the connection of Masonry and the Rosecrucians I am not at liberty to communicate. The theories of fraternity, humanity, liberty, and order, are held by us in common with the Rosecrucians. Valentine Andrea, in 1610, sought to limit them to a *Christian* order of Rosecrucians: this was a narrow limit for a brotherhood of religious toleration. I have endeavored to show the channels through which the student can trace our doctrines, symbols, and rites, after he has explored beyond the era of Lodge-records. Here, he enters the inner court for the study of our history, where arduous study, wide preparation, and slow results attend his zeal. As the geologists find traces of man's abode on earth for thousands of years before the vedas, the pentateuch, or the Egyptian records, so present explorations lead the student in Masonry towards early recorded history.

I have given some instances drawn from our symbols : let me refer to some others. Whilst Zerubbabel sought truth, the Gnostic and Johannite christian's wisdom,—the Sophia,—the Mason looks for "light." Light was Zoroastrian and Chaldaic before the Jewish captivity. The sun was its visible symbol ; but its absolute fullness was to be found only in the presence of the triune God, from whom all things emanated. The Chaldees worshipped God through his symbol ; and the sun was the emblem of God.* The prophet Malachi says (c. 4, v. 2), " But unto you that fear my name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings," etc. Thus, after the captivity, we find the Chaldees and the Jews both using the same symbol with the like meaning. In the third century of our era, when the old mythology of Rome had given place to a Chaldee Mithraicism which struggled with Christianity for the lead, we observe that Constantine the Emperor placed a sun on the obverse of all his coins : this symbol was equally satisfactory to the followers of the cross and their opponents. The Greeks were accustomed to have it carved in stone to be worn as an amulet with the letter E—the delphic E—in the centre, the mystic meaning of which I shall not stop to trace. We find the Freemasons in modern times using this same sun with the mystic letter G in its centre for a symbol. There is not a wide difference in the mystic meaning of the two letters. Here you have a symbol descended to our time from a pre-Solomon age, carrying a like meaning at the last, with strange evidences of the route by which it reached the Lodge-room, or of the antiquity of the Lodge-room. Those who search the Zohar will readily find the profound spiritual significance there attached to the pillars J and B, as symbols of the victory and glory of the God of Sabaoth.

The *triangle* is Zoroastrian ; is Hindoo as early as the Vedas ; is Buddhist, also, and refers to the triune God in each. It is now found in the Freemasons' Lodge, and in the "Heaven and Earth League" of the Buddhist : with the Hindoo, when the apex was

* The High Priest burned incense within the Vail when the sun rose and when he sat. 3 Philo. 213, Bohn's ed. See also Exodus 30, 8.

upward it signified fire, when reversed, water. Behmen, early in the seventeenth century, defines this symbol in the same way.

Among the antique gems described by Mr. King in his elaborate treatise, is one having on the reverse the letters H.I., an eye, a crossed square, and a triangle, evidently intended for a talisman. Was this an antique masonic ring? Fearing lest I exceed your patience, I will cite no more illustrations. For the same reason, I omit to notice the remarkable succession through Talmudic, Kabbalic, Gnostic, and Mithraic channels from the era of Solomon, concerning the history of "the last word" still honored in our mysteries. With reluctance, I forbear from the history of the initiations in ancient times into those secret and sacred mysteries where high moral and religious instruction was conveyed to those deemed worthy to receive it. New facts have been brought to light concerning the Essenian and other Hebrew as well as Egyptian and Grecian mysteries, and the better opinion of scholars now is, that the love of virtue, faith in the unknown God, and the immortality of the soul, amid divers details, formed in all a common centre of faith in a spiritual life. Concerning the Mithraic mysteries, popular in the second and third centuries of our era, new publications have given us more insight into their symbols, as preserved in vast accumulations of gems, amulets, and talismans in antiquarian cabinets; many of the masonic symbols are found on these gems, bearing the like interpretation then as now. Masonic initiations present indications of Hebrew descent in their reverence for the Bible, and much of their philosophy; other ceremonial and symbolic portions are strongly Mithraic; while, in many particulars, a curious blending from different sources can be traced, — Hebrew Kabbalistic rather preponderating, in my opinion. The very selection of St. John the Evangelist, — the most imbued with Kabbalistic doctrines among the Evangelists, — as their patron, indicates that era when, as we have seen, the influence that inspired the prophecy of Malachi, acting on Christian, Hebrew, and Pagan hearts, made the sun of righteousness a spiritual emblem held in common as the symbol of the Living Source, the unknown God, or the Redeemer.

The extreme limits for an address are reached. It is more than a rare coincidence that all these symbols, and these points of doctrine, still green and flourishing among us, should lay in the very track followed by the art of Masonry, from age to age, in its migrations to our day. The similarities and resemblances, which the intelligent Mason who explores the whole array of evidence will detect, must carry a conviction to his mind that the theory of a chance invention of yesterday will not account satisfactorily therefor. The scholars and the antiquary alone can unveil our mysteries, and they cannot, unless they bathe their eyes in the light of initiation, distinguish the secret things manifest in the petals and leaves of the Rose. I regret that the laborers are few, and that a refuge in scepticism is sought by many faint spirits who shrink appalled from the probations of faith and hard study through which even the initiate's soul must be purified in its onward seeking for more light.

R.W. Br. John H. Sheppard presented the following extract from a letter from R.W. John P. Brown, Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, at Constantinople, to George Mountfort, Esq., of Boston, which was referred to the Committee on Charity : —

Extract from a letter, from John P. Brown, Esq., Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, at Constantinople, to George Mountfort, formerly Consul-General of the U. S. A. for the Island of Candia, Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17th of June, 1870.

" Since my last, *Jera* has been almost burnt down. The fire of the 5th of June is, probably, without a parallel in any part of the world. It is now certain, that over two thousand persons have been burned to death. Many thousand individuals are homeless, living in tents provided for them by the Sultan. His benevolence is unbounded, and when it is remembered that among the victims there is not one Mussulman, but all Christians, prejudice against him, as a Mussulman, must be laid aside. He is feeding near seventy

thousand individuals out of his own privy purse, and supplying them with clothing, beds, &c.

"Private contributions have been equally munificent, and all those whose houses were saved, have been thrown open to the sufferers. My own house is full of Greeks, — men, women, and children, — who escaped with their lives only. It will be most desirable that collections be made in the United States for the victims."

"A great many Freemasons were burnt out, and these await the charity of their brethren in all parts of the world. I am the District Grand Master of Masons in Turkey, and my appeals to the Craft have been most generously responded to. We have done all our means allowed. Would not you mention this to any Lodge in Boston? Our bankers in London are Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., who will remit us any sums sent them from the United States."

"The fire was checked by the wind, two doors from our house."

The following communication from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was read, and, on motion of R. W. Br. Charles Levi Woodbury, it was voted, unanimously, that fraternal correspondence be extended to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick :—

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, September 2, 1870.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER, — May I take the liberty of enquiring if the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has taken any steps toward the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick?

If such is the case, I would take it as a favor to hear from you at your earliest convenience, as our Grand Lodge will hold its Annual Communication on the 28th instant, and it will be a gratification for me to be able to report it.

I presume you are aware, that the Grand Lodge of England has extended a cordial recognition to us, and Grand Lodge representatives have been exchanged.

I am R. W. Sir and Brother, yours respectfully and fraternally,

WILLIAM J. BUNTING,

Grand Secretary.

R. W. SOLON THORNTON,

Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The M.W. Grand Master presented the following communication, which was referred to R.W. Brothers John T. Heard, William Sutton, G. Washington Warren, Samuel C. Lawrence, and William F. Salmon : —

BRETHREN, — At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held in June, 1869, your committee appointed to select a place in the Masonic Temple for the bust of our R.W. Brother, William Sutton, made a report, from which I make the following extract : —

“In all ages of civilization, respect and gratitude for eminent merit have found expression through painting and sculpture. Thus has been preserved not merely the form and features of the great and good, but, also, the example of their lives. Heroes, scholars, and philanthropists, whose very names would have passed from common recollection, have, through the portrait and statue, continued to teach successive generations ; and have, for centuries, led the world to emulate their virtues.

“We all vividly remember our former Temple on this site, swept away so recently by conflagration. In its Corinthian Hall, as we gazed on that long line of portraits, bringing us face to face with each of our Past Grand Masters, from Henry Price and Joseph Warren down, how we felt the influence of their characters ! we seemed to be sharing their labors and following their leadership ; we forgot the passing generations, and remembered only the Spirit of Masonry, that knows nothing of time, and triumphs over the grave.

“This was our *Valhalla*, and here our heroes lived and kindly looked down on us, who humbly toiled on our way toward that celestial degree which so many of them had attained. Since those faces have disappeared, the influences of the place have been weakened, and the perpetuity of our Order less visibly felt.

“May we not trust that private generosity will soon restore that long series of portraits, representing the links in our ‘apostolic succession,’ so that, when we come up to our Temple, we may once more feel the magnetic presence of those worthy leaders, who laid, deep and strong, the foundations of our Grand Lodge ; who carefully guided it in the days of its early prosperity ; and, in the time of adversity, remained true to their charge, — ‘faithful among the faithless found ? ’”

The persuasive eloquence of this report has led me to reflect upon some method by which we could restore, to their appropriate places in this Hall, the portraits of our Past Grand Masters. Of

various ways in which this could be done, it has been suggested that the several Lodges, with which these brethren were affiliated at the time of their respective elections as Grand Masters, might be induced to procure the portrait of their own member, and present it to the Grand Lodge; or, perhaps, those Lodges who bear the names of our Past Grand Masters might feel proud of an opportunity to identify themselves more closely with the name which they bear, by hanging upon our walls the painting of their own Grand Master. Probably it will be impossible to procure paintings of every one of the Past Grand Masters.

I have prepared a list of these officers, with the Lodges of which they were members at the time of their several elections as Grand Masters. Henry Price and Joseph Warren were Provincial Grand Masters,—the first was a member of the Masters' Lodge in Boston, commonly called Saint John's, and the latter was of Saint Andrew's. Passing over the other Provincial Grand Masters, whose portraits we never possessed, and coming to the Grand Masters after the Independence, —

Joseph Webb . . .	was of Saint Andrew's	Boston.
John Warren . . .	„ Massachusetts	Boston.
Moses M. Hayes . .	„ Massachusetts	Boston.
John Cutler . . .	„ Saint John's	Boston.
Paul Revere . . .	„ Saint Andrew's	Boston.
Josiah Bartlett . .	„ King Solomon's	Charlestown.
Samuel Dunn . . .	„ Saint John's	Boston.
Isaiah Thomas . .	„ Morning Star	Worcester.
Timothy Bigelow .	„ Amicable	Cambridge.
Benjamin Russell .	„ Saint John's	Boston.
Francis J. Oliver .	„ Saint John's	Boston.
Samuel P. P. Fay .	„ Amicable	Cambridge.
John Dixwell . . .	„ Saint John's	Boston.
John Abbott . . .	„ Saint Paul's	Groton.
John Soley	„ King Solomon's	Charlestown.
Joseph Jenkins . .	„ Columbian	Boston.
Elijah Crane . . .	„ Rising Star	Stoughton.
Joshua B. Flint . .	„ Columbian	Boston.
Paul Dean	„ Mount Lebanon	Boston.
Caleb Butler . . .	„ Saint Paul's	Groton.
Augustus Peabody .	„ Amicable	Cambridge.

Simon W. Robinson	was of Mount Lebanon	Boston.
Edward A. Raymond	„ Massachusetts	Boston.
George M. Randall	„ Columbian	Boston.
Winslow Lewis	„ Saint John's	Boston.
John T. Heard	„ Columbian	Boston.
William D. Coolidge	„ Columbian	Boston.
William Parkman	„ Saint Andrew's	Boston.
Charles C. Dame	„ Revere	Boston.

It may be that the families or friends of some of these brethren may aid in the desired object. I thought it proper that your attention should be directly brought to this interesting subject, especially after a committee of the Grand Lodge had alluded to it, and that it was worthy of this special communication to you. If, in any manner, these portraits can be restored, it is our duty to make the attempt.

It has occurred to me that the chisel or the pencil should be employed, while the lamp of life holds out to burn, to preserve his features, who, for many years, was the power behind the throne ; who was more than Grand Master ; who, for more than a third of a century, has labored in office, in sunshine and in storm, for the interest of Masonry, and especially of this Grand Lodge. Here, among the portraits of his co-workers, let his own face shine pre-eminent.*

I submit the whole matter for your consideration.

The committee to whom was referred the proceedings in the trial of Brother William Abel, of Pentucket Lodge, made the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendation adopted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, September 14, A.L. 5870.

The committee, appointed at the last Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, to examine the record of the Proceedings of

* R.W. Charles Whitlock Moore was elected Recording Grand Secretary in 1833, and annually thereafter until December, 1867, a period of thirty-four years. In 1867-8, he was Deputy Grand Master, and has since been Corresponding Grand Secretary.

Pentucket Lodge, Lowell, in the trial of Brother William Abel, have attended to the duty assigned to them and respectfully Report, —

That Brother William Abel, who is the subject of the proceedings in this case, was a member of Pentucket Lodge, and as such, was charged by two brethren of the Lodge with having committed the crime of adultery and polygamy. The charge was duly set forth in writing, with full and clear specifications, on the the thirteenth day of January, 1870. A copy of the charge under the seal of the Lodge, was mailed by the Secretary, addressed to the respondent at Bennington, Vermont, the place of his residence, on February 11, and he was directed to appear at a Special Communication of Pentucket Lodge, to be held on the twenty-first day of April following, for the trial of the charges which had been preferred. Upon the day appointed a Special Communication was held, and the Lodge opened for the trial of the respondent, who did not appear, either in person or by counsel. The Lodge, or rather the prosecution, was represented by Br. George Stevens of Ancient York Lodge, who, after the charges had been read by the Secretary, briefly opened the case, and called as witnesses, Brothers Charles Roberts, Asa D. Clark, and Isaac Cooper, who testified as to their knowledge of the facts relating to the accusation against the respondent. The testimony of each of the witnesses was reduced to writing, and verified by them respectively before leaving the Lodge-room. At the close of the testimony, the W. Master gave an opportunity to any Brother present, to be heard in defence of the respondent; but, as no one was ready to exercise this privilege, the counsel for the prosecution made a few closing remarks, after which, the counsel and witnesses withdrew from the Lodge-room. The roll of members was then called, and one hundred and one brethren rose and pronounced the verdict, "guilty." It does not appear that any member voted, "not guilty." By the same vote, the respondent was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The testimony submitted in this case was clear and explicit, and as it stands without contradiction, there can be no doubt of the guilt of the respondent. The proceedings of the Lodge in this trial was conducted according to the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the prescriptions of Masonry as applied to such cases; and the demeanor of the members, while in all respects fair, was also firm and dignified.

The record of the trial, which in so many recent cases has been defective and erroneous, is in this instance, except in one particular, exact and satisfactory. It exhibits one defect which may deserve notice. Only one hundred and one votes appear to have been given, all of which were *against* the respondent. But there is nothing in the record to show that these one hundred and one persons constituted a majority of the members present at the trial, nor is the number of members present at any stage of the trial stated. All the members, as well as the witnesses, were *summoned* to appear at the trial, and, of course, all present should have voted upon the charge, unless specially excused. By the last return of Pentucket Lodge, there were two hundred and fifty-three members, so that only two-fifths of the whole membership of the Lodge voted on this occasion, although a summons in regular form had been issued to all the members to appear. The explanation of this comparatively small vote is, doubtless, easy. The Lodge is a large and old one, containing probably many aged and infirm members, and many, perhaps, were permanently absent. There is no doubt that all or nearly all the members present on the evening in question, declared their votes, and that consequently, the respondent was convicted by a constitutional majority. But the record, as we think, should have shown the whole number of persons present at the trial, who were entitled to vote; so that thereby the existence of a majority for the verdict might distinctly appear, instead of being left to mere inference or surmise.

Your committee, in conclusion, are glad to commend the record presented in this case, as one of the best ever brought to

the notice of the Grand Lodge, notwithstanding the defect to which we have adverted. There can be no doubt of the exemplary justice and fairness of the action of Pentucket Lodge in this trial, and its proceedings should be confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

TRACY P CHEEVER.

JOHN BLAIR.

J. B. PUTNAM.

The committee to whom was referred the complaint of Olive Branch Lodge against Blackstone River Lodge, was granted further time.

The committee to whom was referred a report of R.W. Br. Tracy P Cheever, made the following report, which was accepted : —

The committee to whom was referred the report of R.W. Br. Tracy P Cheever, which is to be found on page 176 of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year 1869, have considered the same, and submit the following report : —

From the facts as they appear in the report, and as your committee gather them from other sources, your committee concurs in the opinion as found in the report, as to the status of the individual referred to, as a Mason in the Commonwealth, and that "the manner in which the degrees were conferred and procured, was irregular and illegal." The parties who signed the certificate, found on page 177 of the report, were guilty of a fraud, and Carroll Lodge conferred the degrees in direct violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire ; but, as these parties are in another jurisdiction, they are not amenable to this Grand Lodge.

It is undoubtedly true, that the person in question was exceedingly anxious to obtain the degrees, and his anxiety may, naturally enough, have been increased by the obstacles thrown in his way.

It cannot, however, be assumed, that he himself was guilty of any wrong to the Fraternity in procuring the degrees. He was outside of the Order, knew nothing of its internal arrangements or regulations, and could have acted only as he was directed by brethren, who were, or should have been, thoroughly informed in matters of which he was entirely ignorant. It, therefore, seems harsh, if not unjust, to punish him for the unmasonic conduct of members of the Fraternity. He has visited many Lodges in the vicinity, manifests great zeal in the interests of the Order, and has shown remarkable proficiency in acquiring the work and lectures.

Your committee, therefore, recommend, that Seth Winslow of Charlestown, who received the degrees in Masonry, irregularly, in Carroll Lodge in the town of Freedom, in the State of New Hampshire, be healed by this Grand Lodge.

Your committee, for the reasons set forth in R.W. Brother Cheever's report, recommend that the amendment, suggested by him in his report, should be adopted.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

The above report was amended in that part which relates to healing, which was referred to the M.W. Grand Master, with full powers.

The report was then adopted as amended.

The amendment offered at a previous Communication of the Grand Lodge, to Article 3, Part IV., of the Grand Constitutions, was considered, and adopted by two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative. The amendment adopted is as follows :—

ARTICLE 3, PART IV.

“No person who has been rejected in any Lodge in this jurisdiction, and who shall have procured his degrees in any other jurisdiction, without the recommendation prescribed in Section 2

of this Article, and without the written permission of the Grand Master, shall be admitted as a visitor in any Lodge of this jurisdiction, or be entitled to any recognition as a Mason, until he shall have been formally healed by the Grand Lodge, and notice thereof shall have been duly communicated by the Grand Secretary to all the Lodges of this jurisdiction."

R.W. Br. Charles R. Train, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the communication of W. Br. Henry C. Willson, Master of Montacute Lodge, made the following report, which was accepted :—

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the Worshipful Master of Montacute Lodge, submit the following report :—

The facts appear to be as follows: Some years since, one A. D. Pratt made application for the degrees in Masonry to Morning Star Lodge, and was rejected. At an early period in the rebellion, he enlisted in the Union army; was commissioned Captain; and served as Provost Marshal at Harper's Ferry, Va. In August, 1864, he received the degrees in Masonry in Charity Lodge, No. 3, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Upon the close of the war, he went into business just above Harper's Ferry, where, he says, he gained a residence, and voted at one or more elections.

He has now returned to Massachusetts and applied for membership in Montacute Lodge, and the question is raised, whether, his application having been rejected in Morning Star Lodge, he is not a clandestine Mason, as having received the degrees in violation of Part IV., Art. 3, Sect. 2, of our Constitutions.

The masonic law of Virginia, as we are advised, is as follows: No candidate for initiation, who shall be rejected in any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be

eligible to a second recommendation, in that or any other such Lodge, until the expiration of twelve months, and the Master of any Lodge is required to notify such rejection immediately to the Grand Secretary. Charity Lodge, in conferring the degrees upon Mr. Pratt, violated no masonic law of the jurisdiction under which it is established, and it is clearly not amenable to any other, and your committee cannot see that that Lodge was bound by the action of Morning Star Lodge, even if that action had come to the knowledge of Charity Lodge, of which there is no evidence.

Your committee is therefore of the opinion, that Pratt rightfully received his degrees in Virginia, and is lawfully entitled to the privileges of Masonry. Whether he shall be admitted to membership in Montacute Lodge, is a question to be determined by that Lodge.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

The committee to whom was referred the appeal of Br. Samuel Evans from the decision of the Master of Gate of the Temple Lodge, made the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendation adopted :—

The committee to whom was referred the appeal of Brother Samuel Evans from Gate of the Temple Lodge, have heard all parties desirous of being heard ; have examined the records of that Lodge, and submit the following report :—

It appears that at the Regular Communication of Gate of the Temple Lodge, holden on the twenty-second day of February last, several brethren made a written application for their dimits from the Lodge.

The Lodge, thereupon, voted, —

First, that those brethren should receive their dimits, when they were clear upon the books of the Lodge ; and second, that the Secretary should issue their dimits in writing.

Brother Evans then made a motion, intended to define what made a Brother clear upon the books of the Lodge at that time, which motion was ruled out of order by the Worshipful Master ; but the subsequent proceedings of the Lodge, render it unnecessary for the committee to express an opinion upon the propriety of the ruling.

Brother Evans then moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the dimits had been granted, he having voted with the majority of the Lodge upon that question, and this motion was ruled out of order by the Worshipful Master, upon the ground that other business had intervened between the vote to grant said dimits and the motion to reconsider.

Your committee are unanimously of the opinion, that this ruling was in direct violation of Section 20 of the "Miscellaneous Regulations," which provides, that "Any vote framed in the Grand Lodge, or by any subordinate Lodge, may be reconsidered at the same meeting," &c., as well as of the general principles of Parliamentary Law. If your committee are correct in this opinion, it disposes of the whole case referred to them. A copy of the records is herewith submitted. Your committee, therefore, report that the appeal be sustained, and the action of Gate of the Temple Lodge, and the votes aforesaid, be declared void.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

PROTEST.

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—"

"The undersigned, being a member of Gate of the Temple Lodge, South Boston, makes and presents to your Most Worshipful Body, the following appeal and protest, viz:—

"Against the actions of W. Br. J. W. Tapley, Worshipful Master of Gate of the Temple Lodge, at the meeting of said Lodge of the twenty-second of February, 1870.

"First, in deciding that, after it had been voted that certain brethren be granted their dimits on making themselves clear upon the Lodge-books, the motion of the subscriber was out of order and inadmissible, which merely

proposed to define what made a Brother clear upon the books of the Lodge, at that time, namely, payment of the regular annual dues, and the sum of seven dollars due to the Lodge for the commutation of Grand Lodge tax, paid on the accounts of members, individually, to the Grand Lodge.

"Secondly, in refusing and denying to the subscriber, the privilege of moving the reconsideration of a vote, whereby certain dimits be granted, &c., on the ground, that another vote had intervened between the motion to grant said dimits and the proposal of the motion to reconsider, the subscriber having voted with the majority on the original motion.

"The subscriber claims that his motion to define 'clear on the books' would have carried the Lodge, the Worshipful Master not deciding said motion out of order or inadmissible, until after a motion to lay it upon the table had been defeated, after which he was appealed to, to rule it out of order.

"The subscriber further claims, that, by the said decision of the Worshipful Master in the premises, he, himself, has not only been unjustly and illegally denied and deprived of certain lawful rights and privileges, but that Gate of the Temple Lodge has also been deprived of the privilege of deciding for itself, a question which deeply affects its interests.

"The subscriber, therefore, prays for the revisal of the actions complained of.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

"SAMUEL EVANS,

"Junior Warden, Gate of the Temple Lodge."

"IN GRAND LODGE, March 8, 1870.

"The within, is a true copy of the appeal and protest of Samuel Evans made to the Grand Lodge this day.

"Attest: SOLON THORNTON,

"Recording Grand Secretary."

FROM THE RECORDS OF GATE OF THE TEMPLE LODGE.

"GATE OF THE TEMPLE LODGE, SOUTH BOSTON,

"February 28, 1869.

"At a Regular Communication of Gate of the Temple Lodge, held this evening, on motion of Brother Baxter, it was Voted, that the Treasurer be instructed to pay to R.W. Benjamin Pope, D.D.G.M. for the Third Masonic District, to be paid by him to the R.W. Grand Treasurer, the amount due the M.W. Grand Lodge, for per capita tax, provided, the same can be liquidated in full at eight dollars for each member.

"A true copy from the records.

"Attest: ALBAN S. GREEN,

"Secretary."

"GATE OF THE TEMPLE LODGE, SOUTH BOSTON,
"February 22, 5870.

"At a Regular Communication of Gate of the Temple Lodge, held 'this evening, the following petition was received, and read by the Secretary.

"Boston, Feb. 21, 1870.

"We, the undersigned, members of Gate of the Temple Lodge, being about to petition the Grand Lodge for a Charter for Rabboni Lodge, now under Dispensation, respectfully ask that dimits may be granted us from Gate of the Temple Lodge.

RICHARD M. BARKER.	BENJAMIN F. SMITH.
RICHARD POPE.	WINSLOW B. LUCAS.
F. C. HERSEY.	JAMES F. G. BAXTER.
CHARLES L. JAMES.	J. S. TILTON.
CHARLES H. BUSH.	E. F. JAMES.
BERNARD JENNEY.	GEORGE W. KINGMAN.
BENJAMIN T. WELLS.	CHARLES SPOFFORD.
DANIEL BRISCOE.	JOSEPH D. ELMS
CHARLES H. HERSEY.	GEORGE B. JAMES.

"On motion of R.W. Benjamin Pope, it was *Voted*, that dimits be granted them from Gate of the Temple Lodge, as soon as they were clear on the books.

"On motion of R.W. Brother Pope, it was *Voted*, that the Secretary be instructed to furnish written dimits to each of said applicants, as soon as they were clear on the books.

"Brother Evans moved, that the payment of the Lodge dues to date, and seven dollars on account of the commuted tax of the Grand Lodge, do place the petitioners for dimits clear on the books.

"This motion was decided to be out of order by the Worshipful Master.

"Brother Evans then moved, that the vote, granting the petitioners dimits, be reconsidered.

"The Worshipful Master decided, that another vote having intervened, whereby the Secretary was ordered to furnish said applicants with written dimits, motion to reconsider could not be made.

"Brother Evans then moved, that the vote granting dimits, and also ordering the Secretary to furnish written dimits, be reconsidered.

"The Worshipful Master decided, that as Brother Evans had not voted with the majority on the second question, he could not move to reconsider.

"A true copy from the records.

"Attest : ALBAN S. GREEN,
"Secretary."

"GATE OF THE TEMPLE LODGE, SOUTH BOSTON,
"March 22, 5870.

"At a Regular Communication of Gate of the Temple Lodge, held this evening, the following resolutions were offered by Brother Evans, and, by a unanimous vote, adopted by this Lodge : —

"*First.* That when this Lodge voted, on account of its members, to pay the commutation of the Grand Lodge per capita tax, it did so, on the understanding, that when it made such payment, it made each of its members for whom such payment was made, its debtor to the amount of such payment on his account, and at this date affirms, that it could not have been induced, in the then state of its funds, to have passed such a vote, on any other consideration.

"*Second.* That this Lodge regards such of its members as applied for dimits at its last meeting, who had not then, or have not since, paid to this Lodge the unpaid up balance of the commutation paid for them, as still and at this moment debtors to the Gate of the Temple Lodge, to the amount of such unsettled balance.

"*Third.* That this Lodge considers that it has a just and legal claim to the money deposited in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, representing the unsettled balances due this Lodge, as before mentioned, and hereby instruct the Worshipful Master and Senior and Junior Wardens of this Lodge to prosecute and advocate its claim before the Grand Lodge, or any committee of it; and, failing to obtain transfer of said deposit, so made, to this Lodge, to present a claim to the Grand Lodge for the refundment to this Lodge of an equivalent amount from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

"A true copy from the records.

"Attest: ALBAN S. GREEN,
Secretary."

The committee to whom was referred the amendment to Part V., Section 6, of the Grand Constitutions, offered at the last Communication, made the following report, which was accepted: —

IN GRAND LODGE, 14th September, 1870.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, — The committee to whom was referred the amendment to Part V., Section 6, of the Grand Constitutions, having attended to the duty assigned them, respectfully report, —

That the proposed amendment is intended to except "funeral processions" from the provision requiring permission from the Grand Master, or his Deputy, before forming a *public procession*.

Your committee find, upon examination, that the section in its present form accords with ancient custom and usage, for among the earliest printed copies of the Constitutions of the

Grand Lodge of England, we read: "It was resolved as a standing regulations of this society, that if any Mason should, without the special license of the Grand Master, or his Deputy for the time being, attend as a Mason, clothed in any of the jewels or clothing of the Craft, at any funeral or funeral procession, he shall not only be forever incapable of being an officer of a Lodge, but even of tiling or attending on a Lodge, or partaking of the general charity if he shall come to want of it."

Our own Grand Lodge, in 1806, adopted a similar provision, and it has been the law ever since. The meaning of the section to which the amendment applies is thus clearly shown. We are aware that the custom, for many years past, has been to ignore this provision of our Constitutions, and the question now seems to be, whether it is better to amend the Constitutions to conform to the custom, or make the custom conform to the Constitutions. One argument in favor of the proposed change, is, that many of the Lodges in the State are so far from the Grand Master or his Deputy, as to make it inconvenient, if not impossible, to obtain the requisite permission in season; but in these days of the telegraph and express, it seems as though there could be but little importance attached to such a reason.

A very few of the Grand Lodges in this country seem to have lost sight of this ancient landmark, but the great majority still adhere to it. The section immediately following the one proposed to be amended, and which, from its connection with the subject matter submitted to us, naturally received attention, clearly implies that a Mason, at his own request, or by Dispensation from the Grand Master, can be interred with the formalities of the Order. In the opinion of your committee, the "*Formalities of the Order*" apply particularly to the ceremonies at the grave, and, therefore, a Mason may be interred with the *formalities* without forming a public procession.

While a Lodge, as such, cannot form a public procession *clothed with the insignia of the Craft*, without permission from the Grand Master or his Deputy, brethren, *without masonic clothing*,

may assemble at the grave of a departed Brother and pay the last sad tribute to his memory, *with the formalities of the Order*, if they desire.

Such is the construction of the Constitutions in their present form, which we believe equal to every emergency.

We, therefore, recommend that the proposed amendment be not adopted, but in cases of emergency, when the requisite permission for a public procession cannot be obtained from the Grand Master or his Deputy, the brethren avail themselves of the provisions of Section 7, Part V., as heretofore explained.

Thus we shall remain in accord with a well-established and ancient landmark, and if, after due trial, its strict enforcement should prove burdensome, a reason for amendment may be given which is not now apparent.

Respectfully submitted.

E. DANA BANCROFT.

W. F. SALMON.

. A motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee was rejected.

The amendment — "Insert after the word 'procession,' and before the word 'without,' the following clause: 'except to attend the funeral of a Master Mason,'" — was then adopted by a vote of fifty-seven in favor, to two against, — two-thirds of the members present, voting in the affirmative.

The committee to whom was referred the amendment offered to Article 2, Section 5, Part IV., of the Grand Constitutions, made a report recommending the adoption of the amendment as proposed. The report was accepted, but on the vote being taken on the adoption of the recommendation, it was rejected.

The committee to whom was referred the Grand Master's address was granted further time.

The committee on By-Laws made the following report, which was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Boston, September 14, 1870.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, — The committee to whom was referred the matter of By-Laws, beg leave to make the following report : They would recommend for approval the By-Laws adopted by Star of Bethlehem Lodge, Chelsea, and Massachusetts Lodge, Boston ; also the amendments adopted by Montacute Lodge, Worcester ; Baalbec Lodge, East Boston ; Ionic Lodge, Taunton ; Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai ; and William Sutton Lodge, Saugus. They would also recommend for approval, the By-Laws of Gate of the Temple Lodge, South Boston, when they shall, in Article 3, Section I., strike out the words, " If important business occur to prevent the election of officers at that time, a special meeting for the purpose shall be called as soon as practicable." And to Article 3, Section II., add the words, " first obtaining a Dispensation therefor."

The committee would also report the amendment adopted by Acacia Lodge, Gloucester, and Morning Star Lodge, Worcester, be approved by this Grand Lodge. Also, that the amendment proposed by Athelstane Lodge, be not approved by this Grand Lodge.

HENRY ENDICOTT.

L. W. LOVELL.

The committees on " Communication from Montacute Lodge," " Report of the committee on the Grand Charity Fund," and on the " Powers of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge," were granted further time.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Puritan Lodge, of South Abington, for a Charter, made the following report, which was accepted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, September 14, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Puritan Lodge of South Abington, Mass., for a Charter, together with the Records and By-Laws for examination, have attended to that duty and beg leave to report, —

They find the Records properly arranged, and the matters and business of the Lodge neatly and accurately recorded. In regard to the By-Laws, they would recommend the following changes and omissions : —

In Section 2, Article 2, it reads, "In balloting for membership, no person shall be declared rejected, unless more than three black-balls appear against him."

Your committee would amend thus, —

"No Brother shall be declared admitted, without a clear and unanimous vote in his favor."

In Section 1, Article 5, reads, "Any member who shall slander or abuse a Brother, or speak disrespectfully of the Craft," &c., and defining the punishment. Your committee would amend, as a guide to the Lodge, by adding the words, "in accordance with Article 4., page 25, Grand Constitutions."

Section 5, Article 5, reads, "Every initiate of this Lodge shall be entitled to a diploma, by paying one dollar to the Secretary."

Inasmuch as Grand Lodge diplomas are furnished gratuitously to the subordinate Lodges, it would seem just and proper, they should be furnished to the initiate without expense to him; and if a fee to the Secretary be exacted, it should come from the Lodge and not from the candidate: they recommend, therefore, the striking out the words, "by paying one dollar to the Secretary."

Section 6, Article 6. "No member shall be entitled to vote on any question, so long as there appears any balance against him for dues on the books of the Lodge, unless permitted by the Lodge."

This section being at variance with Grand Lodge Constitutions, your committee recommend its expunction.

With these changes and alterations, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and a Charter be issued.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM W. BAKER.

HENRY C. WILLSON.

A. F. WRIGHT.

The report was amended by striking out so much of it as relates to Section 5, Article V., and inserting the words, "and writing his name in the margin thereof, in his presence." The report was then adopted.

On motion, it was *Voted*, to accept the address of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, delivered this day, with the thanks of this Grand Lodge,

The Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.



SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

OCTOBER 5, A.L. 5870.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE M.W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at Masonic Hall, in the town of Watertown, on Wednesday evening, October 6, A.L. 5870, for the purpose of dedicating the new hall of Pequossette Lodge.

P R E S E N T.

M.W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER	Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. PETER C. JONES, <i>as</i>	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON	Recording Grand Secretary.
W. Rev. CHARLES H. TITUS	Grand Chaplain.
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER	Grand Marshal.
W. I. W. LOVELL	Grand Steward.
Br. CHARLES T. PERKINS	Architect.
Br. F. E. JONES	Grand Tyler, <i>pro tem</i> .

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form at eight o'clock, P.M., with prayer by the Junior Grand Chaplain, W. Br. Rev. Charles H. Titus.

The Grand Marshal announced that the officers of Pequossette Lodge were in attendance without to escort the Grand Lodge to the new hall to be dedicated. Whereupon, the Grand Master directed a procession to be formed, and proceed forthwith.

The procession was formed as follows : —

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF

OFFICERS OF PEQUOSSETTE LODGE.

GRAND MARSHAL.

GRAND TYLER.

STEWARDS.

GRAND TREASURER and GRAND SECRETARY.

GRAND CHAPLAIN,
(*Bearing the Three Great Lights.*)JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN,
(*Bearing the Golden Vessel of Corn and a Burning Taper of Blue Wax.*)SENIOR GRAND WARDEN,
(*Bearing a Silver Cup of Wine and a Burning Taper of Red Wax.*)DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
(*Bearing a Silver Cup of Oil and a Burning Taper of White Wax.*)

THE GRAND MASTER.

As the procession passed the Carpet [covered] in the West, the vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and the Burning Tapers were respectively deposited upon the Carpet at the South, West, and East. The three Great Lights were also deposited upon the Altar.

The Grand Master passed through the opened lines to the East, and the other Grand Officers followed and repaired to their respective stations.

The Grand Chaplain, at the altar, offered prayer, as follows : —

“Almighty and most merciful Father ; Creator of all things, and Governor of all thou hast made ; mercifully look upon thy servants now assembled in thy name, and in thy presence, and bless and prosper the work of our hands, which we desire, at this time, to dedicate and devote to thy service : may all the proper works of our Institution, that may be done in this house, be such as thy wisdom may approve, and thy goodness prosper : enable us to perform every duty with exactness and

honor, and fulfil all our obligations to thee, and to each other, as fathers, husbands, friends, and brothers; as worthy men and Masons, to exalt the profession we boast, while through thy rich bounty our cups overflow with plenty, and *corn, wine, and oil*, delight to cheer our boards. Oh! may our full hearts never be wanting in gratitude, and in the voice of praise and thanksgiving to thee. It is from thee that we have received the *heart* to feel, the *hand* to labor, the *eye* to behold, the *ear* to hear, and *tongue* to proclaim. Teach us, then, to delight in them; to improve them as thy blessing: may we be ever ready to relieve the distresses of our fellow creatures who need our assistance. May love dwell in our hearts, and truth guide our lips; may our virtues shine together with brighter light, and the everlasting glory of God be upon us. Amen."

The choir sung a hymn.

The Architect addressed the Grand Master as follows:—

"MOST WORSHIPFUL,—Having been intrusted with the superintendence and management of the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice, and having, according to the best of my ability, accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for the honor of this appointment, and beg leave to surrender up the implements which were committed to my care when the foundation of this fabric was laid, humbly hoping that the exertions which have been made on this occasion will be crowned with your approbation, and that of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge."

The Square, Level, and Plumb were given by the Architect to the Grand Marshal, who presented them to the Grand Master.

The Worshipful Master of Pequossette Lodge, Robert L. Davis, addressed the Grand Master as follows:—

"**MOST WORSHIPFUL**, — The brethren of Pequossette Lodge, being animated with a desire of promoting the honor and interest of the Craft, have, at great pains and expense, erected a masonic hall for their convenience and accommodation. They are now anxious that the same should be examined by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; and, if it should meet their approbation, that it should be solemnly dedicated to masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form."

The Grand Master responded thus, —

"Worshipful Master, we will carefully examine your new building, and try it by the Square, Level, and Plumb."

The Grand Master delivered the implements of Operative Masonry to the Grand Marshal, and directed him to present the Square to the Deputy Grand Master, the Level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the Plumb to the Junior Grand Warden.

The Grand Master ordered a procession of the Grand Officers to be formed, for the purpose of examining the building.

The Grand Officers passed through all the rooms and returned to the new hall and resumed their stations.

The following questions were put by the Grand Master, and answered by the Grand Officers interrogated: —

Grand Master. — Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper Jewel of your office?

Deputy Grand Master. — The Square.

Grand Master. — Have you applied the Square to the parts of this Hall which should be square?

Deputy Grand Master. — I have, Most Worshipful; and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master. — Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper Jewel of your office?

Senior Grand Warden. — The Level.

Grand Master. — Have you applied the Level to this Hall?

Senior Grand Warden. — I have, Most Worshipful; and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master. — Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper Jewel of your office?

Junior Grand Warden. — The Plumb.

Grand Master. — Have you applied the Plumb to the several parts of the edifice which should be plumb?

Junior Grand Warden. — I have, Most Worshipful; and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

The Grand Master addressed the Architect, —

“BROTHER ARCHITECT, — The skill and fidelity displayed in the execution of the trust reposed in you at the commencement of this undertaking, have secured the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge; and they sincerely pray that this edifice may continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit, and liberality of its founders.”

The Deputy Grand Master arose and said, —

“MOST WORSHIPFUL, — The hall in which we are now assembled, and the plan upon which it has been constructed, having met with your approbation, it is the desire of the Fraternity that it should now be dedicated, according to ancient form and usage.”

The Grand Tyler uncovered the Carpet.

The Grand Master directed the Grand Marshal to form a procession of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Chaplain took his station at the altar, facing

the West. The procession passed once around the Lodge, and the Grand Officers took their stations about the carpet, the Grand Master in the East.

The brethren all knelt, when the Grand Chaplain at the altar commenced the dedicating prayer as follows : —

“Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all worlds! deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly.

“We humbly invoke thee to give us, at this and at all times, Wisdom in all our doings, Strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the Beauty of harmony in all our communications.

“Permit us, O thou Author of Light and Life! great Source of Love and Happiness! to erect this Lodge, and now solemnly to dedicate it to the honor of thy glory!”

(By the Grand Master.)

“Glory be to God on high!”

(Response by the brethren.)

“As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be! Amen.”

All rising, the procession moved slowly once around the Lodge, while the Grand Chaplain read from 1 Kings, chap. vii., —

“And King Solomon sent and fetched Hiram out of Tyre.

“He was a widow’s son of the tribe of Naphtali, and his father was a man of Tyre, a worker in brass; and he was filled with wisdom and understanding, and cunning to work all works in brass. And he came to King Solomon, and wrought all his work.”

The Grand Officers having resumed their respective stations around the Carpet, the Grand Marshal delivered the vessel of Corn to the Junior Grand Warden, who presented it to the Grand Master, saying, —

“MOST WORSHIPFUL, — In the dedication of our temples, it has been of primitive custom to pour Corn upon the Lodge as an emblem of nourishment ; I, therefore, present you this vessel of Corn.”

The Grand Master poured the Corn upon the Lodge, saying, —

“In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to Freemasonry.”

All the Grand Honors were given.

The choir sung, —

“Genius of Masonry, descend ;
And with thee bring thy spotless train ;
Constant our sacred rights attend,
While we adore thy peaceful reign.”

The procession marched twice around the Lodge while the Grand Chaplain read from the altar as follows : —

“For he cast two pillars of brass, of eighteen cubits high apiece ; and a line of twelve cubits did compass either of them about.

“And he made two chapters of molten brass, to set upon the tops of the pillars ; the height of the one chapter *was* five cubits, and the height of the other chapter *was* five cubits.

“And nets of checker-work, and wreaths of chain-work, for

the chapters which *were* upon the top of the pillars ; seven for the one chapter, and seven for the other chapter."

The Grand Officers having resumed their respective stations about the Carpet, the Grand Marshal delivered the cup of Wine to the Senior Grand Warden who presented it to the Grand Master, saying, —

"MOST WORSHIPFUL, — Wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used by our ancient brethren in the dedication of their Temples, I present you with this cup of wine to be used according to ancient masonic form."

The Grand Master poured the Wine upon the Lodge, saying, —

"In the name of the Holy Saint John, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Virtue."

The two Grand Honors were given.

The choir sung, —

"Bring with thee Virtue, brightest maid ;
Bring Love, bring Truth, and Friendship here ;
While kind Relief will lend her aid,
To smooth the wrinkled brow of Care."

The procession marched thrice around the Lodge, while the Grand Chaplain at the altar read, —

"And he made the pillars, and two rows round about upon the one net-work, to cover the chapters that *were* upon the top, with pomegranates : and so did he for the other chapter.

"And the chapters that *were* upon the top of the pillars *were* of lily-work in the porch, four cubits.

“ And the chapters upon the two pillars *had pomegranates* also above, over against the belly which *was* by the net-work : and the pomegranates *were* two hundred in rows round about upon the other chapter.

“ And he set up the pillars in the porch of the temple : and he set up the right pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin : and he set up the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz.

“ And upon the top of the pillars was lily-work : so was the work of the pillars finished.”

The Grand Officers having resumed their stations around the Carpet, the Grand Marshal delivered the cup of Oil to the Deputy Grand Master, who presented it to the Grand Master, saying, —

“ MOST WORSHIPFUL,— I present you this cup of Oil, an emblem of that joy which should animate every bosom, on the completion of every important undertaking.”

The Grand Master poured the Oil upon the Lodge, saying, —

“ In the name of the whole Fraternity, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Universal Benevolence.”

The first Grand Honor was given.

The choir sung, —

“ Come Charity, with goodness crowned,
Encircled in thy heavenly robe ;
Diffuse thy blessings all around,
To every corner of the globe.”

The brethren knelt, and the Grand Chaplain completed the dedicatory prayer.

“Grant, O Lord our God! that those who are invested with the government of this Lodge may be endued with wisdom to instruct their brethren in all duties. May *Brotherly Love* and *Charity* always prevail amongst the members thereof; and may this bond of union continue to strengthen the Lodges throughout the world!

“Bless all our brethren, the children of the widow, wherever dispersed; and grant speedy relief to all who are either oppressed or distressed.

“We affectionately commend to thee all the members of thy whole family. May they increase in the knowledge of thee, and in the love of each other!

“Finally, may we finish all our work here below with thine approbation, and then have our transition from this earthly abode to thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light, glory, and bliss, ineffable and eternal! Amen.”

[*By the Grand Master.*]

“Glory be to God on high!”

[*Response by the brethren.*]

“As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be!

“Amen! So mote it be! Amen!”

The Grand Tyler covered the Carpet.

The Grand Chaplain, standing at the altar, facing the West, read this Invocation:—

“Oh Lord God! there is no God like unto thee in Heaven above, or in the earth beneath; who keepeth covenant and mercy with thy servants who walk before thee with all their hearts. Let all the people of the earth know that the Lord is God; and that there is none else. Let all the people of the earth know thy name and fear thee; let all the people know that this house is built and consecrated to thy name. But will God indeed dwell

on the earth? Behold the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain thee! how much less this house that we have built; yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplication, O Lord, my God! to hearken unto the cry, and to the prayer of thy servant and thy people; that thine eyes may be open toward this house night and day; even toward the place consecrated to thy name. And hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant and of thy people; and hear thou in Heaven, thy dwelling place, and when thou hearest forgive. For they be thy people, and thine inheritance; for thou didst separate them from among all the people of the earth, to be thine inheritance."

The Grand Chaplain, standing before the altar with outstretched arms, said, —

"May this Freemasons' Hall, now dedicated to Masonry, be ever the sanctuary and receptacle of Virtue, Charity, and Universal Benevolence; and may the Lord, the giver of every good and perfect gift, bless all here assembled, and all the brethren throughout the world; and grant to each of them in needful supply, the *Corn* of nourishment, the *Wine* of refreshment, and the *Oil* of joy. Amen."

The Choir sung —

"To Heaven's high Architect all praise;
All praise, all gratitude be given:
Who deigned the human soul to raise,
By mystic secrets sprung from heaven."

The procession was then reformed, and the Grand Officers marched through the lines to their respective stations.

The Grand Marshal made this proclamation: —

"I am directed, by the M.W. Grand Master, to proclaim, and I do hereby proclaim, that these Halls have been solemnly dedicated to the purposes of Masonry in Ample Form.

This proclamation is made from the East, the West, the South: ONCE,—TWICE,—THRICE. The Craft will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

W. Br. John B. Goodrich, Past Master of Pequosette Lodge, delivered an interesting and instructive oration.

The Grand Chaplain offered prayer at the altar, after which the choir sung,—

" O God, thou hast reared, in thy glorious might,
The temple of Nature, whose arch is the sky ;
Exalted its pillars, and covered it o'er
With starry-decked heavens in beauty on high !

" With faith like the Fathers, we humbly uprear
This lowlier temple of Brotherly Love ;
Thy Book on its altar, thy trust in our hearts,
We consecrate all to the Master above.

" O, ever may Wisdom be found in its East,
Contriving for all in true Friendship and Love ;
The Strength of King Hiram abound in the West,
Supporting the fabric with faith from above !

" May the South glow with Beauty, the whole to adorn,
And ever remind us of Him who was slain :
Like Him, may we suffer : like Him, when we die,
Be raised from the grave unto glory again.

A procession of the Grand Lodge was formed by the Grand Marshal,— the appropriate officers bearing the Three Great Lights, the Vessel of Corn, the Cups of Wine and Oil, and the Burning Tapers,—and was escorted by the officers of Pequosette Lodge to the apartment appropriated to the Grand Lodge, where the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

DECEMBER 14, A.L. 5870.

THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE M.W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at Masonic Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, December 14, A.L. 5870.

P R E S E N T.

M.W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER . . .	Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY . . .	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. RICHARD BRIGGS	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. JOHN MCCLELLAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON	Recording Grand Secretary.
R.W. CHARLES W. MOORE	Correspond'g Grand Secretary.
R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH	D.D.G. Master District No. 1.
R.W. TRACY P CHEEVER	" " District No. 2.
R.W. BENJAMIN POPE	" " District No. 3.
R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP	" " District No. 4.
R.W. GEORGE H. PEIRSON	" " District No. 5.
R.W. JAMES E. GALE	" " District No. 6.
R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS	" " District No. 7.
R.W. ANDREW J. CLARK	" " District No. 8.
R.W. DANIEL UPTON	" " District No. 9.
R.W. CHARLES G. REED	" " District No. 11.
R.W. GEORGE E. STACY	" " District No. 12.
R.W. J. MASON EVERETT	" " District No. 13.
R.W. JOHN A. LEE	" " District No. 14.
R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER	" " District No. 15.
R.W. Z. L. BICKNELL	" " District No. 16.
W. Rev. CHARLES H. TITUS	Grand Chaplain.
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER	Grand Marshal.
W. JOHN A. GOODWIN	Senior Grand Deacon.
W. JOHN BURNEY	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. LUCIUS W. LOVELL	Senior Grand Steward.
W. JOHN HAIGH	Junior Grand Steward.
W. CHARLES A. REED	Grand Sword-Bearer.
W. LOVELL BICKNELL	Grand Standard-Bearer.
W. CHARLES KIMBALL }	Grand Pursuivants.
W. DANIEL NASON }	
W. E. DANA BANCROFT }	
W. CEPHAS BRIGHAM }	Grand Lecturers.
W. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN }	
BR. EBEN F. GAY	Grand Tyler.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

R.W. WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.	Past Grand Master.
R.W. JOHN T. HEARD	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM PARKMAN	" " "
R.W. CHARLES C. DAME	" " "
R.W. ABRAHAM A. DAME	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, D.D.	" " "
R.W. CHARLES R. TRAIN	" " "
R.W. G. WASHINGTON WARREN	" " "
R.W. SERENO D. NICKERSON	" " "
R.W. NEWELL A. THOMPSON	" " "
R.W. BRADFORD L. WALES, M.D.	Past Grand Warden.
R.W. SAMUEL K. HUTCHINSON	" " "
R.W. JOHN H. SHEPPARD	" " "
R.W. ISAAC H. WRIGHT	" " "
R.W. JOEL SPAULDING, M.D.	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM NORTH	" " "
R.W. HENRY CHICKERING	" " "
R.W. PETER C. JONES	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM W. BAKER	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM SUTTON	" " "
R.W. WYZEMAN MARSHALL	" " "
R.W. SAMUEL P. OLIVER	" " "
R.W. HENRY MULLIKEN	" " "
R.W. WILLIAM F. SALMON	" " "
R.W. GEORGE H. TABER	" " "
R.W. ITHAMAR F. CONKEY	" " "
R.W. IVORY H. POPE	" " "
W. PERCIVAL L. EVERETT	of Board of Directors.
W. HENRY ENDICOTT	" " "

LODGES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.

Aberdour	Walter L. Gardner	Master.
Acacia	E. L. Rowe	Master.
	F. Burnham	Senior Warden.
	J. L. Logan	Junior Warden.
Adelphi	E. H. Brainard	Master.
Alfred Baylies	C. F. Eddy	Master.
	W. B. Presbrey	Senior Warden.
	L. T. Talbot	Junior Warden.
Amicable	Samuel P. Adams	Master.
	True Scales	Junior Warden.

Amity	Darwin Z. Preston	Master.
	J. P. Goodale	Senior Warden.
	S. W. Leighton	Junior Warden.
Ancient Landmark	W. F. Salmon	Proxy.
Ashler	David C. Babson	Master.
	William Marchant	Senior Warden.
Athelstane	James J. Russ	Master.
	N. G. Tucker	Senior Warden.
Aurora	E. G. Snow	Master.
	J. E. Morse	Senior Warden.
Baalbec	D. W. Palmer	Master.
Bethany	Morton B. Merrill	Master.
	Andrew J. Lovell	Junior Warden.
Bethesda (Brighton) . . .	E. D. Jones	Master.
Bethesda (Valparaiso) . .	T. G. Wadman	Proxy.
Blackstone River	James Gough	Master.
	M. E. Hayward	Senior Warden.
Blue Hill	D. T. V. Huntoon	Master.
	George H. Mansfield . . .	Senior Warden.
	F. G. Webster	Junior Warden.
Bristol	T. G. Sandland	Master.
	O. C. Turner	Senior Warden.
	F. G. Whitney	Junior Warden.
Caleb Butler	George V. Barrett	Master.
	H. A. Brown	Junior Warden.
Charity	W. H. Bailey	Master.
Charles C. Dame	Sherman Nelson	Master.
	Henry E. Parson	Senior Warden.
	Hiram N. Harriman	Junior Warden.
Charles W. Moore	Moses G. Lyon	Master.
	T. W. Davis	Senior Warden.
	Merrill Carlton	Junior Warden.
Chicopee	C. N. Smith	Master.
Cincinnatus	H. T. Robbins	Master.
Corinthian	Edward C. Damon	Senior Warden.
Dalhousie	H. B. Hackett, Jr.	Master.
	W. R. Wilson	Senior Warden.
	S. W. Trowbridge	Junior Warden.
Delta	George W. Locke	Senior Warden.
	W. T. Burrill	Junior Warden.
De Witt Clinton	J. T. Jones	Master.
	William C. Spring	Senior Warden.
Eden	E. R. Foster	Senior Warden.
Eliot	W. H. Mackintosh	Master.
Eleusis	J. M. Rodocanachi	Senior Warden.
	Otis E. Weld	Junior Warden.

Essex	Charles H. Norris	Master.
	W. L. Hyde	Junior Warden.
Eureka	A. H. Howland, Jr.	Master.
	Thomas B. Tripp	Senior Warden.
	James L. Sherman	Junior Warden.
Excelsior	Henry W. Corson	Master.
Franklin	William S. Wood	Proxy.
Fraternal	Sam Snow	Master.
Fellowship	F. S. Churchill	Senior Warden.
Gate of the Temple	Samuel Evans	Master.
	Thomas H. Harding	Senior Warden.
	Thomas L. Kelley	Junior Warden.
Germania	Otto Kramer	Master.
Globe	W. A. Taylor	Senior Warden.
Golden Fleece	J. A. Hollis	Master.
Grecian	G. W. Chandler	Master.
	S. W. North	Senior Warden.
	C. H. Littlefield	Junior Warden.
Hammatt	John Tyrer	Master.
	George H. Grueby	Senior Warden.
	Rufus C. Clay	Junior Warden.
Hampden	T. Kellogg, Jr.	Senior Warden.
Harmony	George F. Alexander	Master.
Hayden	S. Holmes	Master.
	C. B. Carpenter	Senior Warden.
Henry Price	Francis Childs	Master.
	Dan E. Chase	Senior Warden.
	Edward F. Everett	Junior Warden.
Hiram (Arlington)	Edward Storer	Master.
Hope	Charles F. Reed	Junior Warden.
Huntington	A. M. Copeland	Master.
Hyde Park	D. T. Hill	Junior Warden.
Ionic (Taunton)	C. H. Atwood	Master.
	W. C. Lovering	Junior Warden.
Ionic (East Hampton)	Lafayette Clapp	Master.
	George L. Manchester	Junior Warden.
Isaac Parker	Henry N. Fisher	Master.
James Otis	Ansel D. Lothrop	Master.
	Russell Matthews	Senior Warden.
	George H. Whelden	Junior Warden.
Jerusalem	H. W. Morgan	Master.
	C. L. Bartlett	Senior Warden.
	Benjamin W. Peck	Junior Warden.
John Abbott	S. Z. Bowman	Master.
John Cutler	J. E. Smith	Master.
	Samuel E. Ring	Senior Warden.
	Albert F. Kelley	Junior Warden.

John Hancock	Joseph S. Howe	Master.
	D. Pierce	Senior Warden.
John T. Heard	Andrew Geyer	Master.
John Warren	Ambrose Woolson	Master.
Jordan	Henry C. Torr	Master.
Joseph Warren	Daniel W. Lawrence	Master.
	Asa Wellington	Junior Warden.
Kilwinning	Hocum Hosford	Master.
King Hiram	J. S. Atwood	Master.
King Solomon	J. E. Marden	Master.
	W. H. Stoodley	Junior Warden.
Konohasset	Z. Rich	Master.
	Charles A. Gross	Senior Warden.
	William J. Newcomb	Junior Warden.
Lafayette (B. Highlands)	W. F. Mullin	Master.
	Ambrose Davenport, Jr.	Junior Warden.
Lafayette (No. Adams)	J. H. Shumway	Master.
Liberty	Harvey Lunt	Master.
	S. A. Endicott	Senior Warden.
	Isaac H. Edgett	Junior Warden.
Massachusetts	George R. Emerson	Master.
	Henry J. Parker	Senior Warden.
	Samuel A. B. Bragg	Junior Warden.
Martha's Vineyard	S. A. Thomas	Master.
May Flower	A. B. Bosworth	Master.
	C. H. Carpenter	Senior Warden.
	B. F. Tripp	Junior Warden.
Meridian	Henry C. Burnham	Master.
	W. H. Wright	Junior Warden.
Merrimack	Henry O. Burr	Master.
	Joshua M. Stover	Senior Warden.
Middlesex	F. H. Sprague	Master.
	George W. Clough	Senior Warden.
Mispah	George H. Folger	Master.
	George E. Ryder	Junior Warden.
Monitor	A. T. Bacon	Master.
	H. W. Hartwell	Senior Warden.
Mountain	Hiram O. Smith	Master.
Morning Star	H. A. Richardson	Master.
Morning Sun	Charles Parsons, Jr.	Master.
Mount Carmel	John Shaw, 2d	Master.
	Charles E. Parsons	Senior Warden.
Mount Hermon	S. B. Harrington	Master.
	C. D. Archibald	Senior Warden.
	A. R. Reed	Junior Warden.
Mount Hope	Abraham G. Hart	Master.
	Charles A. Francis	Junior Warden.

Mount Horeb (Woburn)	George H. Conn	Master.
	A. C. Ellis	Senior Warden.
	A. V. Haynes	Junior Warden.
Mount Horeb (W. Harwich)	O. C. Baker	Master.
Mount Hollis	H. E. Leland	Master.
Mount Holyoke	G. E. Fisher	Master.
	M. T. B. Jenkins	Junior Warden.
Mount Moriah	C. A. Pierce	Master.
Mount Tabor	J. S. Pote	Master.
Mount Tom	T. T. Waterman	Master.
Mount Vernon	John P. Soule	Master.
	W. H. Foran	Senior Warden.
	Alfred Tonks	Junior Warden
Montacute	Henry C. Willson	Master.
	N. R. Scott	Senior Warden.
	Charles W. Moody	Junior Warden.
Montgomery	E. F. Holbrook	Master.
	J. M. Woods	Senior Warden.
	B. H. Montague	Junior Warden.
Mystic	William H. Murray	Master.
	J. D. Ferry	Senior Warden.
	W. S. Kirtland	Junior Warden.
Norfolk Union	H. H. Packard	Master.
	F. Morton	Senior Warden.
	R. Houghton	Junior Warden.
North Star	L. J. Gibbs	Master.
	Samuel Seaver	Junior Warden.
Old Colony	Henry Stephenson	Master.
	J. W. Whitney	Senior Warden.
Olive Branch	J. B. Sayles	Master.
	N. H. Sears	Senior Warden.
Orange	C. W. Barber	Master.
	W. C. Deane	Senior Warden.
Orient	George L. Rhodes	Senior Warden.
Orphan's Hope	Prescott Lothrop	Master.
Palestine	George W. Peirce	Master.
	Alfred Tufts	Junior Warden.
Paul Dean	George B. Cogswell	Master.
	Lewis Smith	Senior Warden.
	E. R. Hayward	Junior Warden.
Paul Revere	F. M. French	Master.
Pentucket	Albert B. Hall	Master.
Pequossette	Robert L. Davis	Master.
	R. B. Deane	Senior Warden.
	C. W. Stone	Junior Warden.
Philanthropic	Samuel Dupar	Senior Warden.

Pilgrim	S. B. Kelley	Master.
	Harrison Hamilton	Senior Warden.
Pioneer	J. G. Tinkham	Master.
Plymouth	J. C. Fuller	Master.
	Charles Raymond	Senior Warden.
Puritan	Henry W. Powers	Master.
	F. P. Harlow	Senior Warden.
Putnam	Charles Peirce	Master.
Pythagorian	Job A. T. Eddy	Master.
Quaboag	W. H. Shepard	Master.
Quinnebaug	Robert Herren	Senior Warden.
Rabboni	Richard Pope	Master.
	Francis C. Hersey	Senior Warden.
	George W. Kingman	Junior Warden.
Republican	F. Brown	Senior Warden.
	James Rowley, Jr.	Junior Warden.
Revere	Charles H. Bolles	Master.
	J. B. Mason	Junior Warden.
Rising Star	Joshua Brittan	Master.
	Henry E. Strout	Senior Warden.
Robert Lash	J. S. Dillingham, Jr.	Master.
Roswell Lee	J. E. Shipman	Master.
	B. S. Haskins	Senior Warden.
	Edmund Austin	Junior Warden.
Rural	Henry T. Horn	Master.
	N. A. Brickett	Junior Warden.
Saggaheew	N. S. Kimball	Master.
	B. A. Sawyer	Senior Warden.
Saint Alban's	George C. Forrest	Master.
	William H. Torrey	Senior Warden.
Saint Andrew's	T. E. Chamberlain	Senior Warden.
Saint Bernard's	John Blair	Master.
Saint John's (Boston)	James Mills	Master.
	Edward J. Long	Junior Warden.
Saint Mark's	Amos H. Geary	Master.
Saint Paul's (So. Boston)	F. G. Walbridge	Master.
	W. H. H. Soule	Senior Warden.
Saint Paul's (Groton)	A. M. Adams	Master.
	H. W. Eldridge	Senior Warden.
	David Cram	Junior Warden.
Siloam	J. B. Putnam	Master.
	J. Jackson	Senior Warden.
Solomon's Temple	C. F. Baker	Master.
	L. B. Carr	Junior Warden.
Star	C. W. Bannon	Master.

Star in the East	James Taylor	Master.
	Henry Taber, 2d	Senior Warden.
	James W. Lawrence	Junior Warden.
Star of Bethlehem	P. G. Ilsley	Junior Warden.
Starr King	Henry A. Brown	Senior Warden.
Trinity	Charles F. Greene	Master.
Tuscan	A. A. Currier	Master.
	George F. Talbot	Senior Warden.
	N. F. Clarke	Junior Warden.
Tyrian	Isaac A. G. Steele	Master.
	Austin B. Bray	Senior Warden.
	James L. Shute	Junior Warden.
Union (Boston)	L. H. Dwelley	Master.
	T. F. Temple	Senior Warden.
	John Pierce	Junior Warden.
United Brethren	Frank Brooks	Junior Warden.
Upton	E. F. Nickerson	Master.
Washington	George Richards	Master.
Webster	Edward F. Smith	Master.
	G. D. Bates	Junior Warden.
	J. P. Lockey	Senior Warden.
Wilder	A. L. Burditt	Junior Warden.
	R. M. Field	Master.
	Joseph Winsor	Senior Warden.
Winslow Lewis	C. H. Cole	Junior Warden.
	A. F. Wright	Master.
	Edwin A. Wadleigh	Master.
William North	C. H. Moseley	Senior Warden.
	A. W. Quimby	Junior Warden.
	E. H. Newhall	Master.
William Sutton	John Roach	Senior Warden.
	W. W. Leavitt	Master.
	C. C. Dyke	Master.
Wisdom	A. F. Chapman	Master.
	Charles Edward Powers	Senior Warden.
Wyoming		
Zetland		

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form at two o'clock, P.M., with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, W. Br. Rev. Charles H. Titus.

The record of the last Communication was read.

The following brethren were recognized as proxies : —

Br. Charles Raymond, for Plymouth Lodge;
 Br. Elgin R. Foster, for Eden Lodge;
 Br. James H. Bouve, for Konohasset Lodge.

The following communication from Dalhousie Lodge was received, and that part relating to the Charter was referred to R. W. Brothers Benjamin Dean and Wyzeman Marshall, and W. Br. Samuel P. Adams ; and that part relating to the By-Laws, to W. Brothers Henry Endicott, Lucius W. Lovell, and W. L. Gardner : —

NEWTON, December 12, 1870.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts : —

Inclosed is a copy of our By-Laws which were submitted to the M. W. Grand Lodge for their approval, and were, as we supposed, properly approved ; but we now find that they do not bear the signature of the proper officer.

By reference to the records of the Grand Secretary, it will be seen that there is an error in the dates borne upon our Charter.

I respectfully ask that these matters be investigated, and the errors corrected.

Fraternally yours,

HORATIO B. HACKETT, Jr.,

W. M. of Dalhousie Lodge.

The following petition, from brethren residing at South Yarmouth, who have been working under a Dispensation granted by the M. W. Grand Master August 16, 1869, for a Charter, was received, and referred to R. W. Br. Ithamer F. Conkey, and W. Brothers E. H. Brainard and Francis M. French : —

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts : —

We, the undersigned, being Master Masons in good standing, and having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry ; and, for the convenience of

our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of obtaining a Charter for Howard Lodge, situated in South Yarmouth, Mass., and now working under Dispensation, agreeably to the requirements of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

STEPHEN SEARS.	W. O. G. SPRINGER.
WILLIAM B. FULLER.	DAVID CHUBB.
THEOPHILUS CHASE.	HEBRON MATTHEWS.
NELSON CROWELL.	ELBRIDGE CROWELL.
THEOPHILUS BASSETT.	SELECK H. MATHEWS.
ALBERT BERRY.	WILLIAM H. BROWN.

Communications were received from Brothers Joseph M. Caton, of Provincetown; William H. Harris, of Fitchburg; and H. T. McClearn, — and referred to R.W. Br. Tracy P Cheever, and W. Brothers S. Z. Bowman, and Edward Avery.

The following communication from Strasbourg was received, and referred to the Committee on Charity:—

STRASBOURG, November 20, 1870.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS BRETHREN,— War has wasted our poor city, and a great part of Strasbourg lies in ruins. About twenty of our brethren have suffered by the bombardment; several of them are completely ruined. The damage they have suffered amounts to about two millions of francs.

In this general misfortune, for there is no one who has not had his part in one way or another, we make an appeal to the masonic brotherhood, and beg you, most illustrious brethren, to open a subscription in the Lodges of your obedience, in order to aid our brethren to raise again their houses and refurnish their homes.

We are sure our cry of distress will be heard, and with this confidence we remain,

Yours most truly and fraternally,

[Signed]	. . . . .	THE WORSHIPFUL.
	. . . . .	THE JUNIOR WARDEN.
	. . . . .	THE SENIOR WARDEN.
	. . . . .	THE ORATOR.
	. . . . .	THE GUARDIAN OF THE SEALS.

The following petition was presented by R.W. Br. Charles R. Train :—

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned, members of the Masonic Fraternity, in regular standing under the jurisdiction of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, respectfully represent to your honorable Body, that, in the opinion of many, there exist in the ritual and work of the Order, as at present recognized and sanctioned by this Grand Lodge, certain portions or features of a theological or sectarian character, contrary to the letter as well as to the spirit of Masonry, which tend to pervert the grand design of the Institution itself, by limiting its legitimate extension, and by circumscribing its usefulness.

They, therefore, petition the M.W. Grand Lodge to institute a thorough examination and investigation into the present ritual and work, and, also, into the usages and practices of Lodges, for the purpose of ascertaining whether that most important ancient landmark,—*the universality of Freemasonry*,—has been overthrown or disregarded; and if so, to order such corrections and alterations in the ritual and work as may be needed to restore them into accord with that landmark; to condemn and forbid whatever usages and practices may be found in conflict therewith; and to do whatever else may be thought requisite to re-establish masonic universality in this jurisdiction, and to harmonize our Freemasonry with its professions.

SAMUEL EVANS,

and two hundred and twenty-nine others.

Boston, November 14, A.L. 5870.

The By-Laws, and the amendments to By-Laws, of the following Lodges were presented for approval, and referred to W. Brothers Henry Endicott, Lucius W. Lovell, and W. L. Gardner, viz. : Mountain, Ionic, Dalhousie, St. Alban's, Quinnebaug, Warren, St. Paul's, Social Harmony, Alfred Baylies', Aberdour, Eliot, Liberty, Plymouth, St. Mark's, and Philanthropic.

The M.W. Grand Master made the following

R E P O R T.

BRETHREN,—The course pursued last year, of making an explicit report of the financial affairs of Grand Lodge at the Annual Meeting, when the representation of the Craft is so full, met with such favor that I propose to follow it at this time, in the hope that the custom of making this exhibit of the finances before the election, may be fully inaugurated.

MEETINGS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

In pursuance of the vote passed in Grand Lodge March 14, 1866, I have drawn upon the Grand Treasurer for the purpose of defraying the expenses of —

The meeting of Deputies held March 9, 1870	\$45.00
" " " June 8, 1870	45.00
" " " September 14, 1870	45.00
" " " December 14, 1870	45.00
Total	<u>\$180.00</u>

I would recommend that the following order, passed December 8, 1858, be repealed : —

"Ordered, That the District Deputy Grand Masters be authorized to hold Quarterly Meetings, for the purpose of consulting upon any questions that may arise in the several Districts for the discussion or action of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, and that the expenses of such meetings, and of the officers attending the same, shall be paid by the Grand Lodge."

Although it has not been customary for the Deputies to charge for their expenses in attending these meetings, it has been thought advisable by the Board of Directors, to recommend that any presumed authority for such charges, contained in the above order, be rescinded.

The vote of Grand Lodge of March 14, 1866, "That the Grand Master be authorized and empowered to draw upon the Treasurer for such sums of money as are necessary to defray the expenses of the meetings of the District Deputy Grand Masters at the Annual and Quarterly Communications of the Grand Lodge; and that the Grand Master, in his annual address, report such expenses," — is ample for the purpose of defraying all the necessary expenses, and, by its terms, authorizes the meetings of the Deputies.

In the present condition of our finances, it cannot be considered reasonable or necessary that the travelling expenses of the Deputies in attending the meetings of Grand Lodge, should be paid.

MEETINGS OF GRAND LECTURERS.

In accordance with your vote of June 8, 1870, I report that I have drawn upon the Grand Treasurer for the purpose of defraying the expenses of —

The Meeting of Grand Lecturers held June 8, 1870	\$9.00
The Meeting of Grand Lecturers held September 14, 1870	9.00
The Special Meeting of Grand Lecturers and their assistants, for rehearsal, held November 16, 1870	20.00
The Meeting of Grand Lecturers held December 14, 1870	9 00
Total	<u>47.00</u>

EXPENSES DEDICATING HALLS AND CONSTITUTING NEW LODGES.

As stated last year, in dedicating halls, the Grand Lodge has been at no expense.

In constituting new Lodges, the amount of \$217.30 has been expended as follows : —

Bethany Lodge, Amesbury, constituted by Special Deputy	\$16.00	
Globe, Hinsdale, constituted by Special Deputy	5.00	
Charity, Cambridge, March 28	8.50	
Palestine, Everett, December, 1870	6.00	
Vernon, Belchertown, July 25	}	180.00
Mount Holyoke, South Hadley, July 25		
Upton, Cheshire, July 26		
Morning Sun, Conway, July 27		
(These four Lodges in the Western part of the State, were constituted in three days, by the Grand Lodge.)		
Puritan, Abington, October 21		6.80
Total		<u>\$217.30</u>

The bills of these expenses, as well as all the bills of expenses in dedicating halls, are on file in the Grand Treasurer's Office.

ANNUAL EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

From the Grand Treasurer's books, it appears that this officer has paid on account of —

The Grand Master's account	\$373.42
The Grand Secretary's account	3,718.11
The District Deputy Grand Master's account	942.43
The Notes account	195,000.00
The Interest account	24,394.06
The Temple Expense account	14,387.09
The Incidental account	805.06
The Grand Treasurer's account	482.85
Total	<u>\$240,098.02</u>

The Grand Secretary's account appears large, but it includes printing, \$1,927.94, — one of our largest items of ordinary expenditure; Diplomas, \$1,090.00; salary, \$375.00; leaving the amount of \$217.30 as the current expenses of the office.

The Temple Expense account, amounting to \$14,387.09, is large. It includes —

Insurance	\$3,038.35
Superintendent's salary	1,200.00
Expenses of cleaning the Temple	542.76

Engineer's salary	\$1,200.00
Coal	1,074.66
Repairs on the Temple and Furniture	1,119.99
Taxes	5,840.60
Incidental	870.78
Total	\$14,887.09

The amount paid for repairs is larger than usual this year. The roof has been repaired at an expense of \$209; and a small steam pump to supply the boilers with water, and which cost \$212.50, has been put in.

The ordinary current expenses of the Grand Lodge for 1867-68,	
were	\$7,441.78
For 1868-69 they were	5,186.46
For 1869-70 they are	5,608.72

The receipts are as follows: —

Cash on hand at commencement of this year	\$1,947.48
From brethren, for commutation of capitation tax	\$24,657.25
From 1994 initiates	9,970.00
From the District Deputy Grand Masters, for Grand Lodge dues,	
including two previous items	85,867.84
For rent, gas, steam, taxes	26,444.71
Sale of old material	260.70
Charters and Dispensations	620.00
Lodges under Dispensation	960.00
From Notes receivable	177,500.00
Total amount received	\$248,600.28
Total amount expended	240,098.02
Balance in hands of Treasurer	\$8,502.21

The officers and servants of the Grand Lodge have endeavored by every means to cut down the expenses, and reduce the indebtedness. Economy at all times, and in all places, has been inculcated. It must be borne in mind, however, that a Corporation, holding real and personal estate to the amount of \$650,000, and an Institution which, with its one hundred and eighty-two chartered subordinates, stretches all over the Commonwealth,

cannot be carried on without expense. In performing the requisite duties, no more has been expended than was absolutely required to maintain the system, care for the property, and support the character and dignity of Grand Lodge.

Two of the Grand Officers perform their arduous duties for merely nominal salaries, while all the others give their time and services without money and without price.

The District Deputy Grand Masters of the First, Third, and Sixth Districts, have made no charges for their expenses.

The R.W. Deputy for the Sixth District, writing to the Grand Treasurer, states, that in the present condition of Grand Lodge finances, he has no bill to present.

These brethren deserve our thanks for the generous spirit which they have manifested.

DEBT OF GRAND LODGE.

The present indebtedness of Grand Lodge is as follows :—

Floating Debt in notes and taxes due	\$77,620.00
Note to Five Cents Saving Bank, secured by mortgage	150,000.00
Grand Lodge Bonds " " "	117,000.00
	<u>\$344,620.00</u>
Deduct cash on hand	3,502.21
Present debt	<u>\$341,117.79</u>

By the reports of the Auditing Committee it appears that —

December, 1867, the debt amounted to	\$399,713.29
December, 1868, the debt amounted to	377,460.79
December, 1869, the debt amounted to	361,500.00
December, 1870, the debt amounted to	341,077.79

Showing a reduction of the debt since December, 1867, of \$58,635.50. And a reduction of the debt since December, 1869, of \$20,422.21.

SINKING FUND, INITIATES AND MEMBERS.

The whole amount received from the brethren, on account of the sinking fund, is \$108,765.00.

1867, number of initiates	2280
1868, number of initiates	2098
1869, number of initiates	1864
1870, number of initiates	1994

The present number of members is 20,142, excluding Evening Star Lodge, of Lee, and Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford.

Last year, in the report made to you, I recommended "that the Constitutions be so amended as to provide for a—

'STANDING COMMITTEE ON RETURNS OF LODGES.'

From the report of the special committee, to whom was referred the returns for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, I am still stronger convinced of the necessity for a Standing Committee on Returns.

If you do not concur in this view, I would recommend their reference to a special committee.

COMMUTATION TAX.

On the tenth of January last, I sent a lithograph copy of the following letter to the Worshipful Master of each Lodge in the jurisdiction:—

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—At the Annual Meeting of our Grand Lodge held on the eighth of December last, the following was passed:—

"Ordered, That a commutation of \$7.00 be received, until July 1, 1870, of those members not in arrears for Grand Lodge dues, after which no commutation will be received."

I desire to call your special attention to this order, and to request you to use your personal influence with the members of your Lodge, to pay this commutation, and help relieve the Grand Lodge of its present burden. The floating debt now amounts to over \$80,000, and if this could be paid, the interest upon the funded debt could easily be met from the current receipts.

In my annual report to the Grand Lodge I gave a full account of the present financial condition, which report will soon be placed in your hands.

Is it asking too much of you, as Master of your Lodge, to exert yourself with your brethren, to pay this commutation, and thus wipe out the existence of a tax, to which I trust it will never again be necessary to resort?

Trusting that this appeal will be carefully considered and judiciously acted upon, and that from you I may receive a favorable report,

I remain, with fraternal regards,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

From many of the Masters this communication met with a hearty response, and the moneys raised by the brethren, and transmitted to the Grand Treasurer, have been most gratefully received. In behalf of Grand Lodge I desire to express my thanks to those brethren who, from their abundance, have contributed their mite to relieve the necessities of the Corporation.

DOINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors elected at the Annual Meeting in December, 1869, met January 26, 1870, and organized by appointing R.W. Br. Solon Thornton, Clerk of the Board, and who, by virtue of this appointment, is Clerk of the Corporation: his salary as such officer was fixed at fifty dollars per annum.

At the same meeting, Brothers Sereno D. Nickerson, Percival L. Everett, and Samuel C. Lawrence, were appointed a Committee on Finance for the ensuing year.

This committee has had the entire management of Grand Lodge finances. They have taken charge of the Floating Debt; renewed it from time to time as its several payments became due, using their own private means, and their individual personal credit for the purposes; and, in connection with R.W. Br. William Sutton, have preserved the honor of Grand Lodge.

It is through their exertions and labor that we are now beginning to see the dawn, bright herald of the day which many prophesied would never come.

When the sun of prosperity arises upon the financial affairs of Grand Lodge, as sure it will, and that ere long, I pray you brethren be not unmindful of those, our guardians, who watched over and preserved us during the dark night through which we have passed.

In January last, the Board of Directors received a communication from R.W. Br. Benjamin Dean, stating that the action of George E. Head, and others, against the Grand Lodge, for placing certain alleged obstructions in Head Place in rear of the Temple, and which had been pending in court a number of terms, had been entered "Neither Party," and that there were no charges or expenses in the case.

R.W. Brother Dean had been retained as counsel for the Grand Lodge, in this case, and he generously declined to present any bill for charges or expenses.

When this Temple was erected, a well was constructed connecting the Banquet Hall in the top of the building, with the *cuisine* of the St. George's rooms, and in which was placed an elevator. This well, extending from the cellar to the top story, increased the risk of burning the entire building, should it take fire in either story, and also enhanced the rate of insurance.

The Board of Directors, after careful consideration, in January last, caused the elevator or well to be floored over on each story, the flooring going completely through the sheathing.

GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS.

In March last, the Board of Directors "Voted, That the Secretary of the Grand Lodge be authorized to sell not exceeding one hundred and fifty copies of the 'Grand Lodge Proceedings' of 1869, at \$1.50 per copy."

Seven hundred copies of the Proceedings were printed last year. One copy was sent to each officer and permanent member

of Grand Lodge, one copy to each subordinate Lodge, and one copy to each Grand Lodge in North America, South America, and Europe, in union with us. Copies were also sent to the editors of certain masonic periodicals, and to distinguished masonic brethren in Germany, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

Copies of the Proceedings for 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, were presented to the Library of Harvard College, to the Boston Public Library, and to the Library of the Boston Athenæum, from each of which acknowledgements were received, and the request made that future published Proceedings may be placed in their Libraries.

It is impossible, at this date, to obtain, even for the use of Grand Lodge, a complete series of our published Proceedings. It is difficult to obtain any copies printed prior to 1863. If the course is pursued of placing in these Libraries copies of our Proceedings as often as they are printed, they will hereafter become of great value for reference, when, perhaps, such copies cannot be obtained elsewhere.

A large number of these Proceedings will be printed this year, with the view of disposing of a limited number of copies at their cost, to such of the brethren as may desire to purchase them.

INSURANCE.

Until the first of this December, the amount of insurance effected upon the real and personal property of the Grand Lodge, was \$277,000. \$245,000 upon the Temple, and \$32,000 upon the furniture.

The rate of insurance paid up to last year, was one and one-half per cent per annum. During last year the rate was reduced to one per cent per annum.

On the first of December current, the insurance upon the Temple was reduced \$70,000. New Policies were taken out for \$175,000 upon the building, and \$32,000 upon the furniture, for five years, at two and one-half per cent for the five years, being at the rate of one-half per cent per annum.

The former insurance was in a large number of Companies, scattered all over the State. The new insurance is confined to Boston offices.

NEW ORGAN.

At a meeting of the Board held January 26, a communication was received from Br. Howard M. Dow, our Grand Organist, setting forth that the organ, placed in Sutton Hall when the Temple was erected, had utterly failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was built; that it had been repeatedly repaired, but to no purpose; that there was a general complaint of its unfitness as a musical instrument; and that, finally, it had entirely broken down, and had been pronounced incapable of being repaired.

Brother Dow further stated, in this communication, that it had been found necessary to place a small portable organ in Sutton Hall, and he requested that the Board would take action upon the matter, and, if possible, procure a new organ.

This communication was referred to W. Br. Percival L. Everett and R.W. Br. William F. Salmon, to report thereon at the next meeting of the Board.

On the twenty-third of February following, the committee reported, confirming the statements made by the Grand Organist, that the instrument had been thoroughly examined by experienced builders and musicians, and found faulty in construction and almost worthless, and suggesting that a new organ might be procured, in their judgment, by subscription. Accordingly, the subject was recommitted to the same committee with full power.

The only record in relation to the organ upon the Directors' Records, is a vote passed August 22, 1866, as follows: —

"Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the cost and style of an organ for the great hall in the new Masonic Temple, and procure plans for the same."

"Referred to Lewis, Moore, and Marshall."

It appears by the report of the Committee on the Temple,

made in June last, that the sum of eighteen hundred dollars was paid for the organ.

The committee appointed last January, made a contract with E. and G. G. Hook, of Boston, by which the old organ and seventeen hundred dollars in money was to be paid for a new organ, to be built according to specifications.

In August last, it was placed in this Hall. The builders claim not to have charged any profit upon the instrument. In the judgment of our Grand Organist, and of other good judges, it is in every manner satisfactory.

One of the committee, Brother Everett, paid to the Messrs. Hook the sum of \$1,700 from his own moneys, and thus far he has been reimbursed \$1,015.65, as follows : —

Amount contributed by Winslow Lewis Lodge, and its members	\$805.65
Amount contributed by Mount Lebanon Lodge	50 00
Amount received of R.W. William Sutton	100.00
Amount received of R.W. Samuel C. Lawrence	50 00
Amount received of Br. E. G. Tucker, M.D.	10.00
Total	<u>\$1,015.65</u>

There now remains due \$684.35. If the other Lodges in Boston, for whose use the organ was especially intended, would contribute towards its payment, the balance due would easily be paid.

ORIGINAL RECORD BOOKS.

In March last, the Constitutions were so amended as to make the Corresponding Grand Secretary custodian of the *original* Record Books of the Grand Lodge, and required that officer "to keep the same in some secure place, to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge."

On the twenty-fourth of March last, as President of the Board of Directors, I addressed a communication to that officer, requesting that he would inform the Board what volumes of the Record he had in his possession, and where and how they were

kept. On the twenty-eighth of March I received an answer, stating the number of volumes which he had, and that they were kept in an iron safe in the residence of the Corresponding Grand Secretary, and giving minute information as to their safety.

The correspondence was laid before the Board of Directors. It was thought that an ordinary iron safe was not such a "secure place," as was contemplated by the Constitutions.

Arrangements were made with Br. Percival L. Everett, President of the Third National Bank of Boston, to have these volumes deposited in tin cases, in the vault of the above-named bank.

The Board of Directors then —

"Voted, That the Board of Directors do not approve of the place of deposit for the original records of the Grand Lodge, selected by the Corresponding Grand Secretary.

"Voted, That the Board of Directors recommend the R.W. Corresponding Grand Secretary to deposit the original records of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in the safe of the Third National Bank of Boston, subject to the order of said officer."

Copies of these votes were transmitted to the Corresponding Grand Secretary, and he acquiesced in the place of deposit recommended by the Board of Directors.

The Board have neglected to take any steps for their removal as yet. It is supposed, however, that they will move in the matter at their next meeting.

MORTGAGE UPON THE TEMPLE.

The first mortgage of \$150,000 upon the Temple, given to the Five Cents Saving Bank, of Boston, for three years, became due September 26, 1869, and has been continued to the present time, without any demand being made for payment. The Finance Committee, feeling somewhat uneasy lest the mortgagees might demand payment of the sum due them, consulted with sundry Savings Banks, with a view of obtaining a mortgage of \$300,000 upon the Temple, and discharging the two mortgages now upon it.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held November 22, 1870, R.W. Br. Sereno D. Nickerson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated to the Board that he believed a new mortgage for \$300,000 could be obtained of the Provident Institution for Savings, and he asked that the committee be authorized to make arrangements for the same. Accordingly, the following vote was passed : —

"Voted, That the Finance Committee be authorized and empowered to arrange for a new mortgage upon the Masonic Temple, for \$300,000, in place of the two mortgages, of \$150,000 each, upon the same."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, the twelfth of December, current, the Committee on Finance, through Brother Nickerson, their Chairman, reported that, as authorized by the above-mentioned vote of the twenty-second of November, they had negotiated for a loan of \$300,000 on a mortgage of the Masonic Temple and land, to "the Provident Institution for Savings, in the town of Boston," for the term of ten years, with interest payable half-yearly at the rate of seven per cent, and insurance as collateral, for not less than \$100,000.

The Board of Directors confirmed the act of their Committee on Finance, and directed me, by vote, to report to Grand Lodge at this Annual Meeting, —

"That the Board of Directors had negotiated for a loan of three hundred thousand dollars on a mortgage of the Masonic Temple and land, to the Provident Institution for Savings, in the town of Boston, for the term of ten years, with interest payable half-yearly, at the rate of seven per cent, and insurance as collateral, for not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and to lay before Grand Lodge the draft of a mortgage and note which have been prepared."

For the purpose of carrying out this negotiation, the Board of Directors recommended the passage of the following votes by Grand Lodge : —

"Voted, That the doings of the Board of Directors be, and they are hereby, approved and ratified."

"Voted, That the said mortgage deed be approved, and that the same be signed and acknowledged by William S. Gardner, Grand Master, and John McClellan, Grand Treasurer, and that the Corporate seal be thereto affixed; that the necessary stamps be affixed and cancelled, and that the said mortgage be certified by Solon Thornton, the Grand Secretary, and that the Grand Treasurer, be also authorized to sign the promissory note mentioned in the said mortgage deed."

As directed by the Board of Directors, I lay before you the draft of a mortgage and note which have been prepared.

By the agreement made with the Provident Institution for Savings, it is provided that \$10,000 of the principal shall be paid each year for the first five years, with the reservation to the Grand Lodge of the right to pay \$20,000 in any year, if desired.

The Provident Institution further required that this annual payment of \$10,000, for the first five years, should be guaranteed by some responsible person; and R.W. Br. William Sutton offered to guarantee this payment, and he was accepted by the Institution as amply responsible.

By this arrangement the floating debt will be reduced to about \$40,000. The Board of Directors, December 12, passed a vote authorizing the Finance Committee to borrow a sum of money (not more than \$40,000) at seven per cent interest.

If this is accomplished, the notes and liabilities of the Grand Lodge will be retired from the Street and Banks, and placed in friendly hands. It is believed that the amount received from rents, the capitation tax, and from the Lodges, will be more than sufficient to meet the interest, the \$10,000 annually to be paid, and the other current expenses of the Grand Lodge; and that we shall be enabled each year to reduce the debt more than \$10,000.

On the first day of July last, the right to commute the capitation tax expired; and it is not proposed by the Board of Directors to ask the Grand Lodge to revive it.

I have no doubt that when the year 1880 arrives, when the capitation tax is to be at an end, the debt will be so far reduced that the rents, and ordinary dues of the Lodges, will be amply sufficient to gradually diminish the debt, and pay all our current liabilities.

SUTTON HALL.

Among the votes passed by the Board of Directors, previous to the present administration, and not reported to Grand Lodge, is the following :—

“ April 22, 1867, *Voted*, That the Corinthian Hall in the new Temple be hereafter designated and known as Sutton Hall.”

The record shows nothing of the reason for this vote. I have indirectly been informed, that our R.W. Brother presented the four marble statues in the four niches of this hall, and that in appreciation of his generosity this vote was passed by the Board.

It seemed proper that this record of the Board of Directors should be reported to Grand Lodge, and that it should be confirmed by the only power having authority in such matters.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Before the Deputy Grand Masters went upon their annual circuits in their respective Districts, I sent them the following circular :—

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
FROM THE GRAND MASTER,
Boston, September 1, 1870.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Master :—

Before the several Deputies entered upon the discharge of their annual duties last year, I sent them a circular notice, which is herein enclosed.

This year I desire your special attention to all the several items, but especially to the following :—

- No. 1. In addition, I should like a report of the average attendance during the year.
- No. 2. I want your particular attention to this, as I fear that in many places, especially in summer, the Lodges are insecure.
- No. 4. In accordance with a vote of the Grand Lodge, you will *require* the Lodges to have *black* rods for the Deacons, and *white* for the Stewards. You will see that this order is *executed*.
- No. 15. You will include in your report for this year, the number of Dispensations granted this year; to which Lodge; for what; when; and the name to whose benefit granted.
- No. 17. You will include in your report this year, answers to numbers 17, 18, and 19; and the general remarks at the end are especially urged upon your attention.

If you find any of the Lodges using chains or ribbons to suspend their jewels instead of collars, I desire you to effect a change to collars; and in cases where no collars are used, I desire you to cause them to be used. If unable to effect a change in these respects, you will report the offending Lodges to me.

With fraternal regards,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

(Extracts from document referred to.)

1. You will report the number of brethren present at each Lodge on the occasion of your official visit, with the number of members.
2. You will carefully inspect the Lodge-rooms, and see that they are securely tyled.
17. Has any Lodge appeared in public procession during the year, and, if so, upon what occasions, and was your Dispensation obtained therefor?
18. Endeavor to make your report as soon as possible after you have performed your circuit.
19. Make your bill of expense to the Grand Lodge as small as possible, remembering that the Grand Lodge is deeply in debt, and requires the strictest economy in the administration of all its affairs.

These are some of your duties. Others, of no less consequence, will impress themselves upon you. Above all, strive to be kind, courteous, affable, and agreeable to all the brethren. Endeavor to bring them into kindly relations with the Grand Lodge and its Grand Officers. Avoid antagonism. Impress upon the Masters and Wardens the necessity of their attendance upon the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and that the destinies and control of the Grand Lodge are in their hands; and let the brethren understand that they have their representation through their chosen officers. Finally, Right Worshipful Brother, remember that you are the only officer of the Grand Lodge who comes in direct and close contact with all the brethren of your District, and that, as the representative of the Grand Lodge, it is your duty to encourage the zealous Mason, impart instruction where you can, cheer the Lodges, and zealously labor, as co-worker with your brethren, to elevate the *moral* standard of Masonry in the field assigned to you.

The reports of these officers are very full and satisfactory. The omissions and mistakes in the returns of 1867-8-9 were sent to them for correction, and they have reported minutely in relation thereto.

I would recommend that these reports be referred to a special committee.

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, NEW BEDFORD.

Notwithstanding the almost universal sentiment of loyalty and devotion to Grand Lodge, which has inspired the Craft of Massachusetts during the past year, I regret to report to you an isolated case of hostility and open rebellion.

On the thirteenth of November last, I received the following communication from the District Deputy Grand Master for the Fourteenth Masonic District :—

NEW BEDFORD, NOV. 12, 1870.

TO WILLIAM S. GARDNER, *M.W. Grand Master, &c.*

DEAR SIR AND M.W. BROTHER,—I visited, officially, Star in the East Lodge at New Bedford, October 31, accompanied by W. Br. A. H. Howland, Jr., as Deputy Grand Marshal, and met with the usual reception extended to me throughout the District. There being no regular work, the work of the Third Degree was exemplified in an impressive and satisfactory manner. The returns presented to me, were in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and were certified by the Worshipful Master and Secretary, under seal of the Lodge. It appeared by the returns, that the sum of five hundred and thirteen dollars was due the Grand Lodge, but no provision had been made by the Lodge for its payment. The Worshipful Master informed me that the question of payment would be acted upon at the Regular Meeting, to be held November 7. Upon this statement, inasmuch as I resided in the city, I waited until the matter was decided by the Lodge. On the twelfth of November, I received a certified copy of the action of the Lodge from the Worshipful Master, which, with the letter accompanying it, I enclose for your perusal.

The Worshipful Master is now, and heretofore has been, in favor of paying the full amount required by the Grand Lodge; but the Senior Warden, Br. Henry Taber, 2d, is bitterly opposed to it, and has so far impressed a portion of the members with the belief of the unlawfulness of the demand upon the Lodge, that the vote was against paying it, as you will see by the document enclosed.

I present the case to you in this abbreviated form, in order that you may have the matter before you as early as possible, for your decision. I shall await your orders before proceeding further in the premises. I humbly trust that some decided step will be taken, so that hereafter the Deputy will have less difficulty in obtaining the dues from the Lodges. With the exception of Star in the East Lodge, all the Lodges in the District have paid the capitation tax in full, and Eureka, Oriental, and Marine have paid all the back dues. If the case of Star in the East Lodge is not handled with care and promptness, and in accordance with the demands made upon the other Lodges, we shall have a general insurrection among the brethren.

Awaiting your directions, I remain, yours fraternally,

JOHN A. LEE,
D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

The enclosed documents are as follows :—

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, NEW BEDFORD,
November 12, 1870.

JOHN A. LEE, Esq., *D.D.G.M.*

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—I enclose to you an attested copy of the vote of Star in the East Lodge. You will see that, by this action, the brethren have put it out of my power to meet the amount called for by the returns to the Grand Lodge. I regret this course exceedingly, but must abide the issue, having done all in my power to bring about a different result.

Yours in fraternal bonds,

JAMES TAYLOR, *W. Master.*

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
NEW BEDFORD, November 7, A.L. 5870.

A motion was made that five hundred and thirteen dollars (\$513) (the amount called for by the returns as made up by the Secretary) be appropriated for payment to the Grand Lodge; which was amended by a motion, that an amount equal to the amount of *capitation tax collected*, together with the usual dues for initiates and the annual fee, be appropriated for payment to the Grand Lodge. The motion, as amended, was passed.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy from the Records of Star in the East Lodge.

JAMES TAYLOR, *W. Master.*

[L.S.] JAMES C. HITCH, *Secretary.*

In addition to the dues of this year, there are back dues from this Lodge for the years 1867, 1868, 1869, as reported by your committee in March last, amounting to about \$300, which, I am informed, the Lodge refuses to pay.

I have been urgently pressed to exercise the prerogative of Grand Master, and to suspend the Charter of "Star in the East Lodge," but I have refrained from taking this last step, in the hope that the brethren of the Lodge, would re-consider their action, and comply with the just and reasonable demands of Grand Lodge.

In addition to this, the Annual Meeting was near at hand, and I preferred to lay the whole matter before Grand Lodge, and submit it to your decision.

If it is proper for me to advise in the premises, I should urgently recommend that the Charter of the Lodge be re-called, and at some

future time be returned to such of the brethren, and such only, as will satisfy Grand Lodge of their loyalty and allegiance.

RETURNS OF LODGES.

There has been great complaint this year by the District Deputy Grand Masters, of the dilatoriness of the Secretaries of Lodges in making out their returns. In nearly every District, Lodges have asked more time to prepare their returns. Perhaps there has been some reason for the delay this year. The returns asked for have been more elaborate than usual, and their preparation has undoubtedly required much time and labor. But the blanks went from the Recording Grand Secretary's office early in July; were addressed to the Secretary of each Lodge in the jurisdiction, enclosed in an envelope upon which was indorsed a request that, if not called for in ten days, they be returned: not one of the one hundred and eighty-two sent out has been returned. The evidence, therefore, that the Secretaries received them is strong, if not irresistible. The District Deputy Grand Masters do not go upon their circuits until after the first of September, so that ample time was afforded for the preparation of the returns.

The delay referred to has embarrassed the District Deputy Grand Masters, and made their labors much more arduous. The Constitutions provide that, "they shall annually transmit their returns and all moneys in their hands, to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the first day of December; and if they shall fail to comply with this regulation, unless prevented by sickness, or by some other cause beyond their control, they shall not be eligible to re-appointment."

There has been no negligence attributable to the District Deputy Grand Masters, in performing this part of their duty.

Several of these officers have applied to me, stating that they were unable to procure from the Lodges, their returns; and the correspondence in relation thereto has been submitted to me.

The Secretary of one of our oldest Lodges, two of the members of which occupy high and honorable official stations here,

wrote to his Deputy Grand Master, since the first of December, an insulting letter, stating among other things, substantially, that he should complete his returns and send them whenever he got ready. Upon reading this letter, I immediately prepared and sent to the Worshipful Master of that Lodge, the following order : —

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To W. Master of Lodge of . . . , under our jurisdiction.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the Secretary of your Lodge wilfully refuses to transmit the returns of Lodge to our R.W. District Deputy Grand Master, and that hitherto he has purposely neglected to perform his duty as Secretary aforesaid,

These are, therefore, in the name of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to command you, as the Worshipful Master of Lodge, to cause the returns of your Lodge, in manner and form as by blanks furnished you therefor fully appear, together with the moneys and dues of your Lodge belonging to our Grand Lodge, to be transmitted to our R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Brother , at or before High Twelve on Saturday, the tenth day of December now current.

Hereof fail not, as your neglect to comply, fully and minutely, with this order will be followed by the penalty in such behalf made and provided.

Given at Boston this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy.

[signed] WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

By the Grand Master, Attest :

[L.S.] SOLON THORNTON, *Recording Grand Secretary.*

I am informed by the R.W. District Deputy Grand Master, that the order was obeyed.

No returns have been received from Evening Star Lodge of Lee. The District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District has this day reported to me, that the officers of this Lodge, at the time of his official visit, solemnly promised to send him the returns forthwith, but they have utterly neglected so to do, and have not answered his communications.

R.W. Br. William Blanchard, Deputy for China, has transmitted the returns of Ancient Landmark Lodge of Shanghai in his jurisdiction, made up to the first of September last, and they were

received by the Grand Treasurer on the fifteenth of November last.

If the returns and dues are not in the hands of the Grand Treasurer as early as the first day of December, it is apparent that the labors of this officer, now sufficiently great, will be enhanced, and that the Auditing Committee will be delayed in the performance of their duty. It is particularly desirable that, at this Annual Meeting, a full and complete financial statement should be presented to you of the condition of Grand Lodge. This cannot be done, if the returns are made only in part, or if they are not presented until within a day or two of your meeting.

It seems, therefore, clear that some additional legislation is necessary to compel the Lodges to complete their returns in proper season, and I recommend the passage of the following order, or something equivalent to it : —

“Ordered, That any Lodge neglecting to present its returns and Grand Lodge dues to the District Deputy Grand Master, at the time of his official visit to such Lodge, when demanded by him, shall not be permitted to work in any of the degrees of Masonry until such returns and dues are placed in the hands of the District Deputy Grand Master.”

EXEMPLIFICATION OF WORK AND LECTURES.

Early in July last, I addressed a communication to the Board of Grand Lecturers, requesting them, at their meeting in September, to consider the propriety of dividing the labor of exemplifying the work and lectures at the Annual Meeting in December, so that one of them should preside in the East in the First, another in the Second, and another in the Third Degree ; also, to consider the feasibility of exemplifying the ceremony of installation, and the burial service.

After considering the matter submitted them, they addressed me a letter, dated September 29, in which they stated that, after discussing the propositions, they preferred that this year the work should be conducted as hitherto ; that the arrangements had already been made for the exemplification in December ; and that they

were not prepared to fully answer the suggestions made, relative to the exemplification of the ceremony of installation and of the burial service.

Being fully imbued with the belief that, by the course suggested, the interest of the Lodges would be promoted; that a becoming emulation would be excited among the Grand Lecturers; that a more thorough and satisfactory exemplification would be exhibited; and that the independence and individual responsibility of each one of the Grand Lecturers would be created and made apparent, I issued the following decree : —

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To our Worshipful Grand Lecturers, Greeting :

As directed by the Grand Constitutions, the Grand Lodge will be opened on Thursday, the fifteenth day of December next, at nine o'clock, A.M., at which time the Work and Lectures of the several degrees will be exemplified before the Grand Lodge by the Grand Lecturers, as follows : —

In the Work and Lectures of the Entered Apprentice Degree, W. Br. Cephas Brigham will preside as Master; W. Br. Alfred F. Chapman, as Senior Warden; W. Br. E. Dana Bancroft, as Junior Warden.

In the Work and Lectures of the Fellow Craft Degree, W. Br. Alfred F. Chapman will preside as Master; W. Br. E. Dana Bancroft will act as Senior Warden; W. Br. Cephas Brigham will act as Junior Warden.

In the Work and Lectures of the Master Mason Degree, W. Br. E. Dana Bancroft will preside as Master; W. Br. Cephas Brigham will act as Senior Warden; W. Br. Alfred F. Chapman will act as Junior Warden.

In the Lectures of each of the Degrees, the presiding Master will interrogate; the acting Senior Warden will answer in the first and third sections of each Degree; the acting Junior Warden will answer in the second section of each degree.

W. Br. Cephas Brigham will select his own officers, below the Wardens, in the exemplification of the First Degree; W. Br. Alfred F. Chapman will select his own officers below, the Wardens, in the exemplification of the Second Degree; W. Br. E. Dana Bancroft will select his own officers, below the Wardens, in the exemplification of the Third Degree.

Each Grand Lecturer will be considered responsible for the Work and Lectures of the Degree over which he presides, and for the proper conduct and correct work of the officers whom he may select to assist him.

The Work and Lectures will commence with the Entered Apprentice Degree; will be followed by the Work and Lectures of the Fellow Craft Degree; and will conclude with the Work and Lectures of the Master Masons' Degree.

It is expected that our Grand Organist, Br. Howard M. Dow, will officiate at the exemplification, and the music, hymns, and time of singing will be announced at the rehearsal of the Work, which will take place at the Masonic Temple, Boston, at ten o'clock, A.M., November 16.

Given at Boston, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1870, A.L. 5870.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

[L.S.] By the Grand Master, Attest :
SOLON THORNTON, *Recording Grand Secretary.*

Unless Grand Lodge otherwise determine, the exemplification of the work and lectures to-morrow will proceed according to this decree.

It is proper to state that the Grand Lecturers have most heartily concurred in the plan proposed, and that, by frequent meetings and rehearsals, they have labored to perfect themselves in the work authorized by Grand Lodge. R.W. Br. Ivory H. Pope, formerly Grand Lecturer, was present at the rehearsal November 16, by invitation, and aided by his counsel and advice.

SECURE TYLING OF LODGES.

In this connection, and in the presence of the Masters and Wardens of nearly every Lodge in Massachusetts, I desire to call your attention to the matter of the secure tiling of a Lodge. Soon after the Winthrop House was occupied for masonic departments, the superintendent of the building, and acting Tyler of many Masonic Bodies meeting in the Winthrop House, prepared small windows in the doors of the Lodge-rooms, with a slide, by means of which, a person upon the outside could look into the Lodge. I have been unable to find that this was done by any authority, or that it had the recommendation of any person in authority.

When this Temple was erected, the doors were constructed with the same contrivance. My attention being directed to it, I laid the matter before the Board of Directors and requested the passage of a vote, empowering the superintendent of the Temple to

make the requisite alterations, to enable the Lodges to hold their meetings in securely tyled rooms. The Directors authorized the change, and the superintendent has caused it to be made.

It is unnecessary to state that the Tyler's station is outside of the Lodge-Room, and that none of his duties require his presence inside, while the Lodge is in session.

The contrivance referred to has been put to great abuses, and has enabled the Tyler to assume many of the powers which appertain exclusively to the Worshipful Master.

It is stated that many of the Lodge-rooms have been constructed with these windows in the doors, and your attention is especially called to this great and recent innovation.

It had its origin in other societies, which have copied the forms and usages of Masonry, by the ritual of which it is said to be necessary, to gain admission, to pronounce a pass word to the watchman inside through an opening or slide in the door, the control of which is retained by the inside official. Our Society has no such system or machinery, and requires no such opening or slide in our carefully-tyled doors. The Tyler of our Lodge is not an overseer, and is not the master and controller of the Lodge. He is the Tyler,—a word which conveys to Masons its own meaning, and which is utterly repugnant to any contrivance by which the transactions of the Lodge-room can be disclosed to a cowan or eves-dropper, or to any other person, although he be a Brother, unless he crosses the threshold and salutes the Worshipful Master, after the manner and customs of Free and Accepted Masons.

It is expected that the Masters of Lodges will immediately see that the doors of their Lodge-rooms are secure from outside intrusion, and it is to be hoped, that no further order will be required to carry this suggestion forthwith into universal practice.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

The Auditing Committee made the following report, which was accepted : —

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Auditing Committee of the M.W. Grand Lodge have attended to their duty, and respectfully submit the following report :

They have examined the books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and find the same to have been correctly and accurately kept, and his payments duly authorized and properly vouched.

For the year ending December 12, 1870, he charges himself with the following

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from last account	\$1,947.48
Cash from notes discounted	177,500.00
rents, gas, steam, and taxes	26,444.71
D.D.G. Masters for returns	28,276.34
commutation paid Grand Treasurer	7,591.00
Charters and Dispensations	620.00
Lodges under Dispensation	960.00
sales of old material and interest refunded	260.70
	<hr/>
	\$243,600.23

The Grand Treasurer claims to be credited with the following

PAYMENTS.

On account of notes	\$195,000.00
interest	24,368.39
taxes for 1869	5,840.60
insurance	8,038.75
heating the Temple	2,274.66
superintendence and cleaning do.	1,742.76
printing	1,927.94
engraving Diplomas	1,090.00
repairs on building, furniture, and regalia	1,119.99
water and gas	1,094.55
expenses of D.D.G. Masters and Grand Lecturers,	983.43
salaries of Grand Treasurer and Secretary	525.00
postage and stationery	242.18

Tyler's bills for expenses of Grand Officers . . .	800.95
revenue stamps	109.60
expenses of committees	68.17
sundry small bills	371.05
	<hr/>
	240,098.02
Leaving a balance of cash to be carried to new account . . .	8,502.21
	<hr/>
	\$248,600.23

The present indebtedness of the Grand Lodge is as follows :—

First mortgage	\$150,000.00
Second mortgage, less bonds unsold	117,000.00
Floating debt	77,620.00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$344,620.00
Deducting cash on hand, the net liabilities appear to be . . .	\$341,117.79

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in December, 1869, your committee reported the liabilities as \$361,552.52, showing a reduction during the past year of \$20,434.73, and during the past three years of \$58,595.50.

In accordance with the amendment to the article in the Constitutions, prescribing the duties of the Auditing Committee, adopted at the Communication in March last, your committee have examined the records of the Recording Grand Secretary for the past year, and find them to have been properly kept and accurately transcribed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SERENO D. NICKERSON.

S. P. OLIVER.

WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE.

The Grand Treasurer made the following statement of the Sinking Fund, which was accepted :—

Statement of the Grand Treasurer in regard to the Sinking Fund, derived from the capitation tax ordered by decree passed March 13, 1867 :—

Receipts from tax in 1867	\$25,598.00
Receipts from tax in 1868	33,182.00
Receipts from tax in 1869	25,327.75
Receipts from tax in 1870	24,657.25
Total receipts,	<u>\$108,765.00</u>

All of which has been used in the reduction of the debt upon the Temple.

Evening Star Lodge of Lee, in the Ninth District, and Star in the East Lodge of New Bedford, in the Fourteenth, have failed to make returns.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McCLELLAN,
Grand Treasurer.

Boston, December 14, 1870.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, a return of the votes was made by the Grand Marshal, from which it appeared that the following voters were present, viz.: Grand officers, thirty-seven; permanent members, twenty-eight; Board of Directors not permanent members, two, and one hundred and fifty-two Lodges; and that the whole number of votes that might be cast, was five hundred and twenty-three. The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, during the pleasure of the Deputy Grand Master.

The R.W. Deputy Grand Master took the chair, and called the Craft to labor.

On motion, R.W. Brothers Charles R. Train and William F. Salmon, and W. Br. Hiram O. Smith, were appointed a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for Grand Master.

On motion, it was *Voted*, That the call of Lodges be dispensed with in voting for Grand Master.

The committee reported the whole number of votes cast to be four hundred and thirty-four, all of which were for WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, of Boston, and he was declared re-elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

R.W. Brothers, Past Grand Masters Winslow Lewis, John T. Heard, Charles C. Dame, William D. Coolidge, and William Parkman, were appointed a committee to retire and wait upon the Grand Master, and inform him of his election.

The committee, with the Grand Marshal and Grand Stewards, returned with the M.W. Grand Master, who was introduced to the Grand East, and informed of his unanimous re-election. The Grand Master accepted the office and resumed the chair.

R.W. Brothers Ithamar F. Conkey and Henry Mulliken, and W. Br. John A. Goodwin, were appointed a committee to collect, sort, and count the votes for Senior Grand Warden.

The committee reported the whole number of votes to be three hundred and twenty-six, all of which were for W. Br. David W. Crafts, of Northampton.

The same committee was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Junior Grand Warden, as served for that duty in the election of Grand Master.

The committee reported the whole number of votes cast to be four hundred and nine ; three hundred and forty-eight of which, were for W. Br. Elijah W. Burr, of Hingham.

R.W. Br. Wyzeman Marshall, and Brothers William Parkman, Jr., and W. B. Presbrey, were appointed a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for Grand Treasurer, and reported that the whole number of votes cast was three

hundred and one, all of which were for R.W. Br. John McClellan, and he was declared to be unanimously re-elected.

R.W. Br. William W. Baker, chairman of the committee appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Recording Grand Secretary, reported the whole number of votes cast to be two hundred and seventy-four, of which number R.W. Br. Solon Thornton had two hundred and seventy-one, and he was declared to be re-elected.

The committee appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for four Directors, reported the whole number of votes to be one hundred and ninety-six, of which number R.W. Br. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, of the first class, had one hundred and ninety-two; R.W. Br. Samuel C. Lawrence, of Medford, of the first class, had one hundred and ninety-five; R.W. Br. William F. Salmon, of Lowell, of the second class, had one hundred and ninety-six, and R.W. Br. Henry Endicott, of Cambridgeport, of the second class, had one hundred and ninety-six; and they were declared to be re-elected for the term of two years.

The committee appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Auditing Committee, reported the whole number of votes cast to be one hundred and twenty-seven, all of which were for R.W. Sereno D. Nickerson, of Boston; R.W. Samuel P. Oliver, of Boston; and W. Hocum Hosford, of Lowell; and they were declared to be elected.

On motion of R.W. Br. G. Washington Warren, it was *Voted*, That the Grand Master's report be referred to a committee, and that the special committees therein asked for be appointed.

R.W. Br. Sereno D. Nickerson reported that the Board

of Directors had negotiated for a loan of three hundred thousand dollars on a mortgage of the Masonic Temple and land, to the Provident Institution for Savings, in the city of Boston, for the term of ten years, with interest half-yearly at the rate of seven per cent, and insurance as collateral for not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and laid before the meeting the draft of a mortgage-note which had been prepared. It was thereupon —

Voted, That the doings of the Board of Directors be, and they are hereby, approved and ratified.

Voted, That the said mortgage deed be approved, and that the same be signed and acknowledged by William S. Gardner, Grand Master, and John McClellan, Grand Treasurer, and that the corporate seal be thereto affixed; that the necessary stamps be affixed and cancelled; and that the said mortgage be certified by Solon Thornton, the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to sign the promissory note mentioned in the said mortgage deed.

The committee appointed to consider and report upon the condition of Howard Lodge, under Dispensation, for a Charter, made the following report which was accepted, and a Charter granted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, December 14, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Howard Lodge for a Charter, respectfully report, —

That they have examined the records of the Lodge, while under Dispensation, and find them accurately and fully kept. We have also examined the By-Laws presented by the Lodge and recommend their approval, and we also recommend that a Charter be granted.

I. F. CONKEY.

E. H. BRAINARD.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH.

R. W. Brother Tracy P Cheever, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the proceedings of Olive Branch Lodge, in the trial of Br. James E. Taylor, made the following report which was accepted, and the recommendation adopted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, December 14, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the proceedings of Olive Branch Lodge, Milbury, in the trial of James E. Taylor, have carefully examined the record transmitted to the Grand Lodge, and respectfully report, —

That the foundation of the proceedings taken in this trial, was a charge presented by a committee of the Lodge who had been appointed for investigation, of gross unmasonic conduct on the part of the respondent. The charge was accompanied by a specification, declaring that the respondent, at various times from May 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869, knowingly made certain false representations to two Brother Master Masons, with the intent to cheat and defraud them out of certain property ; and that having attained the property by these representations, he converted it to his own use. A specification in this form may, perhaps, be sufficient, provided any false representations are proved to have been made by the accused ; but it would be more just and more fair to the respondent in any such case, to allege briefly and succinctly, the representations relied on, so that he may be prepared for his defence by knowing exactly what he is to meet, instead of making a general allegation under which the prosecution may prove anything within the whole range of falsehood. Or, in other words, an exact issue should be framed, as nearly as practicable, in masonic as in civil trials.

The charge and specification were presented at the Regular Communication of the Lodge held August 8, 1870, and, at that Communication, it was voted that the trial of the respondent should take place at a Special Communication to be held on the twenty-ninth day of August following. The record then pro-

ceeds to state that the Secretary "notified the members of the Lodge residing in *this vicinity*, of the meeting, and that the trial would take place on the day appointed." The date of this notification was August 23.

By Article IV., Rule 2, of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, it is provided, that "the examination of the charges shall be had in a Lodge specially notified and convened for the purpose, at which no visitors shall be admitted, except as counsel or witness." The plain and obvious construction of this rule is, that all the members, or at least all within the reach of ordinary mail facilities, are to be notified for the purpose indicated, and the Grand Regulations nowhere furnish a warrant for notifying these members only who reside in the vicinity. All the members are entitled as a matter of right, to hear and pass upon the charges; and the respondent is equally entitled to the judgment of all. Between the time of the Regular Communication, August 8, at which the day of trial, August 29, was fixed, there was an interval of twenty-one days, during which, the members not residing in the vicinity, might have received seasonable notice. The last return of Olive Branch Lodge discloses a membership of one hundred and nine; and the record of these proceedings shows that only forty-two members participated in the trial, so that three-fifths of the members, equally entitled to take part in it, and to whose judgment the respondent was also entitled, were absent. The record furnishes no indication as to the exact number of members who were not notified, in consequence of not residing in the vicinity of the Lodge; but, in the judgment of your committee, it would furnish a dangerous precedent should the Grand Lodge confirm the proceedings in any trial, where all the members residing in the Commonwealth, and reasonably within the reach of notice, were not notified of its pendency and assignment.

There is, however, a still graver objection to the proceedings, as shown by this record. The Secretary certifies that, on the twelfth of August, he handed to the respondent a copy of the

charge and specification against him, and a notification and citation to him to appear on the twenty-ninth day of August for trial. At the time when this citation was received by the respondent, he was under confinement in Worcester jail, having been previously tried in the Criminal Court of that county, for the offence upon which the charge in Olive Branch Lodge was based. He was found guilty by the jury, upon the indictment, but exceptions were taken by his counsel to the ruling of the Court, and during the pendency of these exceptions, he remained in confinement, not having procured the required bail. Upon the reception of the notification from the Secretary, Taylor sent to the Lodge a communication, of which the following is a copy : —

WORCESTER JAIL, August 16, 1870.

To the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of Olive Branch Lodge, Milbury :—

Yours of the thirteenth I have perused, through the courtesy of Br. J. A. Smith, setting forth the charge of gross. unmasonic conduct : said charge being that, from the first day of May, 1869, to the first day of July, 1869, at Milbury, Mass., did, knowingly, make certain false representations to John Martin and William H. Harrington, with the intent to cheat and defraud them. Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Lodge, Br. E. A. Sumner, citing me to appear at Masonic Hall, Milbury, Mass., August 29, at half-past seven o'clock for trial on the foregoing charge ; to which I do herein make a most solemn protest, and demand that you will stay all proceedings till such time as I shall be able to appear before the Lodge in person with my evidence ; and for the following reasons :

First, it is well known to every member of the Lodge, that it is utterly impossible, under present circumstances, for me to appear before the Lodge, at Milbury, on the twenty-ninth day of August next.

Second, that it is utterly impossible for me to collect my evidence (even were I at liberty, in the time given me).

Third, I have certain knowledge that the officers of the jail would not allow me to write or communicate with parties necessary to my defence, even were it masonic for communications to pass through the officer's hands.

Fourth, the charge that you have seen fit to bring before the Lodge, is before the courts of this Commonwealth, and is yet to be proved.

Trusting that you will see the justice of my demand by all the laws of Masonry, I hope you will govern yourselves accordingly, and grant it without obliging me to carry it before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

I am fraternally yours,

J. E. TAYLOR.

This protest of the respondent was read by the Secretary, at the meeting of August 29; but the Lodge, nevertheless, voted unanimously to proceed at once with the trial of the accused, no one appearing in his behalf. The evidence was introduced on the part of the prosecution, at the conclusion of which, the respondent was found guilty, and sentenced to expulsion from the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Was the citation of the Secretary to the respondent, under these circumstances, masonically good and sufficient? The Grand Regulations require that an attested copy of the charges shall be served upon the accused, fourteen days at least, previously to the time appointed for their examination. They also provide for a summons to be sent to him, a certain number of days, varying according to the place of his residence, from fourteen to sixty, prior to the day fixed for the trial, to appear and show cause. Only when his residence is out of the State and unknown, can the Lodge proceed to examine the charges, *ex parte*. The regulations also provide, that the accused *may* select any Brother for his counsel; but they by no means, through this rule, exclude him from the right of appearing in person, and conducting his own defence. By these provisions of the Constitutions, three distinct objects are contemplated. First, to furnish the respondent with a full and accurate statement of the complaint made against him. Second, to furnish him with sufficient and reasonable time to answer it. And third, to enable him to present his defence at the time appointed, either in person or by aid of such professional ability as he can procure in the Fraternity. Of these objects, it may often happen, that neither is of so much noted consequence to the accused, as *time*. If his witnesses are widely separated, or distant from the Lodge, and, more especially, if their residence be unknown, it is apparent that he must have time to ascertain their localities, confer with them, and bring them forward to testify in his behalf. The Grand Lodge, therefore, wisely decrees that he shall have time to prepare his defence, as well as opportunity to confront the

witnesses arrayed against him. And referring to this well defined purpose of the Grand Regulations, it seems almost an idle mockery, to hold that a citation to any person under such duress, as confinement in a county jail involves, to appear at a certain day for his trial, is such a summons as the regulations contemplate. It is at best a *technical*, not substantial, complaint with the rest: it is but giving the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. Nor, in the view of your committee, is the difficulty relieved by the fact which appears in the evidence produced at the trial, that some few days before the appointed time, the respondent was released from jail. He had a right to presume that the Lodge, on the receipt of his solemn protest, would postpone the trial, and that he should not, at the time first indicated, be required to present his defence. And more than this, inasmuch as he had the right to the full time for the preparation prescribed in the Grand Regulations, he might well assume that his Lodge would not proceed to try him until such time had been granted. In some tribunals of the earlier and darker days of history, trial and judgment proceeded without the presence of the accused, and often without a hearing or any opportunity for defence. Under the juster jurisprudence, both masonic and civil, of our day, and with its fairer and more liberal presumptions, a trial presupposes full and fair opportunity for hearing, as well for the respondent as for his accusers. Every safeguard established for protection of the rights of the party accused must be sacredly maintained, and no precedent admitted which infringes upon any one of them.

In the case before us, the evidence submitted to the Lodge, seems conclusive of the guilt of the respondent. But it should be borne in mind, that, as it only purports to tell one side of the story, it is at least *possible*, that it might have been so far controlled or modified by testimony which the respondent had no chance to offer, as to have left a totally different impression on the minds of his brethren. But there can be no better opportunity to assert the wisdom and dignity of the Grand

Regulations in this respect, than is afforded by a case, in which the facts indicate the probable guilt of the accused. Even in behalf of the unworthy, the Grand Lodge will interpose its broad shield of protection, wrought for all, and thus make secure the cause of the innocent and the good.

We are not called upon to consider how far a conviction and sentence to ignominious punishment can be availed of by any Lodge in the trial of a recusant member; or whether, in such a case, a trial may be had in his absence. It is sufficient in the present case, to observe, that there had been no sentence of the respondent, and that his confinement in jail was during the pendency of the exceptions before the Supreme Court. Your committee, therefore, while regretting the apparent necessity for so long a discussion of the interesting question introduced in this case, are unanimously of the opinion, that the proceedings should be disapproved, and the case remanded to Olive Branch Lodge for a trial of the respondent, to be held agreeably to the provision of the Grand Regulations.

TRACY P CHEEVER.

CHARLES EDWARD POWERS.

E. H. BRAINARD.

R. W. Br. Sereno D. Nickerson offered the following vote, which was adopted unanimously :—

Voted, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be clothed with full power to deal with Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford, in the most summary manner.

The M. W. Grand Master stated, that in August last, he had been informed of the threats of certain brethren of Star in the East Lodge, of their premeditated opposition to the Grand Lodge, and that he had communicated this information to the R. W. Deputy Grand Master having this Lodge

in charge; that he was now well prepared to act in the summary manner indicated by the vote just passed.

The Grand Lodge being called up, the Grand Master said, "By virtue of the power vested in me, and in the name and behalf of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, I do now revoke and cancel the Charter of Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford."

The Grand Marshal thereupon made proclamation from the East, West, and South: ONCE — TWICE — THRICE; that the Charter of Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford, had been revoked and cancelled by the M.W. Grand Lodge.

R.W. Br. John T. Heard, to whom was referred the communication of the M.W. Grand Master, in September last, made the following report, which was accepted: —

The committee to whom the address of the Grand Master, relative to the portraits of Past Grand Masters, was referred, would respectfully report progress: —

The committee understand that the recommendations of the Grand Master were adopted by the Grand Lodge; and that, therefore, they were empowered to take such measures as they might deem to be proper to obtain the said portraits. They have to report that those of three Grand Masters have been presented to the Grand Lodge, namely, of

WINSLOW LEWIS	Past Grand Master.
JOHN T. HEARD	" " "
WILLIAM PARKMAN	" " "

and that they are now suspended in Sutton Hall.

Your committee have sent a circular to each of the Lodges with which the Past Grand Masters are or were connected as members, containing the address of the Grand Master, and re-

questing to be informed of the action of the Lodges, respectively, relative to the recommendations therein.

JOHN T. HEARD.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

W. F. SALMON.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE.

The committee to whom was referred the address of the Grand Master, made the following report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted : —

IN GRAND LODGE, December 14.

The committee to whom was referred the address of the M.W. Grand Master before the Grand Lodge at its Quarterly Communication in June, respectfully report, —

That the only subject contained in the address requiring the action of the Grand Lodge, is in reference to the "Right of Visitation." Some diversity of practice in this particular exists in different sections of the country, and your committee infer, from the reference of the subject to them, that it is not definitely settled in our own jurisdiction. The rule which has most extensively obtained among the Grand Lodges is, "that a visitor cannot unseat a member;" and this is undoubtedly, in general terms, a correct rule. The right to visit cannot be held to be an absolute right, because subject to denial or regulation. More correctly speaking, it is a privilege, dependant on certain conditions. The first and most essential of these conditions undoubtedly is, that the visitor shall be a Brother in good masonic standing, and an affiliated member of some regular Lodge. With these qualifications, he is in a condition to solicit admission as a visitor into any Lodge, when not engaged in the transaction of private business; and, in the opinion of your committee, the request, in such a case, cannot, in courtesy or masonic propriety, be denied, except for special and sufficient cause. That a mem-

ber may object to the admission of any visitor is undoubtedly true, if, as suggested, the objection is sound and such as should exclude him. But how is this to be ascertained? There may be important considerations why the reasons for the objection should not be disclosed to the Lodge. And here lies the difficulty in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion on the subject. Your committee, however, submit, for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, the following resolution : —

"Resolved, That it is the privilege of every affiliated Mason, in good and regular standing, to visit any Lodge, when not engaged in the transaction of private business; but that it is also the right of a sitting member of the Lodge, to object to the admission of a visitor, giving his reasons therefor, if required by a majority-vote of the members to do so; or, as the alternative, declaring, upon his honor as a Mason, that his reasons are such that he cannot with propriety disclose them to the Lodge."

Under such a declaration, your committee believe the Master may properly, and for the peace of his Lodge should, refuse to receive the visitor.

CHARLES W. MOORE.

CHARLES C. DAME.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

R.W. Br. Charles R. Train presented the following reports which were accepted, and the recommendations made therein adopted : —

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE AGAINST BLACKSTONE RIVER LODGE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

The committee to whom was referred the protest of Olive Branch Lodge against the doings of Blackstone River Lodge, having heard the statement of the members of Blackstone River Lodge, and examined the Master thereof, and having duly considered all the evidence submitted to them, respectfully report, —

In the year 1868 or 1869, the precise date not being furnished

the committee, one William H. Bolster, then a resident of Milbury, made application for the degrees in Masonry to Olive Branch Lodge, in that town, and his application was rejected. Subsequently he removed to Blackstone, and made application for the degrees to Blackstone River Lodge, and his application was referred to a committee. On the thirtieth of March, 1870, the Master of Blackstone River Lodge addressed a letter to the Master of Olive Branch Lodge, as follows :—

BLACKSTONE, March 30, 1870.

W. BROTHER SAYLES.

DEAR SIR,—One William H. Bolster, formerly a resident of your town, now a citizen of this place, has filed his application for the three degrees of Masonry in this, Blackstone River Lodge. Do you know him? Is he worthy, etc.? Please give us the benefit of any information you possess, and oblige,
Fraternally yours,

C. G. CARR, *W.M.*,
Chairman Committee.

On the fourth of April following, Brother Sayles, Worshipful Master of Olive Branch Lodge, replied as follows :—

MILLBURY, MASS., April 4, 1870.

W. BROTHER CARR, *Blackstone*.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor, dated March 30, was duly received, and contents noted. I have made some inquiries in regard to the person you name, and cannot give you as much information as you may desire. I am not, personally, well acquainted with the man. His petition was presented to our Lodge, I should think, about one year ago (before I became Master), and was referred to three of our best members, who did not approve of it. This was no doubt owing somewhat to a suit about to be instituted against him, by a young girl, for bastardy. *This was not proven*; and his friends or acquaintances, of whom some are members of our Lodge (and are very fine men), say they do not see any good reason why he should not receive the degrees. There are others, however, among whom are some of the officers, who think it unadvisable, and also think, that, were he to return here and desire to visit the Lodge, some of the members would withdraw. I have written you these different views, that you may see how the case stands and form your own opinion accordingly. My own view of the case is, that it would be better for him to wait awhile until this affair died out. You say, however, that he has filed his application, and, of course, you must report. I certainly do not wish to say the least thing to injure his prospects, es-

pecially as I do not know anything positive about him. Yet, *you* will see at once, that, as Master of our Lodge, it would not, under the circumstances, be right and proper for me to recommend him. Our Secretary was careless enough to return him his application, upon which were the names of the committee who disapproved it. As the case now stands, I do not think he ought to receive the degrees.

Fraternally yours,

IRVING B. SAYLES.

BLACKSTONE, April 8, 1870.

I. B. SAYLES, *Milbury*.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER, — Yours of the 4th instant is before me, and contents noted. Doubtless the "Committee" on this application will be governed somewhat by the substance of your letter. At a Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, I once heard Past Grand Master Worshipful Brother Coolidge, quote from the eminent England Jurist "Kent," as follows: "Men are, by the law, supposed to be innocent until they are *proved* to be guilty." Now, as you say the charge of bastardy *was not proven*, no philosophic mind would hesitate to pronounce him innocent. If some of your officers, regardless of the findings of the court, feel morally bound to believe him guilty, for my own part, I cannot see the consistency of denying him the degrees until the charges perish from the memory of his accusers. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts rules that a "suspension," preliminary to a trial for unmasonic conduct, deprives the accused of all the rights and benefits of Masonry *until* he is formally "healed." But if the charges fail to be sustained, or proven, he is informally restored to all rights and immunities previously enjoyed. This is "Universal Freemasonry," and as this technical question is submitted to the masonic caprices of "intelligent" men, why not let the burden of the responsibility rest with the letter of the law, and give the accused the benefit of the same? Mr. Bolster has, since his residence here, developed an upright, circumspect character, and his associations of the most respectable class. Steady in his habits, attentive to his business, and in the confidence of his employers, he *ought* to be worthy of the degrees. Resting reliably upon the manifest candor and concern expressed in your reply, I doubt not his "committee" will report in keeping with the opinion therein embodied.

Fraternally yours,

C. G. CARR.

On the eighth of April, Brother Carr addressed a letter to Brother Sayles, which is not before the committee. The reply, under date of April 13, 1870, is as follows: —

MILBURY, Mass., April 13, 1870.

W. BR. CARR, *Blackstone*.

DEAR SIR,— Your favor of the eighth was duly received, and contents noted. I fully agree with you on the point that a man is supposed to be innocent until *proved* to be guilty. At our Regular Communication last Monday evening, I spoke of this matter to the brethren, asking them to instruct me in regard to their views or feelings in the matter. I gave as favorable an account of the matter as I knew, and urged a forgiving policy; this was also strongly seconded by others. It appeared, however, that there were *other reasons*, which the brethren believed to be good and sound, why he should not be initiated. A hand vote, to test the sense or views of the brethren, gave nearly a unanimous one against my recommending him on their behalf. Therefore, I do not think it advisable to recommend the petition, and the Wardens, I believe, are not favorable on the same, and with the addition of other grounds. I am very sorry you are feeling so strongly in the matter, and we are unable to assist you. Have had to keep out a *good* man here, who cannot be recommended by the Lodge to whom he first applied.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

IRVING B. SAYLES.

MILBURY, Mass., April 16, 1870.

W. BR. CARR, *Blackstone*.

DEAR SIR,— I understand you have conferred one on more degrees on W. H. Bolster: if so, please advise me, and much oblige,

Fraternally yours,

I. B. SAYLES.

On the seventeenth of April, Brother Carr addressed a letter to Brother Sayles, as follows:—

BLACKSTONE, April 17, 1870.

I. B. SAYLES.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,— We have conferred the First Degree upon Brother Bolster. The committee having the matter in charge, after having made the proper investigation and carefully digesting the substance of your official remarks to me relative to the same, reported "favorably," sustaining said reports by arguments which, by myself, were already anticipated. They did not hesitate to strongly censure the principle which grinds humanity into the dust because of some "imagined" wrong, and will not allow "*legal* justice" to modify the sentiment occasioned through rash and unjust surmises. I have kept quite reticent as to the matter; but if the Lodge has erred, it has been rather through lack of judgment than any wish to violate or abrogate any express landmark of Masonry. Any further correspondence from you will meet with a cheerful response.

Fraternally yours,

C. G. CARR.

This closed the correspondence between the two Masters, and on the twentieth of April, 1870, Brother Sayles gave to the M.W. Grand Master the * protest of his Lodge.

From this evidence it appears that Blackstone River Lodge conferred the Entered Apprentice's Degree upon said Bolster in direct violation of Part IV., Article 3, Section 2, of the Grand Lodge.

It is claimed by the Lodge that the fact of Bolster's application to Olive Branch Lodge was not known to them, and the committee, believing the fact to be so, exonerate the Lodge from any blame in the matter, but they regret that duty compels them to say that, upon the evidence, the Master acted with full knowledge, and in wilful violation of his masonic duty. He not only knew the fact of Bolster's rejection by Olive Branch Lodge, but intentionally concealed it from his Lodge, several of whom testify that they knew the provision of the Constitutions referred to, and would have refused to confer the degree if the fact of his rejection by Olive Branch Lodge had been brought to their knowledge.

Under these circumstances, and for the purpose of having justice done to said Carr, to the two Lodges, and the Fraternity generally, your committee recommend that the whole subject be referred to a commission of members of the Grand Lodge, to be appointed by the M.W. Grand Master, with instructions to prefer charges against C. G. Carr, Master of Blackstone River Lodge to the end that said Carr may be tried thereon, and his case properly adjudicated according to masonic law.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.
PERCIVAL L. EVERETT.
E. H. BRAINARD.

* MILLBURY, MASS., April 20, 1870.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Esq.,

Grand Master of the State of Massachusetts.

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—I hand you herewith, a protest from Olive Branch Lodge, together with a copy of the correspondence explaining

the same, for your consideration, and to be brought before the Grand Lodge for their investigation.

Fraternally yours,

IRVING B. SAYLES,
W.M. Olive Branch Lodge,

MILBURY, MASS., April 20, 1871.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master of the State of Massachusetts.

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—We, the undersigned, members of Olive Branch Lodge in the town of Milbury, do hereby protest against the doings of Blackstone River Lodge in the town of Blackstone, for initiating one William H. Bolster against our wishes, and without our recommendation: he having been rejected in Olive Branch Lodge. We beg leave to call your attention to the following, for investigation:—

- 1st. They have no right to initiate without our recommendation.
- 2d. We did not so recommend, but requested the contrary.
- 3d. They deceived us in giving us to understand they should not initiate.
- 4th. Their right to "*censure*," in open Lodge, the views of our brethren.

We submit with this a copy of the correspondence.

IRVING B. SAYLES, W.M.	S. W. MARBLE, M.
NATHAN H. SEARS, S.W.	IRA N. GODDARD, Chap.
HENRY M. WILCOX, J.W.	R. N. HOLMAN, P.M.
JOHN RHODES, Treas.	G. N. SMITH.
EDWIN A. SUMNER, Sec'y.	M. V. WALLING.
E. J. HUMPHREYS, J.D.	S. FARNSWORTH.
JOHN RYCROFT, S.S.	P. SIMPSON.
S. D. WATERS, T.	B. B. HOWARD.
WILLIAM A. LOVELL, J.S.	

ON COMMUNICATION OF A. W. ANDERSON.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

The committee to whom was referred the petition of A. W. Anderson of Haverhill, that he may be formally healed, according to the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided, respectfully report, —

That it appears that in the year 1866, he applied for the degrees to Merrimack Lodge, in Haverhill, and was rejected. In the year 1867 he removed to Montreal, in the Province of Canada, and went into business there. After residing there for some time, he applied for the degrees to Antiquity Lodge, was

accepted, and received his Master's Degree in that Lodge, in the year 1869. He has now returned to Groveland, in this State, and is doing business in the town of Haverhill.

The petitioner seems to have acted in good faith, without knowing that he was acting in violation of our masonic law, in not asking the recommendation of Merrimack Lodge. He is a man of good character, and his application is recommended by the three first officers of Merrimack Lodge.

Your committee, therefore, report that the prayer of the petitioner should be granted.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

HENRY ENDICOTT.

GEORGE H. CONN.

DECEMBER 14, 1870.

ON COMMUNICATION OF GEORGE T. HOUGH.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. George T. Hough of New Bedford, asking an investigation into the manner in which he received the degrees in Freemasonry, and that any irregularity therein, may be healed, respectfully report,—

That the petitioner, in January, 1860, applied for the degrees in Martha's Vineyard Lodge; the committee to whom his application was referred, reported unanimously in his favor, but upon the ballot, his application was rejected. In July, 1863, Dr. Hough again applied to that Lodge for the degrees, and the application was referred to a committee, who did not report for several months, but finally made a favorable report. In the meantime, however, Dr. Hough, having reason to believe that his second application would meet the same fate as the first, acting under the advice of a masonic Brother, since deceased, a native of Martha's Vineyard, but residing in New York, and attached to a Lodge in that city, had gone to New York, and received the degrees in a Lodge in good standing, and in which he

was well known. The hostility to Dr. Hough in Martha's Vineyard Lodge proceeded from one Brother only, and perhaps not from the worthiest motives, and although Dr. Hough acted improperly, it is not to be forgotten, that he acted under the influence of what he believed an injustice, and under the advice and influence of a masonic Brother, and in ignorance of masonic law. He is highly recommended, as a man of irreproachable character, by W. Br. J. Whelden Holmes, Past Master of Martha's Vineyard Lodge, and by R.W. Br. John A. Lee, D.D.G. Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District, and by other members of the Fraternity; and your committee, therefore, report that the informalities complained of should be healed, and the petitioner allowed full masonic privileges.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

HENRY ENDICOTT.

GEORGE H. CONN.

December 14, 1870.

ON COMMUNICATION OF J. E. M. KENNEY.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

The committee to whom was referred the petition of J. E. M. Kenney, praying that he may be healed, respectfully report,—

It appears that in the winter of 1858 or 1859, he made an application for the degrees in St. John's Lodge, in this city, and his application was rejected. During the war of the rebellion he was commissioned as a Paymaster in the army of the United States, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained four years. At the close of the war he bought property there, intending to make that city his future home; and in 1866 he applied for, and received the degrees in Masonry, in Atlantic Lodge. His health failing him, he was compelled to sell out in Norfolk, and return to the North, and is now a resident of this city.

He is a man of intelligence and character, and was unconscious that, in applying for the degrees, as he did in Virginia, he was

violating any masonic law or usage, and he is at the present time a member in good standing in Atlantic Lodge, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

HENRY ENDICOTT.

GEORGE H. CONN.

December 14, 1870.

ON COMMUNICATION OF A. A. HASKINS.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Adelbert A. Haskins, of North Adams, asking that any irregularity in the manner of his receiving the degrees may be healed, and he received into masonic fellowship in this State, respectfully report, —

That in the fall of 1867, said Haskins applied for the degrees in Masonry to Lafayette Lodge, in South Adams, and his application was rejected.

It further appears that, at the same time, the applications of several other persons, including some of the best men in North Adams, were rejected, and that this action arose from certain discordant elements at that time existing in that Lodge. In April, 1868, said Haskins removed to the town of Waverly, Tioga County, New York, and in December of the same year, was made a Mason in Waverly Lodge in that town. It also appears that Haskins made a full statement to Waverly Lodge of all the circumstances attending his rejection by Lafayette Lodge, with a reference to members of that Lodge, and that he concealed nothing from Waverly Lodge. It further appears, that he did not remove to New York for the purpose of obtaining his degrees there, but for business purposes, and he did not know that there was any irregularity in the mode in which he obtained the degrees. His parents resided in North Adams at the time

he removed to New York, and it subsequently became necessary for him to return to North Adams, to take care of them, as they are, to some extent, dependent upon him in their old age. There is nothing against his personal character. Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that said Haskins committed no intentional wrong, and recommend that the prayer of his petition be granted.

Your committee feel that they should not conclude this report, without expressing their opinion that the action of Waverly Lodge, No. 407, Waverly, N.Y., in conferring the degrees upon said Haskins without the recommendation of Lafayette Lodge, after the fact of his rejection by that Lodge had been communicated to Waverly Lodge, was unmasonic, and deserving of censure.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

HENRY ENDICOTT.

GEORGE H. CONN.

W. Br. Samuel Evans offered the following amendment to Section 2, of the Miscellaneous Regulations : —

To amend Section 2 of the "Miscellaneous Regulations" by inserting after the words, "The Lodge shall admit as members such only as are Master Masons," the words following : —

"And they shall admit to membership all Master Masons on whom they shall confer the degrees, without further proposition or ballot at the time of raising, upon their signing the By-Laws; and it shall be the duty of Masters of Lodges to request Master Masons to sign the By-Laws at the time of raising."

SAMUEL EVANS,

W.M. Gate of the Temple Lodge.

Further time was granted the committee on the communication from the Grand Lodge of Italy.

R.W. Br. John T. Heard, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the communication of Montacute Lodge,

made the following report, which was accepted, and the following vote was passed unanimously : —

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be presented to the committee for their very able, thorough, and satisfactory examination of the subject referred to them, and their report thereon.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge held in Masonic Temple, in Boston, on the eighth of December, 1869, the memorial of Montacute Lodge, of Worcester, in relation to the title and arms of the Viscount who was Grand Master of England in 1732, was referred to us. After unavoidable delay we are at length enabled to submit the following as our report : —

The memorialists are correct in supposing that it was the purpose of the Grand Lodge in assigning the name of Montacute to their Lodge, “to commemorate and perpetuate the name and title of him who, in 1733, April 30, was pleased ‘to constitute and appoint the Right Worshipful Henry Price, Provincial Grand Master of New England.’” They, the memorialists, represent, however, that objections have ever, from its [the Lodge’s] first commencement, been made to the title of Montacute as having any connection with the name of Anthony Brown, also, as to the Coat of Arms represented as pertaining to the family of said Brown. And they add, “More recently, evidence has been submitted to us causing grave doubts in the minds of very many members of the Fraternity whether Montacute is the true title.” The memorial concludes in these words, “To ascertain and determine the facts in the case, we would most respectfully and fraternally request you to cause a most thorough and impartial investigation to be made of authentic history, and, at your earliest convenience, announce the result, with your decision, in such terms that this vexed question may never arise again.”

The objectors to Montacute claim that the title was Montague. The duty devolved upon us, as a committee, is, —

1st. To determine whether the title of Viscount, created in 1554,

in favor of Sir Anthony Browne, was Montacute or Montague ; and,

2d. To ascertain what were the arms of the family of Anthony Browne.

The evidence in relation to the title is first presented and examined, and, for convenience, it is divided into two classes, namely, masonic evidence, and evidence other than masonic, together with evidence relative to the arms of Browne and their quarterings.

I. MASONIC EVIDENCE.

1.

Records of Saint John's Grand Lodge, 1738.

In the account of the organization of this Body, on the 30th of July, 1733, it is stated that, —

“Our Rt. Worsh^d Bro^r Mr. Henry Price, by virtue of a Commission to him granted from the Rt. Hon^{ble} and Rt. Worsh^d Anthony, Lord Viscount Mountague, Grand Master of England, in London, to be Provincial Grand Master of North America over the Ancient and Hon^{ble} Society of Free and Accepted Masons, did, on this day, Congregate the Brethren and Form them into a regular Lodge, to be holden at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King Street, on the second and fourth Wednesday in every Month.”

Then follows a copy of the Commission, in which the name Montague is twice written.

2.

Minute Book of the Grand Lodge of England.

The following certificate gives an exact copy of the record : —

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C., 16th Sept. 1869.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — In reply to your letter of the 10th ulto., I beg to annex extracts from the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of England, for the year 1732, relative to Lord Viscount Mountague, Grand Master.

Many thanks for the July number of the MASONIC MONTHLY.

Believe me, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY,
Grand Secretary.

Br. JACOB NORTON, Boston.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of England.

“THURSDAY, MARCH 2ND, 173½.

“The minutes of the last quarterly Communication were read, and the General healths were drank. And then the Deputy Grand Master proposed a Health to the Rt. Honorable the Lord Viscount Mountague as Grand Master Elect, which was unanimously drank with great satisfaction.”

“THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1732.

“It was unanimously agreed that such Brethren as should go to the Grand Feast, should wait on the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Mountague Grand Master Elect, in Bloomsbury Square, and, accordingly, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, a great Number of brethren, in Coaches and Chariots, Clothed, made a handsome Procession from Bloomsbury Square to Merchant Taylors’ Hall, where the Stewards had provided a very Elegant and plentiful Entertainment.

“After Dinner, Thos. Batson, Esqr., Deputy Grand Master, in the absence of Lord Lovell, Grand Master, Install’d The Lord Viscount Mountague Grand Master for the year ensuing, with the usual ceremonies.

“The Lord Viscount Mountague, our Grand Master, being Master of the Lodge at the Golden Spikes at Hampstead, desired such Brethren as pleased to Dine with him on Wednesday the 26th inst., and accordingly,

“His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, &c., and above one hundred Brethren more, dined with the Grand Master, at the house of Bro. Capt. Talbot, being the Golden Spikes at Hampstead, at which time the Grand Master resigned his chair as Master of that Lodge to the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Teynham.”

A true copy.

JOHN HERVEY,
Grand Secretary.

LONDON, 16 Sept., 1869.

8.

The Constitutions of Free-Masons, Containing the History, Charges, Regulations, &c., of that most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity. For the Use of the Lodges, London: Printed by William Hunter, for John Senex at the Globe, and John Hooke at the Flower-de-Luce, over-against St. Dunstan’s Church, in Fleet street, in the year of Masonry, 5723; Anno Domini, 1723. [Library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

“General Regulations, Compiled by Mr. George Payne, Anno 1720, when he was Grand Master, and approv’d by the Grand Lodge on St. John Baptist’s Day, Anno 1721.” &c.

This work is dedicated to the Duke of Montagu, and is known as “Anderson’s Constitutions.” It was, it is believed, the first

publication containing any account of the history, rules, regulations, &c., of Freemasonry. Certainly, it was the first authorized publication of them. From the edition of 1738, we learn that the Duke of Montagu was Grand Master from June 24, 1721, to the 17th of January, 1723. It states that at a meeting of "the Grand Lodge in ample Form on St. John's Day, 27th Dec., 1721," "Montagu, Grand Master, at the Desire of the Lodge, appointed 14 learned Brothers to examine Brother Anderson's Manuscript, and to make Report." The Dukedom of Montagu was created on the 12th of April, 1705, and became extinct, 5th of July, 1749, but was revived in 1766, as will be seen hereafter. This book was written anterior to the time when Browne, Viscount, was Grand Master, and of course makes no allusion to him.

4.

The New Book of Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, containing Their History, Charges, Regulations, &c., Collected and Digested by Order of the Grand Lodge, from their old Records, faithful Traditions, and Lodge-Books, For the use of the Lodges. By James Anderson, D.D., London, 1738.—[In Library of R.W. Charles W. Moore.]

The "dedication" is by James Anderson, and is "To The Most High Puissant, and most Illustrious Prince Frederick Lewis, Prince Royal of Great Britain," &c. The article, "The Author to the Reader," is signed by James Anderson, and it closes with, "From my Study in Exeter Court, Strand, 4 Nov. 1738" The "Sanction" is given by Cærnarvon, Grand Master, and by the Deputy and Wardens. To the "Approbation" are the names of Darnley, Grand Master, and of the Deputy and Wardens.

"Assembly and Feast at the said Place [Goose and Gridiron Ale-House] 24 June, 1718.

"Brother Sayer having gather'd the votes, after Dinner proclaim'd aloud our Brother,

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., *Grand Master of Masons*,
 who being duly invested, { Mr. John Cardwell, City Carpenter, } *Grand*
 installed, congratulated, { Mr. Thomas Morrice, Stone Cutter, } *Wardens.*

and homaged, recommend the strict Observance of the Quarterly Communication, and desired any Brethren to bring to the Grand Lodge any old *Writings and Records* concerning *Masons* and *Masonry*, in order to shew the Usages of antient Times."

He was again elected on June 24, 1720, and was succeeded by John, Duke of Montagu.

In the account given of the election and proclamation of Grand Master, and of the feast in 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1732, "Viscount Montagu" is four times alluded to.

5.

The History and Constitutions of the Most antient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons: containing An Account of Masonry, &c. By James Anderson, D.D., London: Printed and sold by J. Robinson, at the Golden Lion in Ludgate street, In the vulgar Year of Masonry, 5746.—[Library of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

This book differs from that of 1738, only in the title page. It has the same "dedication," the same "sanction" and "approbation," and the typographical arrangements, throughout, are the same. It would seem that copies of the publication of 1738 were left on hand, to which a new title page was substituted for the old one.

6.

The Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Containing Their History, Charges, Regulations, &c. Collected and Digested By Order of the Grand Lodge from the old Records, faithful Traditions, and Lodge-Books, For the Use of the Lodges. By James Anderson, D.D. Carefully Revised, Continued, and Enlarged, with many Additions, By John Entick, M.A., London: In the vulgar Year of Masonry, 5756.—[In Library of R.W. Charles W. Moore.]

"Grand Lodge, June 27, 1754. A memorial presented by Brother Jonathan Scott to the last Committee of Charity, being referred to this Quarterly Communication, showing the Necessity of a new Edition of the BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS, with necessary Corrections and Additions; and proposing that the same might be henceforward printed by Subscriptions of such Lodges as it suited, and the Profits thereof applied to the Use of the GENERAL CHARITY; and that a Committee might be appointed to review the said Book of Constitutions, formerly prepared for the Press by the Rev. Brother Anderson, and to make the necessary Alterations and Additions, it was

"Resolved, That the said Book of *Constitutions* should be revised, and the necessary *Alterations* and *Additions* made consistent with the *Laws* and *Rules* of Masonry. And,

"That the Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, the other present Grand Officers; GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., the Earl of LOUDOUN, Duke of CHANDOS, Lord WARD, and Lord CARYSFORT, late *Grand Masters*; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., *Edward Holy*, M.D., late *Deputy Grand Masters*; Thomas Smith, Esq., late *Junior Grand Warden*; together with the Rev. John Entick, M.A., Arthur Beardmore, and Edward Bowman, Gent., be the said *Committee*."

This edition of the History and Constitutions is inscribed, "To the Most Noble, James Brydges, Marquis of Cærnarvon, Grand Master of Masons." The "Sanction" is signed by Cærnarvon, and the Deputy and Wardens.

The account given of the election and installation of the Grand Master in 1732 is substantially the same as that contained in Anderson's Constitutions of 1738, excepting that in this edition, by Entick, the Grand Master's title is "Viscount *Montacute*." On page 301, however, the title of "Viscount Montagu" is connected with a regulation of the Grand Lodge. On page 322, in the list of Grand Masters, we find, "11. Antony Brown, Lord Viscount *Montacute*."

7.

The Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Containing Their History, Charges, Regulations, &c. Collected and Digested, by Order of the Grand Lodge, from their old Records, faithful Traditions, and Lodge-Books, For the Use of the Lodges. By James Anderson, D.D., and carefully Revised, Continued, and Enlarged, By John Entick, M.A. A new Edition, with Alterations and Additions, By a Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, London, 1767.—[In Library of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

This edition is inscribed, "To the Right Honourable Cadwalader, Lord Blayney," and has the usual "Sanction" by Grand Officers.

pp. 213, 214. The account of the election, &c., of Grand Master, in 1732, is the same as in the edition of 1756. *Montacute* is three times named.

p. 335. Under the head of "Committee on Charity," "Viscount *Montagu*" occurs as in the previous edition.

p. 362. In the list of Grand Masters read, "11. Antony Browu, Lord Viscount *Montacute*."

8.

*The Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Containing Their History, Charges, &c. * * * Collected and Digested By Order of the Grand Lodge, from old Records, faithful Traditions, and Lodge Books. For the Use of the Lodges, By James Anderson, D.D., A new Edition carefully revised and continued to the present time, London 1769.*—[In Library of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

pp. 223, 224. On them is recorded the transactions of 1732. "Antony Brown, Lord Viscount *Montacute*," is three times given.

p. 348. The regulation relative to "Committee on Charity" continues to give the title, "Viscount *Montagu*."

p. 380. In the list of Grand Masters is, "Antony Brown, Lord Viscount *Montacute*."

9.

The Constitutions of the Antient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, &c., &c., By James Anderson, D.D. A new Edition, revised, enlarged, and brought down to the year 1784, under the direction of the Hall Committee, by John Noorthouck, London, 1784.—[In Library of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

The usual "sanction" to the work is given by the Grand Officers.

p. 227. The historical part refers to "*Montacute*" as the name of the Grand Master elected and installed.

p. 403. In the "Table of Grand Officers" is, "1732, G. M. Ant. Brown, lord visc. *Montacute*."

10.

A Pocket Companion and History of Free-Masons. Containing their Origin, Progress, and present State, &c. The third edition, revised and corrected, &c. London, 1764.—[In Library of R.W. Br. Charles W. Moore.]

p. 110 "Grand Master, Anthony Brown, Lord Visc. *Montacute*."

p. 190. "Art. XV. At the Grand Lodge, on Nov. 21, 1732, Viscount *Montacute* being Grand Master," &c.

The regulation from which this is quoted, has been referred to in connection with the Constitutions above mentioned.

11.

The Use and Abuse of Free-Masonry: A Work of the greatest Utility to the Brethren of the Society, to Mankind in General, and to the Ladies in Particular. By Capt. George Smith, Inspector of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; Provincial Grand-master for the County of Kent; and R. A. London: 1783.—[In Library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

p. 69. "In April, 1782, lord viscount *Montacute* was elected grand-master, and constituted several lodges in England and France. In June, 1783, his lordship was succeeded by the earl of *Strathmore*, in whose presidency masonry flourished both at home and abroad."

p. 242. "And as *Masonry* must and will keep pace, and run parallel with the culture and civilization of mankind; it is no wonder then that the royal art found its way into this vast continent [America] under the auspices of lord viscount *Montacute*, who granted a patent for the first *American* lodge to be held at *Boston* in *New England*, A.D. 1783."

12.

*The Constitutions of the ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons: containing their History, Charges, Addresses, &c. * * * * To which are added the History of Masonry in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, &c. * * * * Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, By Brother Isaiah Thomas, 1792.*—[In Library of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

The "Sanction" of the publication is signed by John Cutler, Grand Master, and by the Wardens, and attested by the Grand Secretary.

"This work is inscribed and dedicated To our illustrious Brother George Washington, the friend of Masonry, of his Country, and of Man."

p. 83. "Lord Viscount Montagu was installed Grand Master at an assembly and feast at Merchants Tailors' Hall on the 19th April, 1782. Among the distinguished personages present on that occasion were, the Duke of Montagu, the Duke of Richmond," &c.

p. 114. "In consequence of an application from several Brethren, residing in Newengland, Free and Accepted Masons, to the Right Honourable and Most Worshipful Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England, 1733, he was pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Worshipful Henry Price, Provincial Grand Master of Newengland aforesaid."

Here follows an account of the installation of Henry Price, as Provincial Grand Master, &c.

13.

*Illustrations of Masonry. By William Preston, Past Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, Acting by Immemorial constitution, &c. * * * The first American Improved Edition, &c. * * * Edited by George Richards, P. G. S., G. L. M. Portsmouth; 1804.*—[In Library of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.]

p. 182. "Lord Viscount Montagu, Grand Master."

"Lord Viscount Montagu was installed Grand Master at an assembly and feast at Merchants Taylors' Hall, on the 19th April, 1782"

14.

*A Freemason's Pocket Companion; containing a brief Sketch of the History of Masonry, &c. * * * By a Brother of Apollo Lodge, 711, Oxford, London, 1831.*—[In Library of R.W. Brother Charles W. Moore.]

p. 85. In "List of Grand Masters" is the following, "1732, Anthony Brown, viscount Montacute."

15.

Records of Saint John's Grand Lodge, 1768.

In a copy of a letter written by Henry Price on the 27th of January, 1768, and addressed to the Grand Master of England of that time, reference is made by the writer to his having been appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England, in the year 1733, by "Lord Anthony Brown, Viscount *Montacute*."

From the evidence above presented, it appears that the earliest masonic record referring to the distinguished nobleman who was the Grand Master of England in 1732, is that contained in the Minutes for that year, of the Grand Lodge over which he presided. In them he is styled Viscount *Mountague*. That this is the record, is corroborated by the personal inspection of the Minutes by one of your committee. At the time of the accession of the Viscount to the Grand Mastership, he was "Master of the

Lodge at the Golden Spikes, Hampstead," which position he resigned on that occasion. There are no records extant of the transactions of this Lodge, and all that is now known of it is the fact that the Viscount was, as stated, the Master of it. How long he had been at the head of the subordinate Lodge, there are no means of determining; but the fact of his having been selected as Grand Master, renders it highly probable that his previous services in Masonry had won for him this distinction from the brethren. At that time he was forty-six years of age, and had been fifteen years in possession of his hereditary title and dignity.

The next masonic mention of him is found in the Records of the Saint John's Grand Lodge, whose sessions were held in Boston in New England. In the account therein given, July 20, 1733, of the organization of that Grand Lodge, the title is *Montague*; but in the copy of the Commission appointing Henry Price Provincial Grand Master, contained in the said records, it is twice written *Montague*.

In Anderson's Constitutions (English), printed in 1738, are published, for the first time by authority, the transactions of the Grand Lodge of England. In the record of 1732, the title is *Montagu*, — "Antony Brown, Lord Viscount *Montagu*."

The Constitutions which bear the date of 5746 (1746) differ in no manner, typographically or otherwise, from the edition of 1738, except in the title page.

The Constitutions (English) published in 1756, and edited by John Entick, M.A., is the first masonic work, known to us, which states that the title was *Montacute*. The surname, rank, and title are referred to as "Antony Brown, Lord Viscount *Montacute*." This edition, known as "Entick's Constitutions," is a revision, with additions and alterations, of "Anderson's Constitutions" printed in 1738.

On the 27th of June, 1754, the Grand Lodge of England resolved, "that the Book of Constitutions [Anderson's] should be revised, and the necessary alterations and additions made

consistent with the laws and rules of Masonry." A committee was appointed to carry out the purposes of the resolution. It was composed of the Grand Master and other Grand Officers; of George Payne, Esq., the Earl of Loudoun, Duke of Chandos, Lord Ward, and Lord Carysfort, Past Grand Masters; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., Edward Hody, M.D., Past Deputy Grand Masters; Thomas Smith, Past Junior Grand Warden; together with the Rev. John Entick, M.A., Arthur Beardmore, and Edward Bowman, Gent. These brethren were undoubtedly selected for this important committee because of their eminence as Masons. It included, besides the then acting Grand Officers, five who had been Grand Masters, two who had served as Deputy Grand Masters, and one Past Junior Grand Warden. George Payne had been Grand Master in 1718 and 1720, and was the compiler of the General Regulations of Masonry, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1721, and printed in Anderson's Constitutions in 1723. Undoubtedly, also, they were distinguished in other walks of life, six of them being noblemen, and several professional and literary men.

It was under the supervision of this committee that the title of the Grand Master of 1732 was changed, in the historical part of the Constitutions, from Mountague or Montagu to Moutacute. Wherever the name of Mountague existed in the minute book of the Grand Lodge, or Montagu occurred in Anderson's Constitutions of 1738, this change was complete, except in a regulation relative to the composition of the "Committee of Charity," in which Montague was retained. In 1756, twenty-four years had elapsed since the installation of 1732, and eighteen since the publication of Anderson's Constitutions of 1738. The Viscount was still living at the age of seventy years.

During the year of his death, 1767, another edition of the Constitutions, by Entick, was issued (and still another in 1769), in which the alteration of his title was continued with the exception mentioned.

In the year 1768, Henry Price, in a letter addressed to the

Grand Lodge of England, refers to him by the title of Montacute.

In the Constitutions (English) by Noorthouck, 1784, the Viscount is called Montacute without any exception; and other English works cited in the foregoing evidence so designate him.

In the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, printed in 1792, the title is Montague: in Preston's illustrations of Masonry, 1804, it is Montagu.

It is apparent that our English brethren continued to use the title of Montacute long after it was substituted for that of Montague or Montagu, in 1756. That this substitution was deliberately made, would seem to be evident from the fact of its having been perpetuated through four editions of their Constitutions (covering a period of twenty-eight years), all of which were revised by large committees, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Notwithstanding that the English masonic record leans so strongly in favor of Montacute, we shall show conclusively by other evidence that the honorary title was Montague. It will appear, however, by what is quoted from a large number of writers on the English peerage, and from other historical and biographical works, that Masons were not alone in giving a wrong title to their Grand Master of 1732. The quotations demonstrate that the error prevailed to so great an extent in the publications previous to 1756, when Entick's Constitutions were first published, that any fair and impartial mind in judging the testimony they afford, would have been in doubt which was the true title. But, it will be asked, how could the noblemen who were on the committee of 1754 to revise the Constitutions printed in 1756, and many others of the nobility who were then and afterwards connected with the Grand Lodge as officers and members, have allowed a mistake affecting the title of one of their number to pass unnoticed? In answer to this inquiry, it may be suggested, that their opportunity was not better for knowing the true title than that possessed by the world generally. The sixth Viscount did not probably sit in the House of Lords at any time

during fifty years, the period of his connection with the peerage. He, being a zealous Roman Catholic, was deprived of his hereditary seat in that Body by the disabling acts against Catholics; and so hostile was the public sentiment against that sect that its members mingled rarely in general society.

II. EVIDENCE OTHER THAN MASONIC, TOGETHER WITH EVIDENCE
RELATIVE TO THE ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF BROWNE.

1

Heylyn's Help to English History * * * by Robert Hall, Gent. * * * London, 1641. — [Boston Athenæum.]

p. 807 "Earles Marshall."
"1888, Wil. de Montacute."

p. 845. "Earles of Salisbury."
"1888, Wil. de Montacute."
1848, Wil. de Mont.
1896, John de Mont.
1400, Tho. de Mont.

1428, Rich. Nevill who married Eleanor, daughter of Th. Mont.
L. Ch.
1460, Rich. Nevill, E. of Warwick."

No "Help" given below the rank of Earls.

Heylyn's Help to English History * * * by P. Heylyn, London, 1674. — [Boston Athenæum.]

p. 447. Ar. 3 Fusils in Fesse, G.
1888, William de Montacute, King of Man.

The other Earls follow as in edition of 1641.

p. 514. S. 8, Lyons passant in bend, double cotized, Ar.
2 Marisæ. Francis Brawn, Visc. Montacute.

A help to English History, &c. by Peter Heylyn, D.D. And since his Death, continued to this present Year, 1709, with the Coats of Arms of the Nobility, Bazon'd. London: Printed by Benj. Motte, for F. Nicholson, G. Conyers, F. and B. Sprint, and Tho. Ballard, in Little Britain, 1709. — [Library of H. University.]

p. 552. "Henry Brown, Viscount Montacute."

HEYLYN'S PEERAGE, 1773.



DE MONTACUTE.



BROWN.



MONTACUTE

NEVIL.



MANCHESTER

MONTAGUE.



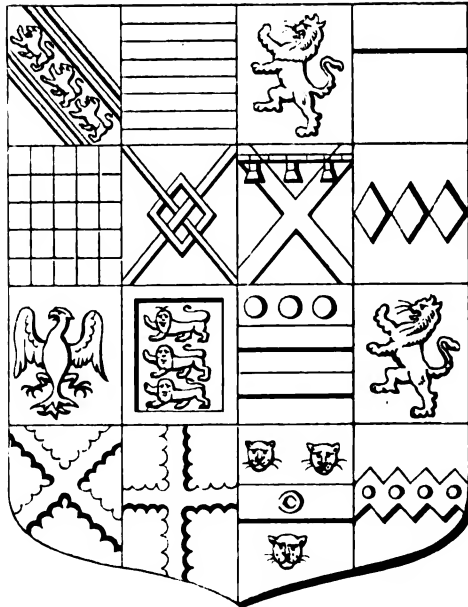
POLE.



HALIFAX

MONTAGUE.

HISTORY OF SUSSEX, DALLAWAY 1813.



ARMS OF BROWNE, WITH QUARTERINGS.

COLLINS, 1768, VOL. VI.



BROWN VIS-COUNT MONTAGUE.

NICHOLS, 1728.



BROWN VIS-COUNT MONTACUTE.

*A Help to English History; containing a succession of all the Kings of England, &c., together with the Names and Ranks of the Viscounts, Barons, and Barons, of England. By Peter Heylyn, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster. And since his death continued, with Great Additions to the First Day of November, 1778, &c., &c. * * * Now first published, by Paul Wright, B.D., &c. London. 1778.* — [In Library of Winslow Lewis, M.D., of Boston.]

p. 145. " . . . and where a family breaks off, and a new comes in, that I have marked with a few crosses, thus :

+ + +

On comparing this edition of Heylyn with that of 1709, it is evident that the brackets used in the text are those of Wright, and denote the additions made by him.

MONTACUTE.

MONTACUTE is the name of a very ancient and illustrious family ; so called from Montacute, a sharp hill in the South parts of Somersetshire, between Evil and Martok, — the place called Biscopeston by the Saxons ; but, by the Earl of Moriton, brother, by the mother's side, to William the Conqueror (who built a castle on the top of it), it was called Montacute. It afterwards gave name to that noble family (as before I said), who, being lords hereof, came after to be earls of Salisbury ; and since, in other families (but descending from them), hath been the honorary stile and appellation of these

Marquises, Lords, and Viscounts of

MONTACUTE.

A. Ch. *Arms*: G. a Saltier, Ar. a Label gobonny, Ar. and Az. a Crescent for Difference.

1461. 1. * John Nevil, grand-child of Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury, created lord Montacute 1, Edward IV., and afterwards marquis Montacute in 1470. [Slain at Barnet in 1471; and buried at Bisham-Montagu, in Berkshire, with his brother Richard, earl of Warwick. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of sir Edmund Engoldsthorp, knt.]

+ + +

Arms: O. and S., a Saltier in-grailed, counter-changed.

1504. 2, Henry Pole, great-grand child of Richard Nevil, the elder brother of the said John, lord Montacute. [Beheaded. — He married Jane, daughter of George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny. — *Arms*: G. on a Saltier, Ar. a Rose of the first.]



Arms: S. three Lions passant in a Bend, double cottised, Ar.

1554. 3, *Anthony Brown, descended from the lady Lucy, daughter of John, marquis of Montacute, 2 Mary, Sept. 2. Died Oct. 19, 1592.
1592. 4, Anthony-Maria Brown, grand-son to the first Anthony, succeeded his grand-father. Died Oct. 23, 1629.
1629. 5, Francis Brown, viscount Montacute, succeeded his father. Died in 1682.
1682. 6, Francis Brown, viscount Montacute, succeeded his father; and died without issue, April 1708.
1708. 7, Henry Brown, brother and heir to Francis.
- [1717. 8, Anthony Brown, his only son.
1767. 9, Anthony Brown, his only son.]

MONTAGU.

p. 295. MOUNTAGUE, MONTAGU, and anciently *Montacute*, from a sharp hill so called in the South parts of Somersetshire; from which the illustrious family of Montacute, sometime earls of Salisbury, took their surname. A younger branch of which family seated themselves in Northamptonshire; and from sir Simon de Montacute, or Montagu, knt., of Hanging-Houghton, in the county of Northampton, descended sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, knt., lord chief justice of the common-pleas, father of sir Edward Montague, knt., who was father of another sir Edward, created lord Montague, of Boughton aforesaid, 19 James I.; which Edward lord Montagu was grand-father of Ralph, who, by his majesty King William (of blessed memory), was, in consideration of his steady loyalty, and firm zeal for the Protestant interest, advanced to the dignities of viscount Monthermer, and earl of Montagu; and was afterwards further honoured by queen Anne with the titles of marquis and duke.

Arms: Ar. three Lozenges in Fess, G. within a Border, S.

A. Ch.

1705. 1, Ralph, lord Montagu, of Boughton, created viscount Monthermer, and earl of Montagu, April 9, 1689, 1 William and Mary; and marquis of Monthermer, and duke of Montagu, about the 12th of April, 1705, 4 Anne. — [He married 1st, lady Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Wriothesly, earl of Southampton, widow of Joceline Percy, the eleventh and last earl of Northumberland. — *Arms*: Az. a Cross O. between four Falcons closed, Ar. — 2dly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, and widow of Christopher Monk, duke of Albermale. — *Arms*: S. three Bucks heads caboshed, Ar.
1709. 2, *John Montagu, his only surviving son; master of the ordnance.

He married lady Mary Churchill, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John, duke of Marlborough. — *Arms*: S. a Lion rampant, Ar. on a Canton of the second; the Cross of England, or St. George's Cross, G.

1766. 8, George (Brudenel), earl of Cardigan, marrying lady Mary Montagu, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late duke, was created, Nov. 5, 1766, 7 George III., marquis of Monthermer, and duke of Montague. Upon the late duke's decease, he assumed the name and arms of Montagu.

John, his only surviving son, was created, May 4, 1762, 2 George III., baron Montagu, of Boughton, in the county of Northampton. He died unmarried, April 11, 1770.]

p. 346. *Earls of Salisbury.*

- A. Ch. *Arms*: Ar. three Fusils in Fess, G.
1333. 5, William de Montacute, King of Man. [Buried in White Fryars. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of William Graison, a Burgundian. *Arms*: Paly of six, Ar. and Az. on a Bend, G. three Eaglets displayed, O.]
1346. 6, * William de Montacute. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John, Lord Mohun, of Dunster-castle. — *Arms*: O. a Cross ingrailed, S.]
1397. 7, John de Montacute, [nephew to the last William, beheaded 1 Henry IV. He married Maud, daughter of Sir Adam Francoys, knt. — *Arms*: Per Bend sinister S. and O., a Lion rampant counter-changed.]
1400. 8, Thomas de Montacute, [Slain at Orleans in battle. He married, 1st, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent. — *Arms*: Az. semee Fleur-de-lis, a Lion rampant guardant, O. — 2dly, Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chaucer, esq., of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, and grand-daughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, the celebrated Poet. — *Arms*: Party per Pale, Ar. and G. a Bend counter-changed.]



Arms: G. a Saltier, Ar. a Label componee, Ar. and Az.

1428. 9, * Richard Nevil, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Montacute, lord chancellor. [Beheaded at Pontefract in 1460.]

p. 167. *Dukes and Earls of Bedford.*

Arms: O. a Saltire, Ar. a File of three Points gobonated, Ar. and Az. a Crescent for difference.

A. Ch.

1470. 4, George Nevil, son of John Lord Montacute, created duke of Bedford, 5 Jan., 9 Edward IV., degraded by act of parliament 17 Edward IV., *ob. sine pr.* 14 May, 1488, 1 Edward V. [He was to have married the lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of king Edward IV., if conveniency of years had suited.— Milles, page 414.]

p. 288. *Lords and Earls Marshal.*

1815. 16, William de Montacute, [earl of Salisbury.]

p. 290. *Earls Marshal.*

1898. 22, Thomas, lord Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, did, on his father's death (at Venice), assume the title of earl Marshal; but the office was exercised by [John Montacute, earl of Sarum.— Camden.]

p. 358. *Earls of Southampton.*

1550. 4, Henry Wriothesly. He married Mary, daughter of Anthony Brown, viscount Montague. *Arms*: S, three Lions passant, between two Barrs Gemels, in Bend Ar.]

p. 404. *Viscounts of England.*

“The Names and Ranks of the Viscounts and Barons of England, with the time of the advancement of their several families, as they stand at this present August, 1773.”

1554. *Arms*: three Lions passant in a Bend, double cotized, Ar.
2 Sept., 1 & 2 Ma., 2 Anthony Brown, viscount Montague.

p. 559. “A viscount's coronet is adorned only with a row of pearls, set close to the chaplet or rim. King James I., granted coronets to the Viscounts of England; and 20 Aug., 2 James I., Robert, lord Cecil of Effington, was created Viscount Cranbourn at White-hall, and was the first of that degree who ever wore a coronet.”

Asterisks denote members of the order of the Garter.

2.

The British Compendium, or Rudiments of Honour, containing the Descents, Marriages, Issue, Titles, Posts, and Seats of all the Nobility of England: with their Arms, Crests, Supporters, Mottos, &c., by Francis Nichols. 6th Edition, London, 1726.—[Boston Athenæum.]

p. 333. "The Most Noble, Potent, and Honorable Anthony Brown of Cawdray, and Baronet.

"Created Baron Brown of Cawdray in the County of Sussex, and Viscount Montacute in the County of Somerset, September the 2d, in 1554, the 1st of Queen Mary."

A long account of the Brown family here follows.

"but he [Francis] dying without Issue in 1708, Henry his Brother became Heir, and by Barbara his Wife, Daughter to James Walsingham, of Chesterford in the County of Essex, Esq., had Anthony now Lord Montacute, (who on the 25th of June, 1717, succeeded him) and six Daughters; which Anthony, in 1720, married Barbara, Daughter to Sir John Webb, of Hatherop in the County of Gloucester, kt., and by her has one Daughter."

"ARMS.

"Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Diamond, three Lions passant between two 'Gemels in Bend Pearl, for Brown; 2d and 3d, Pearl, three Fusils conjoined in Fess, Ruby, for Mountagu.

Crest. On a Wreath, an Eagle displayed, Emerald.

Supporters. Two Wolves Silver, with each a plain Collar and Chain Gold.

Motto. "Suivez Raison."

"CHIEF SEATS.

"At Cawdray in the County of Sussex, near Midhurst, and 42 miles from London; and at Battle-Abbey in the same County, six miles from Hastings, and 48 from London."

8.

A Synopsis of the Peerage of England, &c., by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, London, 1825.—[Library of H. University.]

p. 433. "Montacute or Montagu."

BARONS OF TENURE.

I. H. II. Richard de Montacute, living 1160; ob. ante 1165; his successor was,

- II. Drue de Montacute; living 1167; ob. . . . to whom succeeded,
- III. Ric. I. William de Montacute; ob. 1217, S. P. leaving,
- IV. H. III. William de Montacute, son of Dru de Montacute, his next heir; ob. 1246, leaving his two daughters his heirs.

- I. H. III. 1. William de Montacute, son of William de Montacute; ob.

BARONS BY WRIT.

- I. 1300. 2, Simon de Montacute, &c.
- II. 1317. 8, William de Montacute, &c.
- III. 1319. 4, William de Montacute, &c.; created Earl of Salisbury 16 March, 1337.

4.

A Catalogue of the Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, &c. Collected by T. W., London, 1640.—[Library of Harvard University.]

- p. 7. "Francis Browne, Viscount Montague of Cowdrey."

5.

Kearsley's Arms of the Peers, &c., London, 1799.—[Library of Harvard University.]

- "Montague." Arms of Brown.

6.

An Exact Catalogue of the Nobility of England, by Robert Dale, London, 1697. [Library of Harvard University.]

- p. 91 "Francis Browne, viscount Montague."

7.

An Historical Account of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., by John Buswell, London, 1857.—[Library of Harvard University.]

- p. 30. "William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury," &c.
- p. 88. "Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, son of John," &c.
- p. 110. "Richard Nevill."
- p. 114. "Baron of Montague & Marquis of Montague."

8.

The English Compendium, &c., London, 1760.—[Library of Harvard University.]

- Vol. 3, p. 12. Arms same as in British Peerage, by Francis Nichols, 1726.

9.

*The Historic Peerage of England, exhibiting, under alphabetical arrangement, the origin, descent, and present state of every title of peerage which has existed in this country since the conquest * * * by the late Sir Harris Nichols, G.C.M.G. Revised * * * by William Courthope, Esq. * * * London, 1857.—[Boston Athenæum.]*

MONTACUTE OR MONTAGUE.

Barons by Tenure.

- I. Hen. II. RICHARD DE MONTACUTE, Lord of Shipton and Sutton Montacute, co. Somerset (s. of William, and grands. of Drue or Drogo de Montacute, who came into England at the Conquest), living 1160; ob. ante 1165; his successor was,
- II. DRUE or DROGO DE MONTACUTE, living 1167; ob . . . to whom succeeded,
- III. Rich. I. WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE; ob. 1217, s. p., leaving,
- IV. Hen. III. WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, s. of Drue de Montacute, his next h.; ob. 1249, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, viz. — Margaret, wife of William de Echingham; and Isabel, wife of Thomas de Audham.
- I. Hen. III. 1, WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, s. of William de Montacute, and sheriff cos. Dorset and Somerset, temp. John.

Barons by Writ.

- I. 1300. 2, SIMON DE MONTACUTE, s. and h., summ. to Parl. from Sept. 26, 28, Edw. I., 1300, to 6 Oct. 9 Edw. II., 1315; he was also summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I., 1294, but it is very doubtful if that writ was a regular summ. to Parl. (*vide* Clyvedon); ob. circa 1316.
- II. 1317. 3, WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, s. and h., summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov., 11 Edw. II., 1317, to 25 Aug., 12 Edw. II., 1318; ob. 1319.
- III. 1331. 4, WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, s. and h., æt. 18, summ. to Parl. from 5 June, 5 Edw. III., 1331, to 29 Nov., 10 Edw. III., 1336; created Earl of Salisbury 16 Mar., 1337. This Barony continued merged in that Earldom until the attainder of John VI., 3rd Earl, in 1400, when, with his other honors, viz., the Earldom of Salisbury, the Barony of Montacute or Montagu created by the writ of 31 Edw. III., and the Barony of Monthermer, it became *Forfeited*. Thomas de Montacute, his s. and h., was summ. to Parl. in 1409, as Earl of Salisbury, and was fully restored in blood and honours 9 Hen. V., 1421; he was slain at the siege of Orleans, s. p. m., 1428, when this Barony, with those just mentioned, de-

volved on Alice, his sole dau. and h., who m. Richard Nevill; her husband was created Earl of Salisbury by patent, 4 May, 1442, and was attainted in 1459; but it appears that he was restored in the following year, before the end of which he died, when all his honors devolved on his s., Richard, Earl of Warwick, and who, *jure matris*, possessed both the Baronies of Montagu and that of Monthermer: he was slain at the battle of Barnet, 1471 (*vide* Warwick), leaving two daughters and co-heirs, between whom this Barony fell into *Abeysance*, viz. — Ann, the younger, who m. 1st, Edward Prince of Wales, and 2ndly, King Richard III., but died s. p. s.; and Isabel, the elder, who m. George Plantaganet, Duke of Clarence, who was drowned and attainted in 1477, by whom she left issue, Edward, who upon the death of his aunt Anne, 1485, became the sole h. of the Barony, but who was beheaded in 1499, and attainted 19 Hen. VII. (ob. s. p.); and Margaret, wife of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., which Margaret was restored as h. to her bro. 1513, and created Countess of Salisbury, but was attainted in 1539 and beheaded in 1541, when the Barony of Montagu became *Forfeited*.

- I. 1533. HENRY POLE, s. of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, was summ. to Parl., *vita matris*, 5 Jan., 25 Hen. VIII., 1533. (He nevertheless sat in Parliament summoned 3 Nov., 21 Hen. VIII., 1529), and 8 June, 28 Hen. VIII., 1536, as "Henrico Pole de Montagu," and sat in the precedency of the original Barony of Montagu; attainted and beheaded in 1539, when this Barony (if a dignity separate from that which was in his mother) also became *Forfeited*. He died s.p.m., leaving Katherine, wife of Francis XIX., 2nd Earl of Huntingdon (now represented by her h. general the Marquess of Hastings), and Winifred, who m. 1st, Sir Thomas Hastings (bro. of the said Earl of Huntingdon), who died s.p., and 2ndly, Sir Thomas Barrington, his daughters and co-heirs, who were fully restored in blood and honours 1 Phil. and Mary, and amongst whose descendants and representatives the Barony of Montagu, if created by the writ of 24 Hen. VIII. to their father, is in *Abeysance*.

MONTAGU.

Barons by Writ. Marquess.

1461. I. 1470. *JOHN NEVILL, 3rd s. of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, and Alice Montacute above mentioned, and bro. of Richard, Earl of Warwick, summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Neryll, Domino de Montagu, Chl'r," 23 May, 1 Edw. IV., 1461, and as "Johanni

Nevyll de Montagu," 22 Dec., 1 Edw. IV., 1462, and 28 Feb., 2 Edw. IV., 1463; created Earl of Northumberland 27 May, 1465, which title was brought into Chancery and cancelled 8 Edw. IV., 1468-9, and he was created Marquess of Montagu 25 Mar., 1470, to him and his heirs male of his body; K.G.; slain at the battle of Barnet 1471.

- II. 1471. II. 1471. GEORGE NEVILL, s. and h., who had been created Duke of Bedford 5 Jan., 1469, degraded from all his dignities by Act of Parl. 1477; ob. s.p. 1483.

Viscounts.

- I. 1554. 1, ANTHONY BROWNE, grands. and h. of Anthony Browne and Lucy his wife, widow of Sir William Fitz-William, and dau., and eventually coh., of John Nevill, 1st Marquess; created Viscount Montagu 2 Sept., 1554, K.G.; ob. 1592.
- II. 1592. 2, ANTHONY MARIA BROWNE, grands. and h., being s. and h. of Anthony Browne (ob. v. p.), eldest s. of the last Viscount; ob. 1629.
- III. 1329. 3, FRANCIS BROWNE, s. and h.; ob. 1682.
- IV. 1682 4, FRANCIS BROWNE, s. and h.; ob. 1708, s.p.
- V. 1708. 5, HENRY BROWNE, bro. and h.; ob. 1717.
- VI. 1717. 6, ANTHONY BROWNE, s. and h.; 1767.
- VII. 1767. 7, ANTHONY JOSEPH BROWNE, s. and h.; 1787.
- VIII. 1787. 8, GEORGE SAMUEL BROWNE, s. and h.; drowned, unm. in, the Rhine, 1793, s.p.
- IX. 1793. 9, MARK ANTHONY BROWNE, cousin and h., male, being s. and h. of Mark, eldest surviving s. of Stanislaus, s. and h. of Stanislaus, eldest s. of John Browne, 2nd s. of Anthony, 1st Viscount; ob. 1797, s.p., when this dignity is presumed to have become *Extinct*; numerous claims to the dignity have, however, from time to time, been set up, and are now (1856) before the House.

MONTAGU (of).

Baron by Writ.

- I. 1342. EDWARD DE MONTAGU, younger bro. of William IV., 1st Earl of Salisbury, and III., 4th Baron Montagu (*vide* p. 826), summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb., 26 Edw. III., 1342, to 20 Nov., 34 Edw. III., 1360; he m. Alice Plantagenet, 2nd dau. and coh. of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, son of King Edward I.; ob. 1361, s.p.m., leaving Joan, æt. 12 years, then the wife of William de Ufford, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, his dau. and h., on whose death s.p. this Barony became *Extinct*,

MONTAGU (of)

Barons by Writ.

- I. 1857. 1, *JOHN DE MONTAGU, 2nd s. of Wm. IV., 1st Earl of Salisbury, and III., 4th Baron Montagu (*vide* p. 326); he m. Margaret, grand-dau. and h. of Ralph Baron Monthermer; summ. to Parl. from 15 Feb., 31 Edw. III., 1357, to 6 Dec., 13 Rich. II., 1389, as "John de Montacute;" ob. 1390.
- II. 1392. 2, JOHN DE MONTAGU, s. and h., æt. 19, summ. to Parl. from 23 Nov., 16 Rich. II., 1392, to 30 Nov., 20 Rich. II., 1398, as "John de Montacute," succeeded his uncle in the Barony of Montagu created by the writ of 26 Sept., 28 Edw. I., 1300 (*vide* p. 326), and as VI., 3rd Earl of Salisbury in 1397. — *Vide* SALISBURY. This Barony, together with that of Montagu or Montacute, created by the writ of 28 Edw. I., just mentioned, and the Barony of Monthermer, continued merged in the Earldom of Salisbury until the attainder of John VI., 3d. Earl in 1400, when, with his other honours, it became *Forfeited*. Thomas de Montacute, his s. and h., was fully restored in blood and honours in 1421, and dying s.p.m. in 1428, this Barony, with those above mentioned, devolved on Alice his dau. and sole h., wife of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, who was attainted in 1459, but restored in the following year, before the end of which he died, when all his dignities devolved on his s. Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, who was slain at the battle of Barnet, 1471. — *Vide* WARWICK.

MONTAGU (of Boughton).

Barons.

- I. 1621. 1, EDWARD MONTAGU, presumed to have been descended from Simon de Montagu, a younger son of John I., 1st Baron Montagu, under the writ of 31 Edw. III., 1357 (*vide* p. 328), created Baron Montagu of Boughton, co. Northampton, 29 June, 1621; ob. 1644.
- II. 1644. 2, EDWARD MONTAGU, s. and h.; ob. 1683

Earles. Dukes.

- III. 1683. I. 1689.—I. 1705. 3, RALPH MONTAGU, s. and h., created Viscount Monthermer of Monthermer, co. Essex, and Earl of Montagu, 9 Apr., 1689; created Marquess of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu 14 Apr. 1705; ob. 1709.

- | <i>Barons.</i> | <i>Earles.</i> | <i>Dukes.</i> |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| IV. 1709. | II. 1709. | II. 1709. |
- JOHN MONTAGU, s. and h., K.G., Grand Master of the Order of the Bath; ob. 1749, s.p.m., when all his titles became *Extinct*.

- V. 1762. 1, JOHN Montagu, s. and h. apparent of George, 4th Earl of Cardigan (afterwards Duke of Montagu, *vide infra*) by Mary dau. and coh. of John, last Duke of Montagu, and Baron Montagu of Boughton; created Baron Montagu of Boughton, co. Northampton, 8 May, 1762; ob. v. p. 1770, unm., when this Barony again became *Extinct*.

Duke.

- VI. 1786.—III. 1766. 1, GEORGE BRUDENELL (assumed the name of) MONTAGU, 4th Earl of Cardigan, having m. Mary, dau. and coh. of John, last Duke of Montagu, was created Marquess of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu 5 Nov., 1766; created Baron Montagu of Boughton, co. Northampton, 21 Aug., 1786, for life, with remainder to Henry James Montagu, 2nd son of Heury, Duke of Buccleuch, K. T., and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of George, Duke of Montagu, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and every other son or sons of the said Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch, in like manner; K. G.; ob. 1790, s.p.m., when the Marquessate of Monthermer and Dukedom of Montagu became *Extinct*, the Earldom of Cardigan devolved on his next heir, male, and this Barony descended, agreeable to the above limitation, on his grandson,
- VII. 1790. 2, HENRY JAMES MONTAGU-SCOTT, above mentioned; ob. s.p.m., 30 Oct., 1845, when the title became *Extinct*.

MONTAGU (of Kimbolton).

Baron.

- I. 1620. 1. HENRY MONTAGU, bro. of Edward, 1st Baron Montagu of Boughton, created Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, co. Huntingdon, and Viscount Mandeville, 19 Dec., 1620; created Earl of Manchester 5 Feb., 1626.—*Vide* MANCHESTER.

10.

The Peerage of England, &c., London, 1714. Printed for A. Collins. Vol. 2, 8v; 2 Parts.—[Harvard University Library.]

- Vol I., p. 225. "John Nevil, younger Son to Richard Nevil, E. of Salisbury, Marquis of Montague, and Baron Montague," &c

- Vol. II., p. 224. Refers to Richard, Dru, and William de Montacute.
- p. 290. "John de Montacute."
- p. 291. "Sir Edward de Montacute, Brother to Simon de Montacute, Bishop of Ely," &c.

The Peerage of England, &c., by Arthur Collins, Esq. 4th Edition, 7 Vols. Lond.: Printed for H. Woodfall, J. Beecroft, and others, 1768. Also, A Supplement in one volume to Fifth Edition, by B. Longmate. London, 1784. —[Boston Athenæum.]

Vol. III., p. 10. "Sir Thomas Hastings, second son, was Sheriff of the Counties of Warwick and Leicester, in 1555 and 1556, and married Winifreda, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole, Viscount Montacute," &c.

Vol. VI., p. 226. "Anthony, the present and 6th Viscount (who in April, 1782, was elected Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons) wedded, in 1720," &c.

He is styled "Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague."

"Arms.] Sable, three Lions passant in bend, between two double Cotises, Argent.

Crest.] On a wreath, an Eagle displayed, Vert.

Supporters.] Two Wolves, Argent, with each a plain collar and chain, Or. Motto.] "Sivez Raison."

Chief Seat.] At Cawdray near Midhurst in the county of Sussex, 52 miles from London."

Collins' Peerage of England, &c., by Sir Egerton Brydges. 9 Vols. London, 1812.—[Library of Harvard University.]

Vol. VI., p. 253. Marquis Montacute.

III., p. 38. John Nevill, Marquis of Montacute.

IV., p. 382. John Nevil, Marquis of Montacute or Montague.

VI., p. 154. John Nevile, Marquis of Montacute.

IV., p. 146. Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute.

VI., p. 651. Henry Pole, Viscount Montacute.

p. 653. Henry Pole, Viscount Montacute.

I., p. 228. Sir Anthony Browne, Knight, standard bearer to Henry VII., and ancestor to the Lords Viscounts Montacute.

VI., p. 257. But the same year, he, with Henry Pole, Lord Montacute.

IX., p. 445. William, Lord Montacute.

III., p. 8. Dru de Montacute.

IX., p. 470. Pole, Lord Montagu.

II., p. 296. John Nevil, Lord Montagu.

III., p. 22. Viscount Montague.

IX., p. 416. Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague.

V., p. 154. "Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury," &c.

p. 154. "Sir Anthony Browne, Knight, whence came the Viscounts Montagu," &c.

11.

A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire. By Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D., Ulster King of Arms, &c., London, 1866.—[Boston Public Library.]

"BROWNE-VISCOUNTS MONTACUTE OR MONTAGU.

By letters-patent, dated 2 September, 1554.

Lineage.

"SIR ANTHONY BROWNE, who was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King RICHARD II., left two sons, the younger, Sir Stephen Browne, lord mayor of London, in 1439, imported, during his mayoralty, large cargoes of rye from Prussia, in consequence of the scarcity of wheat, and distributed them amongst the poorer classes of the people," &c.

"SIR ANTHONY BROWNE, Knt., sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the last year of EDWARD VI., who was elevated to the peerage by Queen Mary on 2 September, 1554, in the dignity of Viscount Montagu," &c.

"ANTHONY-MARY BROWNE [grand-child of the 1st visc.] 2d viscount, who m., in February, 1591, Jane, dau. of Thomas Sackville," &c.

"FRANCIS BROWNE, 3d viscount. This nobleman suffered considerably in the royal cause during the civil wars, but lived to hail the restoration of the monarchy. His lordship m. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Henry Somerset, Marquess of Worcester, and had issue, Francis and Henry, successively viscounts, and Elizabeth, m. to Christopher Roper, 5th Lord Teynham. His lordship d. 2 November, 1682, and was s. by his eldest son."

"FRANCIS BROWNE, 4th viscount. This nobleman, who was a zealous catholic, was appointed lord lieutenant of Sussex, by King JAMES II. in 1687, . . . but dying s.p. in 1708, his honors devolved upon his brother,

"HENRY BROWNE, 5th viscount, . . ."

"ANTHONY BROWNE [nephew of the 4th visc.] 6th viscount Montagu, who m., in 1720, Barbara, dau. of Sir John Webb, Bart., of Hathorp, co. Gloucester, by whom (who d. 7 April, 1799) he left at his death, 23 April, 1767," &c.

"ANTHONY JOSEPH BROWNE, 7th viscount, b. 1780. . . ."

"GEORGE-SAMUEL BROWNE, 8th viscount, b. 26 June, 1769, met an untimely fate in a rash attempt to pass the water-falls of Schaffhausen," &c.

"MARK ANTHONY BROWNE, Esq., 9th Viscount Montagu, at whose decease, in 1797, without issue, the dignity is supposed to have become EXTINCT."

"Arms.—Sa. three lions passant, in bend, between two double cotises, arg."

"MONTACUTE — BARONS MONTACUTE, EARLS OF SALISBURY.

Barony, by Writ of Summons, dated 26 September, 1300.

Earldom, by Charter, dated 16 March, 1337.

Lineage.

"The ancestor of this celebrated family,

"DROGO, surnamed DE MONTE-ACUTO, MONTACUTE, or Montague, came into England with Robert, Earl of Moreton, at the Conquest, and appears, by Doms-day Book, to have held of him divers manors in Somersetshire, whereof Sceptone, or Shipton-Montacute was one, and Sutone, otherwise Sutton-Montacute, was another. The first baron by writ was

"SIMON DE MONTACUTE, one of the most eminent persons of the period in which he lived.

"SIR WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, 2d baron summoned to parliament, from 20 November, 1317, to 25 August, 1318. This nobleman had distinguished himself in the Scottish wars, in the life-time of his father, and was made a knight of the Bath," &c.

"WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, 3d baron, who, the next ensuing year, [1320] although in minority, obtained a grant from the king of the wardship of all his own lands, and in the 16th EDWARD II., making a proof of his age and doing his homage; had livery thereof. In the 10th EDWARD III. he was appointed admiral of the king's fleet, westward, and 16 March, 11th EDWARD III., in consideration of his numerous gallant achievements, he was advanced by charter, in full parliament held at London, to the title and dignity of EARL OF SALISBURY," &c.

"WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, 2d Earl of Salisbury. This nobleman, in 1346, attended King EDWARD III. into France, and was at the siege of Caen, and the battle of Cressy."

"SIR JOHN DE MONTACUTE, Baron Montacute and Monthermer, as 3d Earl of Salisbury. This nobleman was not less distinguished than his martial predecessors His death, as stated above, occurred 5 January, 1400, whereupon king HENRY, taking compassion upon his widow and children, restored some of the late earl's manors in Devonshire for their support; and to the elder son,

"THOMAS DE MONACUTE, he also granted a large portion of his father's estates; and in 1409 restored him to the EARLDOM OF SALISBURY, and the other honours. This nobleman, in the words of Banks, was concerned in so many military exploits, that to give an account of them all, would be to write the history of the reign of HENRY V. His lordship *m.* 1st, the Lady Eleanor, dau. of Thomas, and sister and co-heir of Edmund, Earl of Kent, and had an only dau.,

"ALICE, Countess of Salisbury, who *m.* Sir Richard Nevill, K. G., 2d son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland (*see* Nevill, Earls of Salisbury).

"The earl *m.* 2ndly, Alice, dau. of Thomas Chaucer, Esq., of Ewelme, and

widow of Sir John Philipps, Knt., but by her (who m. lastly, William, Duke of Suffolk) had no issue. Upon the decease of his lordship, who, with his other honours, was a knight of the Garter, the earldom of Salisbury became **EXTINCT**, but the baronies of Montacute, created by writ in 1300, of Montacute created by writ in 1357, and Monthermer, devolved upon his dau. and heiress,

"**LADY ALICE MONTACUTE**, wife of **SIR RICHARD NEVILL, K. G.**, *jure uxoris*, Earl of Salisbury; their great-grand dau. and representative, **MARGARET PLANTAGENET**, Countess of Salisbury, m. **SIR RICHARD POLE, K. G.**, and had a son,

"**HENRY POLE**, summoned to parliament in the Barony of Montacute: his co-representatives are **HENRY, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS**; **WILLIAM LOWNDES, Esq.**, of Chesham, Bucks, and **WILLIAM SELBY LOWNDES, Esq.**, of Whaddon, Bucks, who are all co-heirs of the **BARONIES OF MONTACUTE AND MONTHERMER**.

"*Arms.* Arg., three lozenges conjoined in fesse, gu."

MONTACUTE—BARON MONTACUTE.

By Writ of Summons, dated 25 February, 1342.

Lineage.

"**SIR EDWARD DE MONTACUTE**, youngest brother of William, 1st Earl of Salisbury, in the 4th EDWARD III., had a grant from the crown for his good services, and to support his rank as a knight, of £100 per annum:" He m. Lady Alice Plantagenet, dau. and co-heir of Thomas, of Brotherton, Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had an only child,

"Joane, who m. William Ufford, Earle of Suffolk, and *d. s.p.* His lordship *d.* in 1361, when the Barony of Montacute devolved upon his dau. Joane, and at her decease it became **EXTINCT**.

"*Arms.* Arg., three lozenges in fesse, on each an eagle displayed with a label of three points."

MONATGU—BARONS HALIFAX, EARL OF HALIFAX, EARLS OF HALIFAX.

Barony, by Letters Patent, dated 13 December, 1700.

First Earldom, by Letters Patent, dated 19 October, 1714.

Second Earldom, by Letters Patent, dated 14 June, 1715.

Lineage.

"The **HON. GEORGE MONTAGU**, son of Henry, 1st Earl of Manchester, by his 3d wife, Margaret, dau. of John Crouch, Esq., dau. of Sir Anthony Irby, Knt., and was father of

"**CHARLES MONTAGU** (a younger son), who became one of the most

eminent statesmen of the important period of King WILLIAM III. His lordship, who was a Knight of the Garter, *d.* in 1716, when the earldom expired, but the barony devolved, according to the limitation, upon his nephew,

"GEORGE MONTAGUE, 2d Baron Halifax, who was created, 14 June, 1716, *Viscount Sunbury* and EARL OF HALIFAX.

"GEORGE MONTAGU, 2d Earl of Halifax. He *d.* 1772, when all his honors became EXTINCT.

"*Arms.* Az., three lozenges on fesse gu. within a border, sa., a mullet for difference."

MONTAGU—BARONS MONTAGU, OF BOUGHTON, EARLS OF MONTAGU, DUKES OF MONTAGU.

Barony, by Letters Patent, dated 29 June, 1621.

Earldom, by Letters Patent, dated 9 April, 1689.

Dukedom, by Letters Patent, dated 12 April, 1706.

Lineage.

"SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, 2d son of Thomas Montagu, Esq., of Hemington, co. Northampton, by Agnes, his wife, dau. of William Dudley, Esq., of Clopton, was *b.* at Brigstock, co. Northampton, and became one of the most celebrated lawyers of the period in which he lived. He was Speaker of the House of Commons, and was knighted and appointed chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench, 30th HENRY VIII. Sir Edward Montagu, who *d.* 10 February, 1556, and was buried in the church of Hemington, *m.* thrice, &c. Sir Edward Montagu was *s.* by his son,

"SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, Knt., of Boughton Castle, high sheriff for Northamptonshire in 1567, who *m.* Elizabeth, sister of John, Baron Harrington, &c. The [his] eldest son,

"SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, K. B., who was elevated to the peerage, 29 June, 1621, as Baron Montagu, of Boughton, co. Northampton. This nobleman is characterized 'as a person of a plain, downright English spirit; of a steady courage, a devout heart; and though no puritan, severe and regular in his life and manners.' His lordship was *s.* by his eldest surviving son,

"EDWARD MONTAGU, 2d baron. His lordship *d.* 10 January, 1683, and was *s.* by his only surviving son,

"RALPH MONTAGU, 3d baron, who, in the lifetime of his father, represented the co. of Huntingdon in parliament, and was a very distinguished member of the house. He was an active and zealous promoter of the Revolution, and in consequence, upon the accession of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, he was created, 9 April, 1689, *Viscount Monthermer* and EARL OF MONTAGU. In 1705, he was advanced by Queen ANNE to the *Marquessate of Monthermer* and *DUKEDOM OF MONTAGU*. His grace *d.* in 1709, and was *s.* by his son,

"JOHN MONTAGU, 2d duke. This nobleman officiated as lord high constable of England at the coronation of King GEORGE. . . . In the reign of GEORGE I., the Duke of Montagu filled several public situations of the highest honour. . . . His grace *d.* 5 July, 1749, when all his honours became EXTINCT.

"*Arms.* Quarterly. 1st and 4th, arg., three lozenges conjoined in fesse gu., within a border, sa. for MONTAGU; 2d and 3d, or. an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gu. for MONTHERMER."

MONTAGU—DUKE OF MONTAGU, AND BARON MONTAGU, OF BOUGHTON.

Dukedom, by Letters Patent, dated 5 November, 1766.

Barony, by Letters Patent, dated 21 August, 1781.

Lineage.

"GEORGE BRUDENELL, 4th Earl of Cardigan, having *m.* Lady Mary Montagu, one of the daus. and co-heirs of John, 2d Duke of Montagu (who *d.* 1749, when his honours expired), assumed the surname and arms of MONTAGU, and was created, 5 November, 1766, *Marquess of Monthermer* and DUKE OF MONTAGU. . . . The duke was created, 21 August, 1786, BARON MONTAGU, of Boughton, with remainder to Henry, 2d son of his dau. Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch, . . . the Marquessate of Monthermer and Dukedom of Montagu became EXTINCT; but the Barony of Montagu, of Boughton, passed, according to the limitation, to the duke's grandson,

"LORD HENRY-JAMES SCOTT, *b.* 16 December, 1776, who took the name of Montagu, and was 2d Baron Montagu. His lordship *m.*, 1804, Jane-Margaret, dau. of Archibald, Lord Douglas, and *d.* without male issue, 30 October, 1845, when the title became EXTINCT. . . .

"*Arms.* Same as the previous Duke of Montagu."

MONTAGU—BARON MONTAGU, OF BOUGHTON.

By Letters Patent, dated 8 May, 1762.

Lineage.

"The Hon. John Montagu, only son of George, 4th Earl of Cardigan, by Lady Mary Montagu, dau. and co-heir of John, 2d Duke of Montagu, (who *d.* in 1749), was created by letters patent, dated 8 May, 1762, BARON MONTAGU, of Boughton, co. Northampton, but *d. unm.* in 1770, in the lifetime of his father, when the title became EXTINCT.

"*Arms.* Same as the Dukes of Montagu."

NEVILL—EARLS OF SALISBURY, EARL OF WARWICK,
BARON MONTACUTE, BARON MONTHERMER.

Earldom of Salisbury, by Letters Patent, dated 4 May, 1442.

Earldom of Warwick, by Letters Patent, dated 4 May, 1442.

Barony of Montacute, by Writ of Summons, dated 8 June, 1294.

Barony of Montthermer, by Writ of Summons, dated 4 March, 1309.

Lineage.

"RICHARD NEVILL, K. G., eldest son of Ralph Nevill, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, by his 2d wife, Joane de Beaufort, dau. of John of Gaunt, and widow of Robert, Lord Ferrers of Wem, m. the Lady Alice Montacute, dau. and heir of Thomas, 4th Earl of Salisbury (*see* Montacute, Earl of Salisbury), and had that earldom revived in his person, by letters patent, dated 4 May, 1442, with remainder to the said Alice, &c. . . . Her ladyship inherited the old Baronies of MONTACUTE and MONTHERMER, which had been so long in her family. . . . His lordship had issue by the heiress of the Montacutes (who *d.* 1463),

"RICHARD, Earl of Warwick, his successor.

"John (Sir) created MARQUESS OF MONTAGU (*see* that dignity).

The decapitation of the earl (who was a knight of the Garter) occurred in December, 1460, when his eldest son,

"RICHARD NEVILL, K. G., the stout Earl of Warwick, became 2d Earl of Salisbury, and he inherited from his mother the Baronies of Montacute and Monthermer. . . . We must, therefore, be content in briefly stating, that his lordship, becoming in a few years discontented with the order of things which he had thus established, projected the restoration of the Lancastrian monarch, HENRY VI., and having embodied an army under the sanction of his former foe, Margaret of Anjou, landed in the west of England from Normandy, proclaimed King HENRY VI., forced King EDWARD to fly the kingdom, marched upon London, and releasing the restored monarch from his captivity in the Tower, re-established him upon the throne; when he was himself constituted lord high admiral of England. This revolution was, however, but of brief endurance, for within one short year King EDWARD re-appeared upon the scene of action, and soon found himself at the head of a sufficient force to contend for, and to recover his diadem. The battle was fought on Easter day, 1471, at Barnet Field, when, notwithstanding the personal valor and great martial prowess of the Earl of Warwick and his brother, the Marquess of Montagu, victory declared for the Yorkists, but his lordship survived not the defeat—he fell in the brunt of the conflict, with a numerous train of eminent associates. The earl's remains, with those of his brother, the Marquess of Montagu, were conveyed to London, and there exposed to public view in the cathedral of St. Paul, whence they were trans-

ferred to Bitham, in Berkshire, and interred in the tomb of the Montacutes.

" By this lady [Anne Beauchamp] the Earl of Warwick left two daus.

"1. ISABEL, b. 5 September, 1451, m. to George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, K. G., brother of King EDWARD IV., and d. 1476, having had issue,

"1. EDWARD, EARL OF WARWICK and SALISBURY, beheaded 1499.

"1. Margaret, restored as Countess of Salisbury, 5th HENRY VIII., beheaded, 27 May, 1541. She m. Sir Richard Pole, K. G., and had a son,

"HENRY POLE, who was summoned into his mother's Barony of Montacute, &c.

"Arms. Gu. a saltier, arg."

NEVILL—BARON NEVILL, OF MONTAGU, EARL OF NORTH-UMBERLAND, MARQUESS OF MONTAGU.

Barony, by Writ of Summons, dated 30 July, 1460.

Earldom, by Letters Patent, dated 27 May, 1467.

Marquisate, by Letters Patent, dated 25 May, 1470.

Lineage.

"SIR JOHN NEVILL, 3d son of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, by the Lady Alice Montacute, dau. and heir of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was summoned to parliament as BARON NEVILL, of *Montague*, by King HENRY VI., in 1460, and afterwards espousing, with his father and elder brother, Richard, the celebrated Earl of Warwick, &c. The marquess m. Isabel, dau. and heir of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorp, Knt., and by her (who m. 2ndly, Sir William Norris) had issue,

.

"Lucy, m. 1st, to Sir Thomas Fitz-William, of Aldwarke, Knt., and 2ndly, to Sir Anthony Browne, Knt., standard bearer of England. Her ladyship's grandson,

"Sir Anthony Browne, Knt., was created Viscount Montagu.

.

"Under the attainder of this nobleman, [Nevill] the Barony of Nevill of Montagu, and the Marquessate of Montagu, became FORFEITED.

"Arms. Gu. a saltier, arg. a label gobonny arg. and az., a crescent for difference."

POLE—BARON MONTAGUE.

By writ of Summons, dated 5 January, 1553. [1533?]

"The first of this family of whom anything memorable occurs is,

"SIR RICHARD POLE, Knt., (son of Sir Jeffrey Pole, Knt., of Buckinghamshire, &c. He m. the Lady Margaret Plantagenet. &c. and had, with junior issue, a son and heir,

"HENRY POLE, who in the 5th HENRY VIII. had special livery of the lands of his inheritance, and in eight years afterwards was restored to the king's favour by the title of LORD MONTACUTE. But as to any creation, by patent or otherwise, nothing appears until the 24th [1533] of the same reign, when his lordship had summons to parliament as 'Henrico Pole de Montacute.' he was convicted of high treason before the Lord Audley (lord chancellor), acting as high steward of England, at Westminster, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, 9 January, 1539, when the Barony of Montagu became FORFEITED.

"In the first year of PHILIP and MARY, the Barony of Montagu was then placed in ABEYANCE, as it so continues to the present period.

"Arms. Per pale, or. and sa. a saltier engrailed, counter-changed."

11½.

Rolls of Parliament, 7 Vols., *fo.*, 1278-1553. — [Boston Public Library.] 1832.

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*Journals of the House of Lords from 1 Henry VIII. to 22 and 23 Victoria, 1509
 to 1859, folio, 91 Vols.*—[Boston Public Library.]

*General Index to the Lords Journals, 5 Vols., folio, viz.: Index to vols. i. to x.
 from 1509 to 1649. Lond., 1836. To vols. xi. to xix. from 1660 to 1714
 Lond., 1834. To vols. xx. to xxxv. from 1714 to 1779. Lond., 1817, &c.*—
 [Boston Public Library].

- Vol. I., p. 465. "Vicescomes Mountacute" first appears in the printed
 Journal, November 12, 1554. Always Mountacute to
 Dec., 1555.
 p. 511. "Vicescomes Mountague" first appears Dec. 9, 1555.
 From Nov. 12, 1554, to Dec. 9, 1555, "Mountacute" is
 named at every session of the Lords.
 p. 514. On this and page 516, is again "Mountacute."
 p. 751. Through the whole record from page 514 to this,
 "Mountague," — from 1555 to 1576.
 Vol. II., p. 328. also p. 329, "Viscount Mountagu" and "Mountague,"
 "under pretence of speaking to the Bill for the exe-
 cution of the Statutes against Recusants et al.,
 inveighs and speaks generally against the whole State
 of the Protestant Religion," &c. [1604.]
 p. 334. also p. 386, "Mountagu."
 Vol. VI. p. 597. "ORDERED, That a Pass shall be granted, for carrying
 the Corps of *Edward Lord Mountague* of Boughton into
 the County of North'ton, to be burried, with such
 Attendants, Coaches, and Horses, as there shall be a
 Particular delivered in." [June 19, 1644.]
 Vol. VII. p. 416. "Upon reading the Petition of *Jane Viscountess
 Mountague* Dowager: (Here enter it). It is ORDERED,
 That if, the Committee for *Sussex* have any Thing to

- say concerning her Ladyship, that they certify the same to this House; in the mean Time, she is to be protected in her Person and Estate from any Molestation or Trouble." [June 7, 1645.]
- p. 417. Petition signed "Jane Mountague."
- Vol. VIII, p. 249. "Upon reading the Petition of the Lady Viscountess *Mountacu*; desiring 'she may have Leave to remain within the Line of Communication.'
- It is Resolved, upon the Question, That she shall not have Leave." [April 3, 1646.]
- p. 253. "Resolved, upon the Question, That the Lady Viscountess *Mountagu* shall have Liberty, for her Health's Sake, to remain within the Line of Communication." [April 4, 1646.]
- p. 486. "A Pass was granted to the Lady *Montague* and Eight Persons, to go into France, and return." [Sept. 11, 1646.]
- Vol. XI., p. 59. "Upon reading the Petition of the Lord Viscount *Mountagu*; complaining, 'that he hath been under Sequestration as a Recusant, though he hath never been convicted, which is contrary to Law, and the 'Privilege of the Peer.'
- It is ORDERED, That he enjoy the Privilege of Parliament, and that there be no Sequestration upon his Estate." [June 13, 1660.]
- Vol. XII., p. 613. "The House being informed 'That the Lord Viscount *Mountagu*, a Peer of the Realm, is proceeded against for Recusancy, during the Sitting of Parliament, contrary to the Privilege of Parliament:'
- Upon consideration had thereof, it is this Day Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the said Lord Viscount *Mountagu* (not being a convicted Recusant) shall have the Privilege of Parliament, to be discharged of all proceedings against him for Recusancy since the Time of Privilege began, and during the Continuance of the same Privilege." [January 21, 1673.]
- Vol. XIII., p. 388. At session of Nov. 29, 1678, "Vicecomes Mountagu" present.
- p. 561. May 9, 1679. On call of House, "Vicecomes Mountagu, Recusant" is recorded as absent.
- p. 629. Oct. 30, 1680. Call of House. Among absentees, "Viscomes Mountagu, Recusant."
- Vol. XIV., p. 361. The House was made acquainted, by the Lord North, 'That the Viscount *Mountague* will aquiesce, and not approve the Bill of *Edward Viscount Hereford*, depending in this House.'" [December 7, 1689.]

Vol. XIX., p. 271. "Billa intituled, 'An Act for vesting in *Henry Arundell*, Esquire and his Heirs the Trust in the Estate of the Lord Viscount *Mountagu*, which is vested in Her Majesty by the Attainder of *John Caryll* Esquire for High Treason.'" [April 9, 1711.]

Vol. XX., p. 495. "The Order of the Day for the House to be called over, being read :

The Clerk read the Names of all the Lords, beginning with the lowest Barons,"

"And the Names of those Lords who did not appear being taken down they were again called over, and excused or not, as follows :

Here all the Lords were called : among them was "L. V. MONTAGUE." June 12, 1717.

Vol. XXXII., p. 4. "Anthony Viscount Montague" took his seat.

"Garter King of Arms delivered in the Pedigrees of of these Two Lords [one of them V. Montague.] at the Table, pursuant to the Standing Order." [November 24, 1767.]

p. 112. "Committee of Privileges to meet on" Peers Pedigrees referred to them, V. Montague's among others. [February 27, 1768.]

p. 117. Committee report: "That the Committee had met, and received the Pedigrees of the Earl of *Shaftebury*, the Earl of *Tankerville*, the Earl of Radnor, the Lord Viscount Montague, and the Lord *King*, and examined the Heralds upon Oath thereto at the Bar, who have fully verified the same, together with the Proofs thereof, except the Proof of the Marriage of the Lord Viscount *Montague's* Father, and of the Birth of *Mary Browne* and *Browne*, his present Lordship's Sister and Brother; but on account of the Notoriety of the Facts, and the Circumstances of the Religion of his present Lordship's Parents, the same were admitted; and that the said Lords have respectively signed and certified the same to be true, to the best of their Knowledge, Information and Belief, upon their Honour, pursuant to the Orders of this House." [1768.]

13.

A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerages of England, Ireland, and Scotland, Extinct, Dormant, and in Abeyance. * * * By *John Burke, Esq.* * * * London, 1831. — [Boston Athenæum.]

The pedigrees of Montacutes, Brownes and Nevills, &c., will be found in this work.

14.

The Baronage of England, or An Historical Account of the Lives and Most Memorable Actions of our English Nobility, &c., Deduced from Publick Records, Antient Historians, and other Authorities, by William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms. 2 Vols., fo. London, 1675. — [Boston Public Library.]

- Vol. I., p. 302. Article "Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury."
 p. 303. "The issue which he had by said Alice his Wife, was as followeth, viz.: Richard Earl of Warwick (and after his death, Earl of Salisbury), John, Marquess Mountague," &c.
 p. 307. "John Nevill, Marquess Mountague." The notice of this person ends on page 308. 9 Ed. 4.
 p. 643. "Montacute." The article thus headed, begins with mention of "Richard de Montacute." 2 H. 2. "Dru Montacute" succeeded him. Then came "William de Montacute," &c., &c.
 p. 649. "Sir John de Montacute, (Brother to Earl William) was in the Wars of France, in 20 E. 3," &c.

Pages from 643 to 653 devoted to this article.

- p. 653. Second article headed "Montacute." "Of this family was also Sir Edward de Montacute, Knight, Brother to Simon de Montacute Bishop of Ely," &c. "In 21 E. 3, this Sir Edward de Montacute was in that expedition then made in France." Moreover, in 29 E. 3, he was again in the Wars of France, and of the Retinue to William de Montacute."
 Vol. II., p. 443. Article "Lord Mountague of Boughton."

15.

Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle, London. First volume, 1731.—[Boston Athenæum.]

1742. "Viscount Montacute."
 1765. p. 346. Married, "Hon. Ant. Montagu, only son of Visc. Montagu, to Lady Halkerton."
 1779. p. 215. Died, "April 6, Dowager Viscountess Montague, aged 80."
 1787. p. Died, "April 9, at Brussels, Anthony Joseph Browne, Viscount Montague. He was lineally descended from Sir Anthony Browne, master of the horse to Henry

VIII. and one of his executors, whose son was created Viscount Mountague 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. The late Lord was born 1728, married 1765 Frances, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, esq., and relict of Lord Halkerton, by whom he has left a son, born 1769, and a daughter 1767."

p. 858. "*Midhurst, Sept. 25.* This morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out at *Cowdray*, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Visc. Montagu, near this place, which in a short time destroyed that antient and noble structure, with all the capital paintings, furniture, &c., a collection which no traveller of taste ever neglected to view, or returned from ungratified. The flames were so rapid that it was impossible to save anything of value."

p. 951. "The destruction of the antient mansion of *Cowdray*, (p. 858) must be a matter of infinite regret to its noble proprietor. The particulars relating to this place are curious, and as such we present them to our readers. The house was square, and at each corner was erected a Gothic tower. The hall was cieled with Irish oak of the antient manner. The walls were painted with architecture by Roberti, the statues by Goupe, the staircase by Pellegrini. The large parlour at the end of the hall was of Hans Holbein's painting, where that great artist had described the exploits of Henry VIII. before Boulogne, Calais, his landing at Portsmouth, and his magnificent entry into London. (Some of these, it will be recollected, have been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries.) In the other rooms were several incomparable pictures of the ancestors of the family, and some admirable historic paintings by the same artist, relating to the actions of the family in the wars. The whole circuit of rooms was stately and well furnished, and adorned with many inestimable pictures. There was a long gallery with the Twelve Apostles, as large as life; another very neat one, wains-coted with Norway oak, where were many antient family-portraits in their proper habits. There were four history pieces, besides two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Psyche; and several old religious and military paintings from Battle Abbey. With much concern we have to add, that but little or none of these valuable antiques have escaped the flames."

1793. p. 996. "Mr. Urban.

Nov. 11.

The late Lord Viscount Montague, who unfortunately lost his life in attempting to view one of the falls of the Rhine, was the last male heir of a most noble and antient family in a lineal descent from the Lady Lucy Nevill. Sir Thomas Browne was treasurer of the household to Henry VI.; Sir Anthony, his son, was standard bearer throughout the realm of England, and constable of the castle of Calais, and married

the Lucy Nevill, one of the five co-heiresses of John Nevill, Marquis of Montague, who was himself descended from Edward the First, King of England. Sir Anthony Browne was created Viscount Montague by Queen Mary, and chose that title on account of his ancestor's having been Marquis Montague. In this nobleman ends the male descendant from Lucy Nevill; and of this most puissant branch of the Nevills, the only lineal male descendants from any of the five co-heiresses, as I am informed, are the Huddlestons, of Salston in Cambridgeshire (descendants from Huddleston, of Millum castle, in the county of Cumberland, a powerful knight in the reign of Henry II.) Sir William Huddleston, of Cambridgeshire, having married Isabel Nevill, the youngest of the five co-heiresses of Nevill, Marquis of Montague."

p. 1054. "*Oct.* Unfortunately drowned at one of the falls of Schaffhausen, in the Rhine, George-Samuel, 8th Viscount Montague, and Sedley Burdett, esq., second son of Francis B., esq., and grandson of Rob B., esq., who inherited very considerable property from the late Sir Cha. Sedley, bart. . His Lordship was the only son of Anthony the 7th Viscount, by Frances daughter of Herbert Mackworth, esq., and relict of Alexander Lord Halkerton. He was born June 26, 1769, and was on his return home to be married to the amiable and accomplished Miss Coutts, to whose sister Mr. B. was some time since united. By his death the title of Montague is become extinct. His only sister, Elizabeth-Mary, born Feb. 5, 1767, is a lady of great beauty and many personal accomplishments. It is remarkable that the magnificent seat of the family at Cowdray, in Sussex, built by their ancestor, Anthony Browne, about the close of the 15th century, was destroyed by fire in the night of Sept. 24, with all the family portraits, and other valuable paintings of the events of Henry the VIII.th's reign, in the glories of which the family had shared (see pp. 858, 951, 996).—The unfortunate fate of these two travellers was owing to a very rash attempt, from which no remonstrances could divert them. His Lordship, accompanied by Mr. Burdett, was uncommonly anxious to pass the famous water-falls of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, which had hitherto been unattempted by any visitant. The magistrates of the district, having heard of the resolution of these travellers, and knowing that inevitable destruction would be the consequence of such an attempt, had ordered guards to be placed for the purpose of preventing the execution of it. Such, however, was the force of their curiosity, that they found means to elude every precaution. Having provided themselves with a small flat-bottomed punt, as they were about to step into it, Lord Montague's servant stopped short, and, as it were instinctively, seized his master by the collar, declaring, that for the moment he should forget the respect of the servant in the duty of the man. His

Lordship, however, extricated himself, at the expence of part of his collar and neckcloth, and pushed off immediately with his companion. They got over the first fall in safety, and began to shout and wave their handkerchiefs, in token of success. They then pushed down the second fall, by far more dangerous than the first; from which time they have not since been seen or heard of. It is supposed that the boat, hurried by the violence of the cataract, jammed them between two rocks. The servant remained three weeks near the place, bewailing the fate of his beloved master, who, in the prime of life, had thus fallen a victim to his curiosity, while he was hourly expected at Midhurst, which owed so much to his ancestors, and the catastrophe of his seat near which had not reached him."

p. 1213. "The title of Viscount Montague is said to be claimed by more than one person; but, should any one establish his claim to it, he will obtain nothing more than the right of sitting in the House of Lords, and transmitting a peerage to his male heirs, if he leaves any such. Public report has annexed to the title a landed estate of 8000*l.* a-year; an estate which will be found only in *nubibus*, for the late Lord was not so fortunate as to possess a property of any such extent. His father greatly injured the family estate, and left it very much embarrassed at his death. His executors were under the necessity of selling the borough of Midhurst, long in his Lordship's family, to pay off incumbrances: the purchaser was Lord Egremont, who gave 60,000*l.* for the estate, and the franchise belonging to it.—The circumstances of the late Lord were rather slender; but, whatever may be his estates, as they were not entailed on his male issue, they descend to his sister; and, consequently, though the peerage should survive to some male descendant of the first Lord Montague, whoever may lay claim to it must renounce all hopes of inheriting any real or personal property with it. Lord Kenmare and the Earl of Altamont, both of the kingdom of Ireland, bear the family name of the Lord Viscount Montague, which was Browne, and are of his blood; but whether they branched out from the chief stock of the house before it was honoured with the peerage, or afterwards, the writer of this article cannot ascertain; but he thinks it probable that it was before, and, consequently, that the title does not vest in either."

16.

Historical Memoirs respecting the English, Irish, and Scotch Catholics, from the Reformation to the present time. By Charles Butler, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. In two volumes. Second Edition, London, 1819.
—[Boston Athenæum.]

- Vol. I., p. 259. "Lord Montagu, a zealous catholic, and the only temporal peer who ventured to oppose the queen's supremacy, in the first year of her reign, [1558], brought a band of horsemen to Tilbury, commanded by himself, his son, and his grandson; thus periling his whole house in the expected conflict." [Spanish Armada, 1588.]
- p. 296. A list of the Peers summoned to Parliament in the third year of King James [1606], showing such of them as were reported to be Catholics.
- Among them was,
- p. 297, "Anthony, viscount Montagu . . . catholic."
- Vol. II., p. 46. It prescribed [the statute 30 Cha. II., st. 2, ch. 1.] [that no peer [catholic] should vote, or make his proxy, in the house or sit there, during the debates.]
- p. 103. "Their peers [catholic] are deprived of their hereditary seat in parliament."
- p. 220. "By the 30th Charles the second s. 2, c. 1, roman-catholic peers are prevented from filling their hereditary seats in parliament."

17.

The Statutes of the Realm. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George the Third, 1819. — [Boston Athenæum.]

Vol. V., p. 894. "30th Car. II., Stat. 2, c. 1."

. . . That from and after the First Day of December which shall be in the yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred seventy and eight noe Person that now is or hereafter shall be a Peere of this Realme or Member of the House of Peeres, shall vote or make his Proxie in the House of Peeres . . . untill such Peere . . . shall from time to time . . . and in manner following first take the severall Oathes of Allegiance and Supremecy, and make subscribe and audibly repeate this Declaration following :

I, A : B : doe solemnely and sincerely in the presence of God professe testifie and declare That I doe believe that in the Sacrement of the Lords Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; And that the Invocation or Adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Masse as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous, And I doe solemnely in the presence of God professe testifie and declare That I doe make this Declaration and

every part thereof in the plaine and ordinary sence of the Words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants without any Evasion Equivocation or Mentall Reservation whatsoever and without any Dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other Authority or Person whatsoever or without any hope of any such Dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or Man or absolved of this Declaration or any part thereof although the Pope or any other Person or Persons or Power whatsoever should dispencc with or annull the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

18.

London Magazine. — [Boston Athenæum.]

1749. p. 336. "July 5. This morning about nine o'clock, died of a violent fever at his house in Privy-Garden, in the 66th year of his age, the most noble *John* duke of *Montague*, marquess of *Monthermer*, earl of *Montague*, Viscount *Monthermer*, and baron *Montague* of *Boughton*, &c.
1767. p. 316. Died "April 23, Rt. hon. Anthony Brown, lord Viscount Montacute, succeeded by his only son, the hon. Anthony Brown, now viscount Montacute."
1779. p. 190. Died April 7, "Lady Dowager Viscountess Montague, aged 80, relict of Anthony, late Lord Viscount Montague, and mother of the present Lord Viscount Montague."

19.

Debates Lords. London 1742. — [Boston Athenæum.]

- No. 41, p. 3. "An Exact List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, summon'd to meet at Westminster on the 17th March, 1714-15, being first Parliament of King George the First," &c.
- Embraced in the List are the names of
- "John Mountagu, D. of Montagu."
- "Charles Mountagu, E. of Halifax."
- "Charles Mountagu, E. of Manchester."
- "Henry Brown, Vis. Montacute."

20.

Parliamentary Debates, London, 1792. — [Boston Athenæum.]

No. 71, p. 16. "Peers who vote in support of the present Court Measures," [1774.]

In the list are "Mountagu" and "Viscount Montagu."

Parliamentary History, Vol. VI., 1702 to 1714. — [Boston Athenæum.]

Page 1244. List of Peers.

"Henry Brown, Visc. Montacute."

21.

Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War; kept by Richard Symonds. Now first published from the original MS. in the British Museum. Edited by Charles Edward Long, M. A., &c. Printed for the Camden Society, 1859. — [Boston Athenæum.]

- p. 27. From the description of the "Hall window" in "Fladbury church in com. Wigorn," among other "coates in the window" is the following: "II Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess gules [Montacute];" &c.
- p. 83. "The Coates of Armes and Monuments within the antient Cathedral Church of EXETER, 20 Sept., 1644."
 "These are in old glasse" &c.
 "South chappel, above the quier, where Bishop Careyes monument is."
 "Argent, three fusils conjoined in fess gules [Montacute]."
- p. 84. "First window. Ermine, three lions rampant gules, Montacute.
- p. 85. The arms of "Montacute" are twice mentioned on this page.
- p. 129. "Argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess gules, 'Montacute, Earl of Sarum.'" [In Cranborne church.]
 In "Salisbury Cathedrall," among the arms therein displayed are "Quarterly, 1 and 4, three lozenges conjoined in fess; 2 and 3, an eagle displayed [Montacute and Monthermer]," "Montacute within a bordure sable; impaling Monthermer."
 "The same coates, quarterly, but Montacute within a bordure are engrailed, 'Montague, Earl of Sarum.'"
- p. 6. In "Inglefeild" church:
 "A shield noted as 'with several quarterings,' but none given impaling on a bend cotised, three lions passant, BROWNE."
- p. 124. In "Blanford Church, com. Dorset." "4, On a bend cotised three lions rampant [Browne];"

22.

Sussex; or Original Delineations, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive of That County, &c., by Mr. Shoberl. London, 1818.—
[Boston Public Library.]

p. 57. Under head of "MIDHURST." . . . "Midhurst is a borough by prescription, having sent ever since 4 Edward II. two members to Parliament, who are elected by the burgage-holders. The burgages belonged for many years to the Viscounts Montague, one of whom caused some of the houses to be taken down to make room for part of the wall of Cowdray Park; and in this wall placed stones with numerals engraved on them to identify the site of the burgages. This circumstance occasioned a late noble Duke (then professing to be a reformer) to observe, that 'so low was the elective franchise fallen, that at Midhurst the very stones appeared as voters for members of Parliament.' . . . The church, a small tower building of stone, is situated in the middle of the town. It has nothing remarkable except the burial-place of the Montague family, on the south side near the chancel, in the middle of which is a large rich monument, or rather pile of monuments, inclosed by iron rails . . . [The description is much the same as that of Dallaway, herein quoted, which is therefore omitted, excepting what follows here.] . . . round and below which are inscriptions in Roman capitals, informing us that here was interred Anthony Browne Viscount Montacute, chief standard bearer of England," etc.

p. 183. "Battle, anciently a small village," &c., commences a chapter giving an account of "Battle Abbey," . . . "In a recess in the north wall of the chancel is a noble altar-monument to the memory of Sir Anthony Browne, standard bearer to Henry VIII., which is a very early specimen of that mixed style of architecture which succeeded, and, by degrees, totally supplanted the Gothic. He is represented lying on his back, in armour, and adorned with the insignia of the garter. Beside him is the effigy of his lady, in the habit of the times." . . .

Throughout the work, except as above, the author refers to the Viscount as "Montague."

23.

Remains Concerning Britain, Their Languages, Names, Surnames, &c., Written by William Camden, Esquire, Clarenceux, King of Arms, Surnamed the Learned. The Seventh Impression, much amended, with many rare Antiquities never before Imprinted. By the Industry and Care of John Phillipot Somerseset Herald: W.D. Gent. London, 1674.— [Boston Public Library.]

Under the head of "Surnames" is a learned and interesting treatise on the origin of names in Britain from which is extracted only what relates to the subject of this report.

- p. 138. "The first *Nevill*, (of them which are now) from *Robert* the son of *Maldred*, a Branch of an old *English* Family, who married *Isabel* the daughter and heir of the *Nevils*, which came out of *Normandy*. The first *Lovel* came from *Gonel de Perceval*. The first *Montacute* was the son of *Drogo Juvenis* as it is on Record.
- p. 175. "And as to find out the true original of Surnames, is full of difficulty, so it is not easie to search all the causes of alterations of Surnames, which in former Ages have been very common amongst us, and have so intricated, or rather obscured the truth of our Pedegrees, that it will be no little labour to deduce many of them truly from the Conquest; Somewhat nevertheless shall be said thereof, but more shall be left for them which will dive deeper into the matter."
- p. 189. "Besides these former alterations, the tyrant Time which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech changed more by contracting, syncopating, curtolling, and mollifying them, as beside them before mentioned, *Adrecy*, is now turned into *D'arcy*, *Aldethelighe* into *Awdly*, *Sabrigworth* into *Sapsford*, *Sitsil* into *Cecil*, . . . *Montacute* into *Montague* . . ." &c.

24.

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with Lists of Their Works: By the late Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford. Enlarged and continued to the present time, By Thomas Park, F. S. A. 4 Vols. ov. London, 1806.—
[Boston Public Library.]

Vol. I., p. xxviii. "Sir John Montacute, earl of Salisbury, Died, 1399."

- p. 183. "Sir John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was not admitted by Lord Orford into the pale of English poets, though his claims were discussed at some length, in a postscript to the quarto edition of Noble Authors. Mr. Warton, however, seems to have been satisfied, that he was a writer of verses, and very fond of poetry," &c.

Vol. II., p. v. "Anthony Browne, viscount Montacute, Died, 1592."

- p. 40. Article entitled "Anthony Browne, viscount Montacute." Note on this page: "A MS. in the editor's possession, containing a brief church history, &c. in Latin verse, is inscribed 'Ornatissimo viro D. Anthonio Browneo, Vicecomiti Montis acuti,' by Edmund Campion of Oxon, the learned Jesuit, who was executed at Tyburn, in Dec., 1581."
- p. 40. "It is against my rule to reckon peers as authors, of whom nothing is extant but speeches or letters. Indeed, where there is a presumption that either were published by the persons themselves, it makes a difference. I should not record this lord at all, but from his being mentioned as a writer by bishop Tanner, for his 'Speech in the House of Lords against the Alteration of Religion'."
- p. 41. "This nobleman descended from Sir Anthony Brown, who was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Edward the sixth. . . . In the first of Philip and Mary he was created viscount Montacute or Montague, having chosen that title by reason that the lady Lucie, his grandmother, was one of the daughters and coheirs to John Nevil, marquis Montague, . . . Being elected a knight of the garter, he was installed at Windsor, Oct. 22, 1555. . . . At the accession of Elizabeth he was left out of her privy-council, and upon the grand dispute in parliament for abolishing the pope's supremacy, he was the only peer who with Francis earl of Salisbury voted against it, urging, that it would be a great dishonor for England, which was so lately and so well reconciled to the apostolic see, to make so sudden a revolt from it, &c. . . . He departed this life at Horsley in Surrey, October 19, 1592, and was buried at Cowdray, where was the ancient family mansion, till destroyed by fire in 1793.
- p. 42. At the close of the article is a copy of a letter addressed by him "to the privy-council, in consequence of a thousand soldiers being levied out of Sussex."

It begins "To the right honorable my verie good lords and others of the queenes majesties

most honorable privie-council, gyve thies with haste." . . .

- p. 44. And ends, "From my house of Cowdery, the xvijth of July, 1563.

Your lordships att commaundement,

Anthony Mountague."

- p. 247. "Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague, first [?] lord viscount Montague, from whose good example, says Camden, he no ways degenerated. In 1591 he took to wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Sackville lord Buckhurst and earl of Dorset; and the year after succeeded both his father and grandfather in their estates and honour, being then in the twentieth year of his age. His lordship died on the 23d of October 1629; leaving issue one son and six daughters."

In a note, reference is made to the name of Montacute on 40th page.

- p. 327. "Henry Montagu, Earl of Manchester, was grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, lord chief justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Edward the sixth and was father of the lord Kimbolton, who, with five members of the house of commons, was so remarkably accused by King Charles the first." Died, 1642.

25.

*Copies of the Epitaphs in Salisbury Cathedral Cloisters, and Cemetary, etc. * * * and a Concise History of the Family of Montacute, Earls of Salisbury, by James Harris. Salisbury, 1825. — [Boston Athenæum.]*

- p. 55. "Sir John de Montacute, Lord Stockingham, was the youngest son of William, first Earl of Salisbury of the name of Montacute, (son of Simon Montacute, Baron of Shipton Montacute,) who gained that title for assisting to take Roger Lord Mortimer, the paramour or fancy man of that 'She wolf of France,' the faithless and bloody wife of Edward 2, and mother of Edward 3, in Nottingham Castle. He was a great warrior, and being taken prisoner in France in 1338, was subsequently exchanged for the Earl of Morrell. He married Catherine, a noble Savoyard, and died, or most likely was killed, at a tournament held

at Windsor in 1343, as he was buried at the White Friars in London: Catharine, his wife, was buried in the family mausoleum at Bisham Abbey, near Windsor, in Berkshire. He left two sons and four daughters; the eldest of his sons, William, succeeded his father, and was one of the founders of the noble Order of the Garter: he was Governor of Calais in the reign of Richard 2; he granted by charter as follows: — 'I bequeath to my well-beloved brother, Sir John de Montacute, Lord Stockingham, my manour of Burnham and Bere, in the county of Somerset, on his paying a yearly rent to Margaret Graunston, late wife of Sir Thomas Graunston.' This brother John was a brave and gallant soldier under the renowned Edward 3, and his glorious son, ridiculously termed the Black Prince. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Monthermer, son and heir of Ralph Monthermer, Earl of Glo'ster, and died before his brother, in the 13th year of Richard 2, 1388. William, the Earl aforesaid, slew William, his only son, at a tournament held at Windsor in 1383. John, the son of his brother, Sir J. de Montacute, therefore succeeded his uncle, and conspiring with other Nobles to kill Henry 4, at a tournament purposed to have been held at Oxford, was, on its discovery and his retreat, killed by the mayor and citizens of Cirencester in the first year of Henry 4, 1399. To him succeeded his son Thomas (being restored by Henry in the 10th year of his reign), who amply made up for his father's errors: he (with John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,) was the greatest, the most renowned General of his time. He was killed while reconnoitring from a window in a tower at Orleans in France, being the last of the Earls of Salisbury of the name of Montacute: he died without issue male, his only child being a daughter, Alice, who was married to Richard Neville, third son of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, and Joanna, daughter of John of Ghaunt, Duke of Lancaster, imaginary King of Castile and Leon. This Richard Neville succeeded to this hero's title, on marrying his daughter.

Earl Thomas was buried in Bisham Abbey, near Windsor, in Berkshire aforesaid, in 1428.

Sir John de Montacute, Lord Stockingham, is the one of the family of Montacute buried in Salisbury Cathedral. Their arms are 'argent trois lozenges in fesse purpure.'

Ralph Monthermer, mentioned before, was servant to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glo'ster, and, on his death at Monmouth, on St. Thomas's-day 1295, he married his master's widow, Joanna of Acres (so called from the place of her birth), second daughter of Edward 1. The marriage being done without her father's knowledge, this Ralph was sent to prison, and all those lands and castles formerly made over to Gilbert and Countess Joanna, seized into the King's hands: but by

the mediation of Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham and titular Patriarch of Jerusalem, peace was made between the King and his daughter, and her husband has his lands restored. Not long after, Ralph was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Glo'ster and Hereford, which he enjoyed till his son-in-law, Gilbert de Clare came of age; afterwards he was summoned in all Parliaments as Lord Monthermer.

Young Gilbert de Clare was killed at the battle of Bannockbourne, July 25th, 1314, where his father-in-law, Lord Monthermer was taken prisoner, but soon released. He was the last of the Earls of Glo'ster and Hereford of the family of Clare, and his inheritance was divided between his three sisters. He was buried at Tewksbury. Lord Monthermer had two sons by Joanna, Thomas and Edward; the former, Sir Thomas Monthermer, had an only daughter, Margaret, married to Sir John de Montacute, Lord Stockingham, as aforesaid.

26.

Memoirs illustrative of the life and writings of John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S., author of the "Sylvia," &c., &c., Comprising His Diary, from the year 1641 To 1705-6, And a selection of his Familiar Letters. To which is subjoined The Private Correspondence between King Charles I. and his Secretary of State, Sir Edward Nicholas, &c. The whole now first published, from the original Mss., in two volumes. Edited by William Bray, Esq., &c. London, 1818.—
[Boston Public Library.]

Vol. I., p. 362. "Sept. 14, 1665. I went to Wotton; and on 16 Sept. to visite old *Secretary Nicholas*, being now at his new purchase of *West Horsley*, once mortgag'd to me by *Lord Vis^c Montagu*; a pretty drie seate on y^e Downe. Return'd to Wotton."

p. 528. "Oct. 10, 1683. Visited the *Dutchesse of Grafton*, not yet brought to bed, and dining with my *Lord Chamberlaine* (her father), went with them to see *Montagu House*, a palace lately built by *Lord Montagu*, who had married y^e most beautiful C^{ss} of *Northumberland*.

"*Note.* He was made *Earl of Montagu* by King *William* and Duke by Queen *Anne*."

p. 584. "Jan. 19, 1686. This night was burnt to the ground my *Lord Mountague's palace* in *Bloomsbury*," &c.

Vol. II., p. 39. "Feb. 11, 1694. Now was the greate trial of the Appeal of *Lord Bath* and *Lord Montagu* before the Lords, for the estate of the late *Duke of Albermarle*."

p. 55. "June 18, 1696. The famous trial betweene my

Lord Bath and *Lord Montagu* for an estate of £11,000 a year, left by the *Duke of Albermarle*, wherein on severall trials had been spent £20,000 between them. The *E. of Bath* was cast on evident forgery."

Note on this page: "Subscriptions to Greenwich Hospital." "Lord Montague, £300."

- p. 75. "Sept. 2, 1701. Died the *Earl of Bath*, whose contest with *Lord Montague* about the *Duke of Albermarle's* estate, claiming under a Will suppos'd to have ben forg'd, is said to have ben worth £10,000 to the lawyers."
- p. 142. "I haue receaued yo^r without a date in wch you tell me that Mr. *Mountagu* has endeauoured to pervert you from yo^r religion," &c. [Letter of Charles II. to Duke of Gloucester, 1654.]
- p. 266. "Mr. *Craft* is gone to Rouen joynly with my L^d *V. Mountague* & others to treat with som merchants for furnishinge his Ma^{ty} with armes and ammunition, &c." Letter from Sir Richard Browne whilst Ambassador at Paris to Sir Edward Nicholas, 1642.

27.

The History of England, by *David Hume*, Boston, 1810. — [Boston Athenæum.]

- Vol. III., p. 38 April 25, 1464, "she received a check at Hedgley — more from lord Montacute, or Montague, brother to the earl of Warwic," &c.

28.

The Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons, &c. Corrected and Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave, K. H. &c. Printed by command of His Majesty King William IV, &c. 1834. — [Boston Athenæum.]

- Vol. II., Division III. Pages 1182, 1183, and 1184 "Alphabetical Digest — Persons."
- Part I, p. 2. Summoned to Parliament, "Simoni de Monte Acuto."
- p. 174. "Willielmas de Monte Acuto."
- p. 550. 15 Ed. II, Feb. 16, 1322, "Priori de Monte Acuto."
- II, p. 374. 9 Ed. II, "Prior de Monteacuto."
375. "Prior Monte Acuto."

These names are repeated many times in the work. The editor, in the "Digest," or Index, writes the name "Montacute or Montague," though "Montague" is not in the text.

29.

The Great Governing Families of England by John Langton Sanford and Meredith Townsend. 2 Vols. Edinburg and London, 1765.—[Boston Atheneum.]

THE MONTAGUS.

Vol. I., p. 303. "That profound ignorance of their own history which distinguishes the English above every Continental people has given the Montagus a position which, with many other merits, they do not deserve. Their name, like that of the Howards, has become almost a synonym for aristocratic descent, the popular belief probably identifying them with Shakespeare's Montagues of Verona, and also making them heirs by blood of the great Earls of Salisbury — the Montacutes or Montagus — a pretension to which they themselves have always steadily adhered, choosing, as they rose, the titles borne by the great Yorkist, who was the heir of those Earls. The popular belief is as illfounded as their own claim, unless, indeed, bastardy be descent, and the Montagus must be content to remain one of the most singularly active, accomplished, and successful of the houses founded upon the grand Sequestration. Lawyers, soldiers, statesmen, and all of the first class, the specialty of the race has been power of brain, tinged in some of the family with strong religious ideas, but, in the majority, with unscrupulousness of the kind seldom found except among the able. They themselves deduce their descent from a Simon Montagu, stated to have been a younger brother to John, third Earl of Salisbury, and uncle to Thomas, fourth and last Earl of Salisbury of that name, who died November 3, 1428. 'Unfortunately,' says Sir Egerton Brydges, 'there is no proof of the existence of this Simon, or of any of the intermediate generations,' before we come to the undoubted ancestor of the modern family. 'The late Mr. Thorpe (and it seems Mr. Austin concurred

in this opinion) suspected this family to have been descended from James Montagu, a natural son of Thomas, the last Earl of Salisbury, who lies buried in the church of Landsdowne, in Kent, of which place he derived the manor from his father. The bordure round the arms of the present family favours this idea.'

"The true founder of the present family of Montagu was SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, the younger son of Thomas Montagu, who lies buried in the church of Hemington, Northamptonshire. 'Of your charite,' says the brass tablet on his tomb, 'pray for the soules of Thomas Montagu, gentleman, and Agnes, his wyff. Which Thomas deceased the 5 day of September, the year of our Lord 1517: on whose soules Jesu have mercy.'" . . .

- p. 309. "The Dukedom of Montagu is extinct, but this branch played such a part in history that we must give it a few words. It sprang, as we said, from Edward Montagu of Boughton, the eldest son of the house, who, on the 29th of June, 1621, was created Lord Montagu of Boughton." . . .

30.

The Roll of Battle Abbey, Annotated, by John Bernard Burke, Esq., &c., London, 1848.—[Boston Public Library.]

p. 25. "BROWNE. This ancient and wide-spreading name, which occurs in early writings in a great variety of forms, as Le Brun, de Bron, Broun, Brune, Brunn, &c., stands 50th on the Battle Roll, and has the peculiar distinction of having produced twenty-one different families in the United Kingdom, who have received from the Sovereign hereditary titles of Nobility. Of these, only six exist. In England, the great house of Browne, Viscount Montague, and the Brownes of Walcot, Beechworth Castle, and Kiddington, Baronets, have all become extinct; but in Scotland, Brouns of Coulstoun have still a male representative. Their ancestor, Gaulterus le Brun, Baron of Coulstoun, appears, on the parchment roll of the See of Glasgow, as one of the witnesses to the inquisition made by Prince David, in 1116, the oldest Scottish document extant. The late Countesses of Dalhousie and Carnwath were of the Colstoun family; now, amongst the numerous female descendants of the race, who have shed lustre on the name, are we to forget two, ever dear and memorable—the late sweet song-

stress, Mrs. Hemans, and the mother of the immortal poet, Burns. In Ireland, the Lords Sligo [46], Kenmare, Kilmaine, and Oranmore, all claim descent from the Norman chieftain."

p. 64. "His son [Earl of Huntingdon's] the second Earl, formed a brilliant alliance, marrying Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole Lord Montagu, and granddaughter of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury," &c.

p. 79. MOUNTAGU. The Christian name of the distinguished soldier to whom this entry refers, was Drogo, denominated 'de Montagu,' from a town in Normandy. In Domesday Book, he is styled Drogo de Montacuto, and appears by the possessions he held under Robert, Earl of Morton, to have come over in the retinue of that great Earl, the half-brother of the Conqueror. This Drogo fixed his chief residence at the castle of Shipton-Montacute, co. Somerset, and hence his descendants continued to be designated. Simon de Montacute, Lord of Shipton-Montacute, gained great distinction as a successful warrior in the martial times of Edward I. 'In the 24th [1392] of that monarch' (says Hollinshed) 'those Englishmen that kept the town of Burg, being compassed about with a siege by Monsieur de Sully, obtained a truce for a certain space; during the which, they sent unto Blaines for some relief of vittels, and where other refused to bring up a ship laden with vittels, which was there prepared, the LORD SIMON DE MONTAGUE, a right valiant chieftaine, and a wise, took upon him the enterprise, and thro' the middle of the French gallies which were placed in the river to stop, that no should passe towards that towne; by help of a prosperous wind, he got into the haven of Burg, and so relieved them within of their want of vittels; by means whereof, Monsieur de Sully broke up the siege and returned into France.' From this renowned soldier descended the illustrious race of Montague, conspicuous in all the great achievements of English history. Thomas de Montacute, last Earl of Salisbury, was concerned in so many military exploits, that to give an account of them all would be to write the annals of Henry V. Suffice it then to say, that as he lived, so he died, in the service of his country; being mortally wounded when commanding the English army at the siege of Orleans, in 1428. His wife was the Lady Eleanor Holland, a descendant of the royal house of Plantagenet, and by her he had an only daughter and heiress, the Lady Alice, who wedded Richard Nevill, eldest son of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Joane de Beaufort, dau. of John of Gaunt. In right of this marriage, Richard Nevill had the Earldom of Salisbury revived in his person, and was succeeded therein by his eldest son, Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, the hero of the Wars of the Roses,

'The setter up and puller down of Kings.'

Though the chief line of the Montacutes thus failed in an heiress, male branches continued to flourish, and from these sprang the Dukes of Montague and the Earls of Halifax, now extinct, the Dukes of Manchester, and the Earls of Sandwich."

81.

The Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, From A.D. 1550 to A.D. 1563. Edited by John Gough Nicol's, F. S. A., &c. London: Printed For The Camden Society, &c. 1848. — [Boston Athenæum.]

The brackets below are the editor's. Index refers to the text quoted thus, "Montagu, Anthony Browne, Viscount."

- p. 70. "The V day of October was the obsequy of the duke of Northfoke at sant Mare Overes; a hers mad with tymber, and hangyd with blake, and with ys armes, and iiij goodly candle-styks gyldyd, and iiij grett tapurs, and with ys armes, and alle the qwyre hangyd with blake and armes; and durge and masse on the morowe. And my lord chanseler cheffe morner, and next master [controllor,] and master George Haward; at the durge my lord Montyguw, my lord admerell, and my lord Bruggys, and divers others; and xl in gownes and cotes in blake; and after to my lord['s place], and gret ryngyng ij days."
- p. 72. "[The xvij day of October king Philip came down on horse-back from Westminster unto Paul's, with many lords, being received under a canopy, at the west end: and the Lord Montagu bare the sword afore the king. There he heard masse, and] Spaneards song mase; and after masse [he went back to] Westmynster to dener."
- p. 75. The editor again writes Montagu in brackets.
- p. 79. "The xxvj day of Desember cam by water from . . . the prynche of Pymon with my lord of preve-sale and my lord Montycute, and shut the bryge, and cam unto (*unfinished*)".
- p. 93. "The xxiiij day of August cam from Rome at afternone the bysshope of Ely, the bysshope of Banger, the lord Montycutt vycontt, ser Hare Husse, and dyvers odor.

The xxvj day of August cam from Westmynster, rydyng thugh London unto Towrs-warff, the King and the Quen, and ther thay toke ther barge unto Grenwyche, and landyd at the long bryge, and resevyd by my lord chanseler, and my lord of Ely, and my lord vycont Montyguw, master control-

ler, master Sowthwell, and dyvers mo, and the gard, and dyvers holdyn torchys bornynges, and up to the Frers, and ther thare graces mad ther praers, and at her grace(s) landyng received ix or x suplycasyon(s), and so bake to the court with a c. torchys borning."

- p. 100. "The xxiiij day of Feybruary was the obsequies of the most reverentt father in God, Sthevyn Gardener, docthur and bysshope of Wynchastur, prelett of the gartter, and latte chansseler of England, and on of the preve consell unto Kyng Henry the viij and unto Mare, tyll he ded; and so the after-none be-gane the knyll at sant Mare Overes with ryngyng, and after be-gane the durge; with a palle of cloth of gold, and with ij whytt branchys, and ij dosen of stayffetorchys borning, and iiij grett tapurs; and my lord Montyguw the cheyffe mornar, and my lord bysshope of Lynkolne and ser Robart Rochaster, controllor, and with dyvers odor in blake, and mony blake gownes and cotes; and the morow masse of requeem and offeryng done, be-gane the sarmon; and so masse done, and so to dener to my lord Montyguw(s); and at ys gatt the corse was putt in-to a wagon with iiij welles, all covered with blake," &c.
- p. 110. "The xxj day of July the Quen(s) grace removyd from sant James in the felds unto Heltem through the parke and thrugh Whyt-alle, and toke her barge, and so to Lambeth unto my lord cardenoll(s) place; and there here grace toke here charett, and so thrugh sant George(s) ffield unto Nuhyngton, so over the feldes to-where Eltem at v of the cloke at after-none; and ther wher of pepull a-bovyff x m. pepull to se her grace; and my lord cardinoll rod with her, and my lord of Penbroke and my Montyguu and dyvers lordes and knyghtes and mony lades and gentyll women a grett nombur rod with her grace."
- p. 122. "[The xx day of December the Queen rode in her chariot through the park from] Santt James unto the galere, and so [took] her barge unto Westmynster, and landyd [at the palace,] and so in-to the abbay, and ther her grace hard [even song], and my lord cardenalle and my lord Montyguw, [and my] lord Darse of Essex dyd bere the sword a-for [her grace], and my lade Montyguw bare up the quen[s train]."
- p. 124. "and my lord Montyguw, and dyvers odor lordes and lades," &c.

- p. 127. "The xxvij day of Feybruary cam toward London out of Skottland a duke of Muskovea, as [ambassador.] and, dyvers of the marchandes of England, as we[ll as as others] of all nassyons, and so they mett him be[yond] Sordyche in cottes of velvett and cottes of syne cloth gardyd with velvett, and with frynge of Sylke [and] chenys of gold; and after comys my lord Montycutte and dyvers lordes and knyghtes and [gentlemen in] gorgyus aparelle," &c.
- p. 134. "Montyguw."
- p. 200. "Montycutt."
- p. 225. "The xxx day of January the vecontt Montacute and ser Thomas Chamburlayn knyght toke theyr journey toward the kyng of Spayne."
- p. 305. "my lord Montyguw," &c.
- p. 308. "vycont Montyguw," &c.
- p. v. "Preface." "The most remarkable passages of the Diary now printed have already attained their position in history from having been largely incorporated in the works of Strype, and quoted on his authority by subsequent writers."
- p. xi. "Machyn himself has been taken by some for a herald, or at least a painter employed by the heralds. In the absence of any direct proof of his occupation, I rather think that his business was in that department of the trade of a merchant-taylor which we now call an undertaker or furnisher of funerals. The banners, &c., which he provided were probably painted by men who worked as journeymen under his superintendence."

82.

Sir John Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, and Spain, &c. By Thomas Johnes, 13 Vols. 2d Edition, London, 1805. — [Boston Athenæum.]

Vol. I., "Chap. XXV. KING EDWARD TAKES THE CITY OF BERWICK."
[1333.]

p. 104, "He [the king] placed in them [the forts] several able and expert knights and esquires; among whom were sir William Montacute and sir Waler Manny, &c. . . . In order to secure their entrance and retreat from Scotland, and to harass the country, sir William Montacute fortified the tower of Roxburgh, &c. . . . He [Montacute] gained so much favour by his enterprises, that the King created him earl of Salisbury." &c.

83.

Illustrated London News, March, 1870.

p. 229. "The Prince Wales at Kimbolton."

"The Lord of the manor, is the Duke of Manchester whose ancestor, Sir Henry Montagu, Lord Chief Justice and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James 1st, was raised to the Peerage as Baron Montagu of Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville, in 1620. The Montagus are an old Norman family with a latin name *De Monte Acuto* from some sharp peaked cliff, where the feudal chief among their early forefathers had pitched his lofty stronghold."

84.

*The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth. Among which are interspersed other Solemnities, Public Expenditures, and Remarkable Events, &c. * * * By John Nichols, F.S.A., &c. * * * 8 Vo's. 4to, London, 1823. [Boston Athenæum.]*

Vol. I., p. 37. "Noblemen appointed to attend upon Queene Ma^{ty} at her coming to London, 1558."

Among them was "The Viscount Montague."

"The names of the Ladyes of Honour now beyng with the Court, and abowte London; early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558-9.

Among them "The Viscountesse Mountague."

p. 82. 1560, "Jan. 30, Viscount Montacute and Sir Thomas Chamberlain, Knight, took their journey towards the King of Spain."

Vol. III., p. 90. "The Honourable Entertainment given to her MAJESTIE, in Progresse, at COWDRAY in Sussex, by the Right Honorable the Lord MONTACUTE, anno 1591, August 15."

See "History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex," by James Dallaway [39].

85.

*The Progresses, Processions, and Magnificent Festivities, of King James The First, His Royal Consort, Family, and Court, collected from original Manuscripts, Scarce Phamphlets, Corporation Records, Parochial Registers, &c. &c. * * * By John Nichols, F.S.A., 4 Vols. 4to. London, 1828. — [Boston Athenæum.]*

- Vol. I., p. 27. *Note.* "It may seem extraordinary that Elizabeth should lavish her favours on known Catholic Recusants; — as the Mayor of Winchester, Sir Henry Tichborne, Lord Montague, the Earl of Southampton, &c., were; yet so the case stood."
- p. 424. "*A Rolle of the BARONS of the PARLIAMENT, as they placed in the first year of Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King JAMES, March 19, 1603-4.*"
- " Browne Viscount Montacute."
- p. 555. "The King and Queen's Entertainment at Oxford 1605."
- " Noblemen admitted, so far as I remember, Northumberland, Essex, Oxford, Pembroke, Mountague, Effingham," &c.
- p. 586. "The Gunpowder Plot."
- " If the practise had taken effect, the King of Spain's Ambassador, and the Archduke's had been blown up; for their coaches were ready at the door to have attended on the King. Some say that Northumbland received the like letter that Monteagle did, and concealed it. The Viscount Montacute is committed to Sir Bennet's house, Alderman of London."
- p. 588. "On Friday, the 15th of November, the Lord Montacute, and Lord Mordaunt, and Tresham, were sent to the Tower."
- p. 593. "NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, given to and by the King's Majestie by and to those persons whose names doe hereafter ensue, the first day of January" [1606].
- " The Countess of Montacute."
- Vol. II., p. 332. "Other Noblemen that were present in the Parliament House at the Prince's [Wales', 1610] Creation, besides those that were employed in attendance about him :
- " The Lord Vicount Mountague."
- p. 449. "Lord Salisbury's Funeral. — The King his own Secretary, 1612."

"On Whitsun-eve there were foure Priests hung at Tyburne, who died very confidently, and were suffered to talk their full; but whose fault it was I know not; but sure it was it was not well. They had been banished twice at least, but would take no warning. The Earl of Arundel, with his young son, were present at the execution; and the Viscount Montacute with divers Ladies and Gentlemen in coaches; and yet they hanged early, between six and seven in the morning."

86.

Three Books of Polydore Vergil's English History, comprising the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III. [From 1430 to 1485,] from an early translation, &c. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. London, Printed for the Camden Society, 1844.—[Boston Athenæum.]

- p. 113. "Lastly, his two younger broothers, George and Richard, thone was made duke of Clarence, thother duke of Glocester; also John, broother to Richard earle of Warwick, was created marquyse Montacute, Henry Buresher broother to Thomas archebysschopp of Canterbury earle of Essex, and William Fawconbrydge was made earle of Kent."
- p. 114. "Thus robbing and destroying he [King Henry] came to a village cauldy Hexame, wher he met and encounteryd with John marquyse Montacute, and after a sharp fyght, as had often happenyd before, was discomfyted, lossing the most part of his army," &c.
- p. 130. "of this number was John marquise Montacute, who yealdyd agane, and gave himself upp wholly to the friendship and partie of King Edward," &c.
- p. 134. "John marquyse Montacute came to that parlyament, who, purgyng his sawlt by long discours that his late inclyning to king Edwardes syde was for feare of lyfe onely," &c.
- p. 136. "marquise also Montacute," &c.
- p. 137. "Whan therle of Warwycke, who at those very days lay at Warwycke, had intelligence that king Edward was returnyd into England, and marchyd towards Yorke, he sent letters by post streight way to his broother Montacute, who had wyntered at Powntfrayt," &c.
- p. 144. "John marquise Montacute," &c.

37.

Letters of Queen Margaret of Anjou and Bishop Beccington and others written in the Reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., &c. Edited by Cecil Monro, Esq. Printed for the Camden Society, 1863.—[Boston Athenæum.]

- p. 19. "NOTE. . . . Both Thomas de Montacute, the brave Earl of Salisbury, who was mortally wounded at the siege of Orleans in 1428, and Charles VII. of France, died at Meun."
- p. 35. "Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, whose coming is said to be 'right needful and expedient,' landed from England at Calais in July, 1428, with reinforcements," &c.
- p. 72. "NOTE. . . . He [William de la Pole Duke of Suffolk] married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer, (son of the poet), who had been first married to Sir John Phelip, knight, and secondly to Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who was killed at Orleans in November, 1428. She survived all her husbands," &c.
- p. 90. "He [Richard Neville] married Alice sole daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who was killed at the siege of Orleans in November, 1428, and in her right became Earl of Salisbury. This Richard Neville was father of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, popularly called the King-maker, who was killed at Barnet, in 1471. Richard Neville the elder was the husband of Alice de Montacute before her father's death in 1428, and assumed the title of Earl of Salisbury immediately after that event, but the patent of his creation is dated the 4th May. 1442."
- p. 150. . . . "Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorpe left Isabell his sole daughter and heir, who married John Neville, Marquis of Montacute, K.G. John Neville was son of Richard Earl of Salisbury, and brother to the great Earl of Warwick. Both brothers were killed at Barnet in 1471. . . .

38.

A Selection from the Wills of Eminent Persons proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1495-1695. Edited by John Gough Nichols and John Bruce. Printed for the Camden Society, 1863.—[Boston Athenæum.]

- p. 46. Will of "Steven Bishopp off Wynchester." "Proved 'coram domino apud London,' on the 28th January, 1557, by the oath of William Walker, notary public, proctor for the executors named, &c."

“ And, for the performauce of this my wille, I ordayne, constitute, and make by thies presentes my Lorde Mountacute, my Lord of Elie, my Lorde of Lincoln . . . my fulle and hole executours.”

- p. 63. “NOTE. The eldest daughter [Lady Katherine Countess of Huntingdon dowager] of Henry Pole, Lord Montecute, the Cardinal's brother, wife of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1544.”

89.

A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, including the Rapes of Chichester, Arundel, and Bramber, with the City and Diocese of Chichester. By James Dallaway, B.M.F.A.S., &c. 3 vols. London, 1816.—[Boston Public Library.]

The Index refers to both “Montacute and Montague,” but with few exceptions these names indicate the Viscount.

- Vol. I., p. lxxviii. “In the British Museum, among the King's MSS., (D. 18. 8.) is a copy of Saxton's Maps of English Counties, 1681, which belonged to Lord-Treasurer Burleigh, and is thus noted in his own hand. The following names precede those above mentioned.

SUSSEX. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Philip, Earl of Arundel.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

Anthony, Viscount Montacute, &c.

- p. xciv. “Families possessed of Principal Estates, within the Western Division of the County of Sussex; originating in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries.

Names..	In what families merged.	Extinct
Bohun, of Midhurst.	Cooke, and Browne, Visc. Montacute, Poyntz.	Extinct

- p. clvii. “21 James I, 1624, Sale of the lands of Anthony, Viscount Montagu, in Sussex and Surrey.”

- p. clviii. “39 George III, 1799, William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., and Elizabeth Mary his wife, sale & exchange of the estates of George Samuel, Viscount Montagu, deceased, another Act in 1805.”

- p. 21. of "History of Chichester." [Part of this work.]
Note. Q Elizabeth's Progresses." "1551, Aug. 18th, at Cowdray, Lord Montacute's house; 24th departed towards Chichester."
- p. 141. This following relates to the chapel of "the ancient. episcopal palace, now called Chichester-house."
Note. Arms in the east window, . . . II. Within the garter sixteen quarters, Montacute. 1. Quarterly, Sable, three lions passant within two bendlets argent, Browne quartering, 2. . . Neville quartering, argent, three lozenges in fess and gules, Montacute, . . . These armorial ensigns [including those not cited] belong to Sir Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montacute, 2 W. Fitz-William, Earl of Southampton," &c.
- p. 113. Parochial Topography, "In 1560, Anthony, Visc. Montacute aliened it," &c. [property of East Lavant.]
- p. 204. *Note.* Cowdray Muniments. 'Henry Joceline sold the manor of Bepton, extending into the parishes of Cocking & Lynch, for 1000l. and the advowson of the church for 420l. more, to Anthony, Viscount Montacute, in 1568."
- p. 243. Commences a full description of "The Park and Manor Place of Cowdray."
- p. 244. "The late Anthony Lord Montagu, about the year 1770, employed the celebrated L. Brown," &c. [This refers to improving the Cowdray property.]
Note. MSS. B., Extracts from a survey of the manor and park of Cowdray, made in May & June 1568, by Rêginald Bringbourn, Surveyor to Ant. Visc. Montagu." "Customs within the said manor by examinations of rental and rolls of court, &c. taken in Edward the Third's time. Cowdray Park, anciently Shingle Park, and the North Park, enlarged by the Earl of Southampton and Lord Visc. Montacute."
Note. Ant. vicecom. Montacute."
 "The mansion-house of Cowdray, now become a memorable ruin, was originally founded by the Bohuns."
- p. 245. "In the reign of Henry the Seventh it was granted to John, Lord Montacute, and forfeited by his attainer."
 "it [the mansion-house,] was not entirely finished long before the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Anthony Second Viscount Montagu."
- p. 246. "The family portraits [at Cowdray,] likewise, were numerous and valuable, and the bay-windows were replete with escocheons of Armorial bearings of Montacute, Fitz-William and Browne with all their intermarriages & connections."

Note on pages 246 and 247. "*Curious Portraits, formerly preserved at Cowdray, from a Catalogue printed in 1777, and amply noted by the late J. C. Brooke, Esq., Somerset Herald.*"

Here follows a list of the paintings. No. 3 is that of Sir Anthony Browne, father of the first Viscount.

. . . "He [said Anthony] ended his lyfe the syxt of May, in the second yeare of King Edward the Syxte, 1548, at Byflete house in Surrie, by him builded, and lythe buried at Battell, in Sussex, by Dame Alice his fyrst wyfe, where he begann a stately howse, since proceeded on by his sonne and heyre Antony vicecount Mountaegewe," &c. . . .

"*Armorial bearings at Cowdray, as described by J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald.*"

. "Alice Montacute, his wife, [Richard Neville's,] daughter and heire of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, Lady Montacute. Arms. Argent, there lozenges in fess, gules.

Arms in stained glass.

. . . "three lozenges in fess, gules, Montacute" . . .

"IV. The arms and quarterings of Browne ensigned with a Viscounts coronet, and the motto "*Suivez Raison.*" "1 and 4, Sable, three lions passant, between two double cottices, argent, Brown." . . . "Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montacute"

"Over the principle entrance of the western front, upon a large atchievement, carved in white marble, and properly emblazoned were, the arms of BROWNE, with their quarterings, as above described, with supporters, crest, and motto; which was probably put up in the time of Anthony, the first Viscount, who it is presumed, built the south and west sides of the great court, and who bore his quarterings in this manner," &c.

p. 248. "From escocheons of arms placed against the inner walls of the spacious quadrangle, the names and dates of the individual possessors, by whom the structure was completed or altered, may be collected, with a great degree of certainty. The south and west sides were built by Anthony, first Viscount Montagu, entirely of stone."

Between pages 248 and 249 are engraved views of Cowdray House.

l, and its descent since that period,
fontagu, a concise account of them

E.

Margaret = Robert Downes

5. Isabel = Wil-
liam Hud-
dleston.

- p. 249. "Upon the night of Tuesday, September 24, 1793, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the north gallery, into which, as the house was then preparing for the expected return of the young Viscount from his travels, many of the most valuable of the portraits had been removed from the dining parlours, all of which, from the rapid progress of the flames, were irretrievably lost," &c. Lord Montagu lost his life in attempting to pass the falls of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, in a boat, in the month of October, 1793, before any information concerning the calamity had been communicated to him."

The notices of the several Viscounts preceding that which relates to him who was Viscount in 1732, are omitted.

- p. 254. "VI. ANTHONY, who succeeded, having married Barbara, third daughter of Sir John Webb, of Hatherop, in the county of Gloucester, Bart., by her had two sons, the eldest of whom died at Rouen, in Normandy, aged one year; and, 2. Anthony, his only surviving son and heir, who was born in 1728; he died in 1767.

"VII. ANTHONY, who married, in 1763, Frances, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, Esq., and dowager of Alexander, Baron Halkerton, of Scotland. He died in 1787. The dowager Lady Montagu and Halkerton, died in 1814.

"VIII. GEORGE-SAMUEL, was born in 1769; he lost his life in an unfortunate attempt to navigate the falls of Schaffhausen, in October, 1793, accompanied by Sedley Burdett, Esq., who shared the same fate. His estates passed, by will, to Elizabeth Mary, his only sister and heir, now the wife of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., and his title to the next male heir.

"IX. MARK ANTHONY, who was descended from John Browne, of Easebourn, second son of Anthony, the first Viscount Montagu. At his death, in 1797, the claim to the peerage became dormant, if it be not extinct."

Also, on this page is an "account of the celebrated paintings in fresco, formerly at Cowdray, before the fire in 1793, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe."

- p. 275. "*The Honourable Entertainment given to the Queenes Majestie, in Progresse, at Cowdray in Sussex, by the Right Honourable the Lord Montecute, 1591.*

Printed by Thomas Scarlet, and are to be sold by William Wright, dwelling in Paules Churchyard, neere to the French schoole, 1591."

"The Queene having dyned at Farnham, came with a great traine to the Right Honorable the Lord Montague's, on Saterdaie, between the 15 daie of August, about eight of the clocke at night," &c.

"SATERDAY.

"*The Porters Speech.*

"The Walles of Thebes were raised by musicke! by musick these are kept from falling. It was a prophesie since the first stone was laide, that these walles should shake, and the rooffe totter, till the wisest, the fairest, and most fortunate of all creatures, should by her steppe make the foundation staid, and by the glaunce of her eyes make the turret steddie. I have beene here a porter manie yeeres; many ladies have entred passing amiable, many verie wise, none so happie. These my fellow porters, thinking there could be none so noble, fell on sleepe, and so incurde the second curse of the prophesie; which is, never again to awake Marke how they looke, more like postes than porters, retaining onlie their shapes, but deprived of their sences. I thought rather to cut off my eie lids, then to winke till I saw the ende. And now it is: for the musick is at an end, this house immoveable, your vertue immortall. O miracle of time, Natures glorie, Fortunes empress, the worlds wonder! Soft, this is the poet's part and not the porter's, I have nothing to present but the crest of mine office, this keie: Enter, possesse all, to whom the heavens have vouchsafed all. As for the owner of this house, mine honourable Lord, his tongue is the keie of his heart: and his heart the locke of his soule. Therefore what he speaks you may constantly beleeve; which is, that in dutie and service to your Majestie he would be second to none, in praying for your happinesse equall to anie.

Tuus, O Regina, quod optas explorare favor: huic jussa capessere fas est.

Whrewithall her Highness tooke the keie and said she would sweare for him, there was none more faithfull: then being alighted, she embraced the ladie Montecute, and the ladie Dormir her daughter. The Mistresse of

the house (as it were weeping in her bosome) said, 'O happie time, O joyfull daie!'"

The Queen remained at Cowdray until the following "Fryday". The account of the "entertainments" given in her honor are amusing and interesting.

- p. 279. "On Friday she departed towards Chichester. Going through the arbour, to take horse, stode six gentlemen, whom hir Majestie knighted; the Lorde Admirall (Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham) laying the sworde on their shoulders: the names of the six knights then made were these; viz., Sir George Browne, my Lordes second sonne; Sir Robert Dormir, his sonne in lawe; Sir Henry Goaring; Sir Henry Glemham; Sir John Carrell; Sir Nicholas Parker."
- p. 280. "So departed hir Majistie to the dining place, whether the Lord Montague and his sonnes, and the Sheriffe of the Shire, attended with a goodly companie of gentlemen, brought hir Highness. The escutchions on the oke remaine, and there shall hange till they cannot hang together, one peace by another."
- p. 283. "These manors [Midhurst, Cowdray, and Easebourn], were held, in capite of the crown, by the said Anthony Browne, in 1547, (1, Edward VI.) and descended to George Samuel, eighth Viscount Montagu, who died in 1793, when they passed to the Honourable Elizabeth Mary Browne, his only sister and heir, now the wife of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., M.P. for Callington, in Cornwall, the present possessor."
- p. 290. "The benefice [at Midhurst] is a perpetual curacy, in its own deanery; being one of those parishes of which Easebourn claims to be the mother church, and is so noticed in all ecclesiastical valors."
 "1595. Patron, Ant. Visc. Montagu."
 "1796. Patron, W. S. Poyntz, Esq."
- p. 291. "The church is not spacious, but extremely neat in the interior. It consists of a low embattled tower, nave and chancel, in a style apparently not later than the reign of Henry the Sixth. . . . But in the last of Philip and Mary, Anthony, first Viscount Montagu, founded a chantry here, which was suppressed in the following year."

Monumental Inscriptions.

IN THE MONTACUTE SEPULCHREAL CHAPEL.

1. A very lofty altar tomb, composed of marble and alabaster, upon which are two recumbent figures of ladies, in robes of state, and between

them, a second altar rises, upon which is a kneeling figure of Lord Montagu, before a third altar, upon which his helmet is placed. On the panels of the great tomb, are kneeling figures and escocheons. At the four angles are obelisks of marble higher than the tomb. 'Here lieth the body of the Right Honourable Sir Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague, chief standard bearer of England, and Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter, whereof he was ancient at his death; and one of the Honourable Privy Council to Queen Mary; who, as he was nobly descended from the Lady Lucy, his grandmother, one of the daughters and coheirs of Lord John Neville, Marquis Montagu, so he was, as perfectly adorned with all the virtues of fine nobility; and in 66th year of his age he ended his life, at his house at Horsley, in Surry, the 19th of October, 1592, and in the 34th year of the reign of our most Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth.'"

Below the former.

"This honourable man, in the year 1553, was employed by Queen Mary in an honourable embassy to Rome, with Doctor Thurlbie, Bishop of Ely, which he performed to his great honour and commendation. And the second year after, he served Queen Mary as her Majesty's Lieutenant of the English forces at the siege of St. Quintine. In the year 1559, Queen Elizabeth sent him ambassador to Spain to King Philip; and likewise in 1565 and 1566, to the Duchess of Parma, then Regent of the Low Countries; all which he effected both wisely and honorably, to the service of God, his princes, and country.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Here lyeth the body of Lady Jane Ratcliffe, one of the daughters of Robert, Earl of Sussex, who ended her life at Cowdrey, A.D. 1552, 22d of July, and was of the age of 20 years, and the first wife of Anthony, Viscount Montague, here bury'd. By whom he had issue one son, Anthony Browne, Esq., deceased, and here likewise bury'd, which Anthony was father of Anthony, Viscount Montague, now living. He had also by her, one daughter, who was married first to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and after to Sir Thomas Heneage, Knight, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and one of the Honourable Privy Council.

AT THE WEST END.

Anthony, Viscount Montague, took to his second wife Magdalene Dacre, one of the daughters of William Dacre, Knight, Lord Dacre, Greystock and Gillesland, and Lord Warden of the West Marches of England, anempete Scotland. By whom he had five sons, Philip, William, Sir George Browne, Knt. Thomas and Henry; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Mabel, and Jane; whereof, Philip, William, Thomas and Mabel, departed this life before their father.

Arms. Upon separate escocheons. Browne with quarterings and impalements of Ratcliffe and Dacre, supporters and coronet, as already described upon stained glass, formerly in the bay windows at Cowdray House.

On a Monument affixed to the South Wall, under the Figures of a Man and Woman kneeling.

Dyd 11th of March, Ano Domini 1554.

Lo here a Dame interred lies, a Courtney by descent.
A courteous, chaste and humble wife, whilst God here life her lent,
To Francis Browne in lyfe she was a worthy godly mate,
Whose patience, myldnes, constancie, renowned her estate, &c.

Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Golding, ob. 1720, æt. 84. *Arms.* Gules, a chevron between three bezants.

Benefaction.

By Indenture, dated 29 June, 1536. (38 Eliz.) Lands and tenements in Chilgrove, Mynsted in Stedham, and Midhurst, were released to the burgesses by George Ognell, Esq. of Cruellsfield, in the county of Warwick, for the sum of 500l. to be applied to the relief of 'aged, maimed, ynpotent, or diseased persons,' of or within the borough of Midhurst. And if they cannot agree among themselves, then the distribution to be at the discretion of Lord Viscount Montacute, for the time being."

p. 305. "Lord Viscount Montagu."

Vol. II, p. 59. "George Samuel late Viscount Montagu."

p. 371. Royal grants in 1593, to "Anthony Viscount Montacute."

40.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 23, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR, — After copying quite a portion of the items I have noted by slips of paper, I decided to send the small volumes, which are really the important ones, to Boston, for your consideration. The folio volumes had little matter which I thought you would desire to see, and I have jotted down a part of that little. I send you Kimber, of 1766; Debrett, 1802, 2 volumes; and the Peerage of England, author unknown, 1710. The last-named book appears to have some important facts in the Montague-Montacute case.

Very respectfully yours,

E. M. BARTON.

The memoranda alluded to by Mr. Barton, who is Assistant Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., are here given, namely: —

Complete English Peerage, By Alexander Jacob, folio, London, 1767.

Vol. II., pp. 263, 267. "Brown, Viscount Montague."

The first of the family we meet with, was Sir Anthony Brown, made Knight of the Bath at coronation of Richard II.

(First Viscount) Anthony Brown, was one of the forty Knights made at the coronation of King Edward VI.

(Second Viscount) Anthony Brown, in February, 1591, took to wife Jane, daughter to Thomas Sackville.

(Third Viscount) Francis Montagu was a great sufferer in the time of the civil war in the reign of King Charles I.

(Fourth Viscount) Francis Brown who was appointed lord lieutenant of Sussex in 1687.

(Fifth Viscount) Henry Brown, married Barbara, daughter to George Walsingham.

(Sixth and present Viscount) Anthony Brown, A.D. 1720, took to wife Barbara, third daughter of Sir John Webb of Hathrop in the County of Gloucester, Baronet.

(Title) Anthony Brown, lord Viscount Montagu.

(Creation) Viscount Montagu (the name of family) by letters-patent, September 7, A.D. 1554, 1st and 2d Philip and Mary.

(Arms) Diamond, three lions passant in bend between two double cotises pearl.

(Supporters) Two wolves, pearl, with each a plain collar and chain, topaz. (Motto) "Sivez Raison."

(Chief seat) At Cowdray, near Medhurst in the County of Sussex.

Note. This Vol. has the Montagu Coat of Arms, folio in size. I think it is the same as the Coat of Arms in old Montacute Hall, Worcester.

E. M. B.

The rest of the memoranda which Mr. Barton has kindly furnished to the committee, does not refer to the Anthony Brown family of Montagu or Montacute.

41.

The Peerage of England: or, an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Present Nobility," &c. The Second Edition, with very large Additions and Corrections. London: Printed by G. F. for Abel Roper and Arthur Collins, &c., 1710.—[In Library of American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.]

"MONTAGUE," DUKE OF MONTAGUE."

p. 183. "This family is generally supposed to proceed from a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Montacutes*, whence those who were long since Earls of *Salisbury* did spring; who held likewise the Appellation of *Monthermer*.

"Browne, Viscount Montacute."

- p. 383. "Of this family, which has been of good Antiquity in England, was Sir Thomas Browne, Knight, Treasurer of the Household to King Henry VI., who had two Sons."
- p. 385. "Which Anthony (by reason his Grand-mother Lucy, aforesaid, was one of the Daughters and Co-heirs to John Nevill, Marquis Mountague) was advanced to the Dignity of Viscount Mountague, 1 Phil. and Marie.
- p. 386. . . . "Henry, now Viscount Montacute."

42.

The Peerage of England. A complete view of the several Orders of Nobility, &c. By Mr Kimber. Corrected to July 23, 1766. London, 1766.—[In the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.]

Plate II., presents the Arms of Browne "Mountague."

Plate 17, displays the Arms of "Monthermer" and "Montagu," quartered.

- p. 144. "VISCOUNT MONTAGU. ANTHONY BROWN, Viscount MONTAGU, succeeded his father Henry, the late Viscount, June 25, 1717: and in 1740, married Barbara, 8d daughter of Sir John Webb, of Hathorp, in the county of Gloucester."
 CREATION. Viscount Montagu, Sept. 2, 1554, 1 Mary.
 ARMS. Sable, three lions passant in bend, between two double cotises, argent.
 CREST. On a wreath, an eagle displayed, vert.
 SUPPORTERS. Two wolves, argent; with each a plain collar and chain, or.
 MOTTO. *Suivez Raison.*
 CHIEF SEATS. At Cowdray in Sussex; Lincoln's-inn Field, London."
- p. 219. LORD MONTAGU. JOHN MONTAGU, Lord MONTAGU, of Bough-ton, is the eldest son of George, the present Earl of Cardigan, by the Lady Mary Montagu, youngest daughter and co-heir of Duke of Montagu, and was born on March 13, 1734-35.
- p. 227. "A List of such Peers as do not sit in the House of Lords."
 The Duke of Dover, } Being created since the union,
 The Duke of Brandon, } have no seats in that house.
The following being Roman Catholics have no Summons to Parliament.
 Duke of Norfolk.
 Earl of Shrewsbury.
 Viscount Montagu."
-

43.

*Debrett's Peerage of England, Scotland and Ireland: * * * London, May, 1802.*—[In the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.]

Plate 21. Arms of Browne, "Montague, Ext." with crest, supporters and motto.

p. 23. "WILLIAM MONTAGU, Duke of MANCHESTER." . . .

p. 71. "JOHN MONTAGU, Earl of SANDWICH, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and Baron Montagu of St. Neot's." . . .

p. 143. EDWARD-HUSSEY MONTAGU, Earl of Beaulieu," . . .

p. 241. HENRY-JAMES SCOTT-MONTAGU, Baron MONTAGU, of Boughton,"

44.

Burke's Peerage and Baronetage London, 1867.—[Boston Athenæum.]

Charles the 4th Earl was created, 30 April, 1719, Duke of Manchester.

"Creation. Baron and Viscount, 19 Dec., 1620. Earl 5 Feb., 1626. Duke 30 April, 1719.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., three lozenges, conjoined, in fesse, gu., within a bordure, sa., for Montagu; 2d and 3d, or, an eagle displayed, vert, beaked and membered, gu., for Monthermer.

45.

The County Families of the United Kingdom; &c., by Edward Walford, M.A., &c. London, 1880.—[Boston Athenæum.]

"Richard Charles Browne, Esq. (of Elsing Hall,

Eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Browne, by Caroline Susan, dau. of John Marcon, Esq., of Swaffham, Norfolk, b. 1830; s. 1851. Is a magistrate of Norfolk. This family is descended from Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., one of the executors of the will of Henry VIII., and represents the oldest co heir of the ancient Barony of Hastings.

Elsing Hall, near East Dereham, Norfolk.

NOTE FROM R. C. BROWN, ESQ.

ELSING HALL, E. DEREHAM, NORFOLK, ENGLAND,
January 14, [1870.]

SIR,—I am sorry I can give you but little information of my early ancestor, having no records or papers bearing his name, but an em-

blazoned heraldic Pedigree of the Hastings family (with which we are connected), dating from the Conqueror, and in which Sir Anthony is written Browne with, and sometimes Brown without, the e, and Montague; and this also, I believe, is sometimes written *Montacute*, but my own conviction is that Brown and Montague are the most correct. I am myself no antiquarian, nor have I ever taken much interest in the great antiquity of my family descent beyond being conversant and properly proud of the *fact*, or should have been happy to have more fully replied to your queries.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. BROWNE.

The crest and motto on the envelope of the note are the same as those of the Viscounts.

46.

*A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire by Bernard Burke, L.L.D., Ulster King of Arms, * * * London, 1867. — [Boston Athenæum.]*

Sligo, Marquess of (George-John Browne) Earl of Altamont . . .

Creation. Baron, 10 Sept., 1763; Viscount, 24 Aug., 1763; Earl, 4 Dec., 1771; Marquess, 23 Dec., 1800—Irish honors. Baron, 20 Feb., 1806—United Kingdom.

Arms—Sa. three lions, passant, in bend, Arg., between four bendlets, of the last.

Crest. An eagle displayed, vert.

Motto. Suivez Raison.

NOTE FROM THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO.

CLARENDON HOTEL, BOND ST., LONDON,

February 12, 1770.

SIR, — I received last night your letter of January 28, making inquiries about Lord Montagu or Montacute. I much regret that I can give you but little information, but shall be very glad if I can, in answer to any future letter, make search for any details you may desire. I think, however, that though I should gladly do anything of the sort, you will more likely discover facts on application as from one of your Lodges to the Grand Master of the English Freemasons. Were I one of your body, I would do it now without any reference further to you.

The Peerages describe me as being "traditionally" descended from Lord Montagu, but I have no other reason to think it. The first authen-

tic knowledge I have of the family is, that a Browne settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles I., but who he was, and whence he came, I have no record. He must have gone over from this country with some interest to aid him, but I see no cause to connect him with Ld. Montagu. I have no record of any such connection. Ld. Montagu was first Sir Anthony Browne, friend and minister to Henry VIII., and as his executor and nominee, guardian to King Edward the VI. The Montagu family became extinct in this century. I think the last was drowned in Switzerland. He was Montagu, not Montacute. This is all I know as history only; but as I said above I shall, having thus entered into correspondence, be very glad to make any detailed enquiry you wish, and, keeping your letter, will communicate to you should I at any time find out anything to throw light on the matter.

Your very obt. servt.,

SLIGO.

JOHN T. HEARD, Esq., Boston.

47.

Black's Picturesque Tourist, &c. Edinburg, 1859.—[In Library of Dr. J. Theo. Heard.]

p. 46. East Chinnock, 127½ miles from London. Three miles distant Montacute House, W. Phelps, Esq.

p. 76. "Twelve miles from Chichester, on the London Road, is Midhurst, pleasantly situated near the Arun. It was an ancient borough by prescription, having returned representatives to Parliament since 4th Edward II. Since the Reform Bill, it has returned one member to Parliament. The population of the Parl. borough in 1851 amounted to 7021. Near the town, in the midst of a beautiful and extensive Park, are the ruins of Cowdray House, once the magnificent seat of the noble family of Montagu. It was destroyed by fire 24th September 1793. The eighth Lord Montagu perished about the same time in the falls of Lauffen in Switzerland; and his only sister and heir married the late W. S. Poyntz, Esq., who erected a new house in the park, about a mile from the ruins. The latter is now in possession of the Earl of Egmont."

NOTE FROM R. PHELIPS, ESQ.

40 LOWNDES Sq., LONDON,

March 31, [1870].

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I forward the enclosed, which is the only information I can give, for there is no family of *Montacute*; but the Montagu family, now Dukes of Manchester, originally took the name from Montacute, and part of our estate is still called Stepton Montague.

Yours faithfully,

R. PHELIPS.

NOTES FROM NATHL.-GEO.-PHILIPS, 33°.



33 GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.
30th March, 1870.

DEAR BRO. PHELIPS, —

In reply to the enclosed letter, according to Books and Documents in possession of this Supreme Council, there is no doubt but that, in the year 1733, Anthony Brown, Lord Viscount Montagu, was the Grand Master of Masons, and was duly installed on the 19th April, 1732, when he was succeeded by James Lyon, Earl of Strathmore, for whom Lord Southwell acted as proxy. This is all I can assist, and I think the American Brother will have to accept it.

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

Br. Capt. WM. PHELIPS,
Montacute House, Somerset.

NATHL.-GEO.-PHILIPS, 33°.

The note to which the above are answers was addressed "to William Phelps, Esq., Montacute House, Somersetshire, near East Chinnock."

33 GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.,
27th April, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, —

With reference to your communication of the 13th instant, I have to inform you that I have found, in the Constitutions published in 1767 by John Entick, M.A., the following information, which may, perhaps, assist you in your researches.

At page 193, John Montagu, Duke of Montagu, was invested and installed Grand Master on the 24th June, 1721.

At page 213, at a meeting of Grand Lodge held at the Devil Tavern on 2d March, 1731-2, I find that the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Montacute, Grand Master elect, was present.

At page 214, on the 19th April, 1732, Anthony Brown, Lord Viscount Montacute, was duly proclaimed Grand Master of Masons.

With these facts before you, there can be but little doubt on the subject.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, faithfully and fraternally yours,

NATHL.-GEO.-PHILIPS, 33°.

Br. JOHN T. HEARD, *Boston.*

Letters were addressed to Garter King of Arms on the 25th March, and 9th of April, 1870, to which the following is the reply. It was received on the 2d of August, 1870, it having been forwarded to America and returned to London. Previously, on 10th June, we had obtained copy of letters patent through Mr. A. A. Burt, genealogist, &c., 16 Charles Street, Clarendon Square, London.

HERALDS COLLEGE, DOCTORS COMMONS,
LONDON, July 2, 1870.

SIR,—I am in the receipt of your letters, and on the other side I beg to annex a copy of an opinion I gave in February last, on the same subject to which your inquiry has reference.

With a view, however, to settle any question or doubt that could arise on the point, I have referred to the record of the original Patent creating the title in favor of Sir Anthony Browne (dated 2 September, 1554), and in every place where the title occurs, without exception, it is written "Montague." There cannot be the least doubt that the proper title was "Montague," and not Montacute." You can have an office copy of the inrolment of the Patent if you desire. The cost would be, I presume, about two or three guineas; the inrolment is in latin.

The fee and charges for this inquiry is £1, 1, 0, which you can remit to me at your convenience.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(signed) ALBERT W. WOODS, *Garter*.

(COPY.)

I, Sir Albert William Woods of the College of Arms, London, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, do hereby certify and declare that it appears from the Records of this College that Anthony Browne succeeded his father, Henry Browne, Viscount Montagu, on the 25th of June, 1717, as a Peer under and by the title of Viscount Montagu, and that he enjoyed the said title of Viscount Montagu until his death, which happened on the 23d of April, 1767, and I further certify that the title of the Peerage was Viscount Montagu, and not Viscount Montacute.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(signed) ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS, *Garter*.

49.

The following is the inscription on the sarcophagus in the
mausoleum near Midhurst, co. of Sussex, England, copied by
Br. J. T. Heard, June 4, 1870 : —



Beneath this Marble
Are deposited the mortal Remains
of the Right Honourable Anthony
Viscount Montague.
His Lordship was born in the Year 1686
And departed this Life on the 23rd Day of April 1767
In the Eighty Second Year of his Age :

Here also lies Interred
The Right Honourable Barbara
Viscountess Montague
His faithful and beloved Consort:
Her Ladyship was the third Daughter
of Sr John Webb Bart of Hathrop
In the County of Gloucester ;
She was born in the Year of our Lord 1697
And died on the 6th Day of April 1779
Aged Eighty two Years.

This plain Tomb was erected
To their Memories
As a small Tribute of Gratitude and Respect,
And as a lasting Memorial
of his Filial Affection,
By their only surviving Son
The Right Honourable Anthony Joseph
Viscount Montague,
In the Year of our Lord 1781.

Requiescant in pace.

50.

Copy of Patent creating Sir Anthony Browne Viscount Montague, 2 September, 1554, made by Mr. Augustus A. Burt, Antiquarian, Draughtsman, Fac Similist, Genealogist, Record Searcher and Translator, 16 Charles Street, Clarendon Square, London.

9th of June, 1870.

DEAR SIR. — I have found the Patent for creating Anthony Browne, Vis Montague, but have not been able to complete the Transcript to day, as the Record Office closes at 4 o'clock. You will find it left complete at the Langham, to-morrow afternoon, with a copy of the creation ceremony at Hampton Court, on Sunday 2d of September 1554, from the State Papers, the which I consider will be an interesting addenda.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

AUGUSTUS A. BURT.

J. T. HEARD, Esq.

16 CHARLES STREET, CLARENDON SQUARE, N. W.,
10 June, 1870.

DEAR SIR, — I enclose the Transcript you require from the Patent Rolls and State Papers, Domestic, 1. 2. Philip and Mary. I have certified the same. The said Copy of the Roll will prove that Sir Anthony Browne's title was *Viscount Montague*, not *Montacute*. My charge will be 18s, which you can forward by P.O. order, payable at Gt Russell Street. Should you require any further search I shall be most happy to undertake your commission at any time.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

AUGUSTUS A. BURT.

J. T. HEARD, Esq.

The Patent, as copied, being in abbreviated Latin, is omitted, and an unabbreviated copy, rendered by R.W. John H. Sheppard, substituted. The translation into English is also the work of the same Brother.

PATENT ROLL, 1 AND 2 PHILIP AND MARY, PART 5.

Pro Antonio Browne milite Vice-comiti Montague — sibi et hæredibus suis masculis. } Rex et Regina, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ducibus Marchionibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis Vice-comitibus, præpositis, ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, Salutem :
 Sciatis, quod nos non solum grata et laudabilia obsequiaque dilectus et fidelis noster Antonius Browne miles nobis antehac diutius modo impendit indiesque impendere non desistit, verumetiam generis nobilitatem cujusdam circumspeditionem fidelitatem et strenuitatem ipsius Antonii, merito contemplantes, de gratia nostra singulari ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostro eundem Antonium ad statum, gradum, dignitatem et honorem Vicecomitis Montague creximus, creavimus, nominavimus et præfecimus ipsumque Antonium in Vicecomitem Montague tenore præsentium pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris erigimus, creamus, nominamus et præficimus eidemque Antonio, nomen, stilum, statum et titulum Vice-comitis Montague imposuimus, dedimus & præbuimus ac per præsentem imponimus, damus et præbimus, habendum, tenendum et gaudendum eundem statum, gradum, dignitatem, stilum, titulum, nomen et honorem præfato Antonio et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis sive procreandis, volentes et per præsentem pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris concedentes quod præfatus Antonius et hæredes sui masculi prædicti, statum, gradum, dignitatem, stilum, titulum, nomen, et honorem prædictum successive gerant, habcant et gaudeant et eorum quilibet gerat, habeat et gaudeat ac per nomen Vice-comitis Montague successive vocentur et nuncupentur et eorum quilibet successive vocetur et nuncupetur; quodque idem Antonius et hæredes sui masculi prædicti successive Vicecomes Montague in omnibus teneantur, et ut Vicecomes Montague tractentur et reputentur et eorum quilibet tractetur et reputetur: Habeantque teneant et possideant dictus Antonius et hæredes sui masculi prædicti et eorum quilibet habeat, teneat et possideat successive ut præfatam sedem et locum in parlamento et consiliis nostris, hæredibus et successoribus nostris infra regnum nostrum Angliæ et alia regna et diversa nostra inter alios vicecomites ut Vicecomes Montague.

Volumus etiam et concedimus pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris, quod dictus Antonius, et hæredes sui masculi prædicti, gaudeant et utantur et eorum quilibet successive gaudeat et utatur per nomen Vicecomes Montague omnibus et singulis hujusmodi juribus, privilegiis præeminentiis, immunitatibus omnibus aliis, statui Vicecomitis rite et de jure pertinentibus quibus ceteri vicecomites dicti regni nostri Angliæ ante hæc tempora melius, quietius et honorificentius, usi sunt et gavis, seu in præsentem gaudent et utuntur.

Et in supra uberosa gratia nostra ac etiam præfatus Antonius et hæredes sui masculi prædicti, dictum statum vicecomitis decentius & honorificentius mantenere & supportare valeant, dedimus & concessimus ac per præsentis pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus eidem Antonio et hæredibus suis masculis prædictis quandam annuitatem viginti marcarum per annum habendum, tenendum, gaudendum, levandum, et annuatim percipiendum dictam annuitatem viginti marcarum eidem Antonio et hæredibus suis masculis prædictis a festo Sancti Johannis Baptistæ ultimo præterito de exitibus, reventionibus, firmitur juribus et proficiis quibuscunque de et in comitatu nostro Surrey quoquo modo crescentibus, emergentibus, accidentibus, exeuntibus sive permanentibus per manus Vice-comitis ejusdem comitatus pro tempore existenti ad festa nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ per equales portiones. Et hoc absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanapio Cancellarii nostro seu alibi ad opus nostrum pro promissis reddendum solvendum et faciendum.

Eo quod expressa mentio etc. his testes, reverendo in Christo præsentis Stephano Winton Episcopo, Cancellario nostro Angliæ ac præsentibus charissimis consanguineis et conciliariis nostris Gulielmo Marchione Winton, Thesauro nostro Angliæ, Henrico Comite Arundell, Senescallo Hospicii nostri et Johanne Comite Bedford, custode privati Sigilli nostri, neonon Gulielmo Comite Wigorn Reverendo in Christo, præsentibus Thomate Eliensis et Georgio Cicestriensis Episcopo et prædicto nostro Johanne Gage milite duobus camerariis hospitii nostri, Johanne Bourne milite Secretario nostro principalitatis nostræ et Henrico Jermingham vicecamerario nostro et aliis.

In cujus rei etc. etc. Rex et Regina. apud honorem de Hampton Courte secundo die September.

Per ipsos Regem et Reginam.

To Sir Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague himself and heirs male.

The King and Queen to the Archbishops, Bishops, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Barons, Justices, Viscounts and all officers, assistants, Bailiffs and their associates: Greeting.

Know ye, that not only on account of the grateful and commendable loyalty, which our beloved and faithful Sir Anthony Browne, heretofore and for a long time past, has manifested to us and from day to day has never ceased to manifest, but also deservedly contemplating the nobility of his race and the assiduous fidelity and zeal of Anthony himself, we have of our special grace and certain knowledge and from our own mere motion, raised, created, nominated and appointed said Anthony to the state, degree, dignity and honor of

Viscount Montague, and by the tenor of these presents for us our heirs and successors, do raise, create, nominate and appoint the said Anthony to the name, style, state and title of Viscount Montague, and we have assigned, given and bestowed and by these Presents do assign give and bestow the same, to have, hold, and enjoy the same state, degree, dignity, style, name, and honor to the aforesaid Anthony, and his heirs male of his own body begotten or hereafter to be begotten; and we by these presents for ourselves, our heirs and successors, willing and granting, that the aforesaid Anthony and his heirs male as aforesaid, the said state, degree, dignity, style, title, name and honor, successively should bear, have and enjoy and each of them should bear, have and enjoy, and by the name of Viscount Montague successively should be called and entitled.

And that said Anthony and his heirs male as aforesaid successively as Viscount Montague in all things may be held and treated and each of them may be held and treated: the aforesaid Anthony and his heirs male as aforesaid shall have, hold and possess and each of them, successively as aforesaid, shall hold and possess a seat and place in Parliament and in our Councils for our heirs and successors within our kingdom of England or our other and divers kingdoms, among the other viscounts as Viscount Montague.

We also will and grant for ourselves, our heirs and successors that said Anthony and his heirs male aforesaid may enjoy and use, and each of them successively may enjoy and use by the name of Viscount Montague all and singular those rights, privileges, preeminences, immunities and all things appertaining, according to custom and by law, to the rank of a viscount and such as other viscounts of our said kingdom of England better before these times and more quietly and more honorably used and enjoyed; so may they in the present day enjoy and use.

And also from our more abundant grace, in order that the aforesaid Anthony and his heirs male above mentioned, may, more becomingly and more honorably, be enabled to maintain and support the rank of Viscount, we hereby for ourselves, heirs and successors have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant to the said Anthony and his heirs male as aforesaid a certain annuity of twenty marks per annum, to have, hold, enjoy and levy and year by year to receive said annuity of twenty marks to the said Anthony and his heirs male as aforesaid, from the festival of St. John the Baptist last past, out of the issues, revenues, and *more surely* from fines and profits of every kind, of and in the County of Surrey, in whatever way accruing, rising up, falling due, passing off or being permanent, by the hands of the Viscount of the same County for the time being to the feast of the Nativity of St. John

the Baptist in equal portions: And this without fine or fee, great or small, to us in our Exchequer or elsewhere at our need, in the premises to be rendered paid or done.

To this intent, express mention &c., &c., with these witnesses — present the reverend in Christ, Stephen Winton, Bishop, our Chancellor of England our most beloved cousin and councillor William, Marquis Winton our Treasurer of England, Henry, Count Arundell, Senescal of our Hospital, and John, Count Bedford custodian of our private Seal, and likewise William Count Wigorn, Reverend in Christ, present Thomas of Ely and George of Chester, Bishops and our beloved Sir John Gage, chamberlain of our said Hospital and Sir John Bourne, our Secretary of our Principality (of Wales) and Henry Jermingham our vicechamberlain and others.

In testimony whereof &c., &c., The King and Queen in honor of Hampton Court — the second day of September,

By them The King and Queen.

The above translation of the copy in Latin from the Patent Roll, to which copy Angustus A. Burt has signed his certificate, is as correct as the abbreviated Latin in the copy would allow. The abbreviations having first been extended into full words, so far as the obscurity would allow, as will appear in the above transcript.

JOHN H. SHEPPARD.

State Papers, Domestic, Philip and Mary, Vol. 4, No. 21.

The Creacon of Sir Anthony Browne, Knight, who was afore Mr of the Kings horse and then putt by, made Viscount Montagne for him and his heire masles with the guift of xx mks a yeare out of Surrey, on Sonday the 2 of September 1554. (A^o primo et Sedo) at Hampton Courte, witness Stephen Bishopp of Wint Lo' Chancellor, Will^m Marquess of Winchess. Lo. Treasurer, John Earle of Bedford. L. priuie Seale Well^m Earle of Worcester et als.

Item, the king Being at masse and almost don the Lords appoynted for the conveyance of him went togeather into a chamber at the north end of the Gallorye where they prepared themselves, and after they had knowlege that the King and Queene weare ready they proceeded forth in manner following.

First the officers of Armes as Pursyvants, Heralds, and Kings at armes, then Mr Garter with the patent in his right hand, then William Lord Howard Baron of Effingham in his Parlament Roabes with 2 barres of minivere on his right shoulder bearing before him on his

armes the Roabe of Estate, viz. a Mantle of crimson Veluett furred with minivere thinne poudered without any barres or hood but only a little at the topp, the mantle was turned downe, then Thomas Lo. Darcey of Chiche likewise in his Parliament Roabes, having over all the collar of the Order of the Garter and in his hand the Capp of Estate without Coronett or Circlett. then the sayd S^r Anthony in a Jackett of white Silver, lead between William Earle of Worcester in his Roabes of Estate on his right hand, and Edward Fines (?) Lo Clinton in his Parliament Roabes and his Collar on his left hand and soe they proceeded forth till they came into the Chamber of Presence where the King and Queene stood under the cloath of Estate the Queene on the right hand, the swords being besydes them borne by the Lo. Strange and Fitz-water.

Then after 3 obeysance don, the Lords standing all saue the sayd S^r Anthony who kneeled on his right knee, M^r Garter deliued his Patent to the Lo. Chamberlaine Sir John Gage who deliued it to the Queene and and her grace d — d it to John Bourne-Secretary to reade, who read it openly, and at the words *Cream* mus the King and Queene, putt on his Roabe and at *cappe possessionem* they putt his capp on his head and soe the Patent being read out M^r Secretary deliuered it to the K. and Queene who gave it to the sayd Viscount, and he receaued it and after he had made his excusation with thanks he roase upp, and returned in manner as they came save that from the Chamber of Presence dore the Trumpetts went afore the Heralds sowndring untill the came tothe Queenes Closet when all they sayd Lords dyned and satt in their Gownes. howbeit the sayd Viscount satt in his roabe but not with his Capp of Estate and after the second Course M^r Garter proclaimed the King and Queenes style in Latin, frenche, and Englishe, and cryed thrice Largess and then M^r Garter cryed once Largess and then proclaimed his style in Frenche and they cryed twice Largess, and after dynner he shifted him and went at his pleasure.

I certify this to be a correct copy.

(signed)

AUGUSTUS A. BURT.

51

16 CHARLES STREET, CLARENDON SQUARE,

October 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR, — I will attend to your commission on Monday, and leave the result of my search at the Langham Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. The expense will not be much.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

AUGUSTUS A. BURT.

J. T. HEARD, Esq.

16 CHARLES STREET, CLARENDON SQUARE, N.W.,
11th Oct., 1870.

DEAR SIR, — On the contra of this I forward the result of my search of the Patent Rolls, and other Records, respecting John Nevill and Henry Pole, according to your request. My charges for the same will be 10s. 6.

Remaining yours faithfully,

(signed) AUGUSTUS A. BURT.

J. T. HEARD, Esq.

1st. John Nevill, second son to Richard Nevill. Earl of Salisbury, by Alice, dau. and heir to Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was summoned to Parl. by the title of Baron de Monte-Acuto, 1 Ed. 4, [1461], and received many Grants in the 2d 3d and 4th years of that reign, close Rolls, Ed. 4. The 10 Ed. 4, [1470], was advanced to the dignity of Marquis, viz.: "John Nevill, Marchione de Monte-Acuto." Pat. Rolls, 10 Ed. 4, which same year 1469-70, he was kill'd at Barnet.

2d. Henry Pole, eldest son to Sir Richard Pole, by Margaret, dau. of George, Duke of Clarence, 13 Hen. 8, was restored to the King's favor, and in 21 Hen. 8, [1530], was summoned by Writ to Parliament on the 1st Dec., that year, and took his seat among the Peers by the title of Baron *Montague*.

Shortly after our appointment, we entered upon the duty assigned to us. Having to deal with a title which had been extinct or dormant during seventy-two years, we have, in the course of our investigations, encountered difficulties which were not easily overcome. So long a lapse of time left us no living witnesses, so far as we knew, whom we could interrogate: if any existed, they were in a distant land, and could be discovered only by means not at our command. To seek for them ourselves, personally, was, of course, impracticable.

We addressed several letters to persons in England who, it was thought, might be able to impart information affording some guide, at least, in the furtherance of our inquiries. In a few instances answers to them were received, but failed to give us the help we had hoped for. (Evidence Nos. 45, 46, 47.) It is supposed that the letters not replied to did not reach their destination, or that the persons to whom they were directed were not

living. Among other inquiries was that as to where the Viscounts were buried: it being supposed that there would be found monuments bearing inscriptions which would give the title to the dignity of the departed.

On the twenty-fifth of March and the ninth of April, we wrote to the Garter King of Arms, London, for the title contained in the letters patent, of 1554, creating Anthony Browne a Viscount. The reply (48) to our letters was not received by us until the second of August, nor until after we had obtained from another source a copy of the patent (50).

Previous to and during the continuance of this correspondence, a great number of works on the British Peerage, and other historical and biographical publications, were consulted, extracts from which we have presented as a part of this report. It will be observed that this testimony is very conflicting as to the title of the viscounty: in several cases the same author refers to it in one place as Montague or Montagu, and in another as Montacute. Indeed, so great is the confusion into which writers have fallen as to the name, that, had the question of title to be decided on their evidence, there would have arisen grave doubts, at least, whether it was Montague or Montacute.

But, however contradictory this evidence is as to his title, it is clear and positive as to the descent of Anthony Browne, the first Viscount, — that it was from the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. This fact being recognized by all the authorities we have cited who refer to the subject, may it not have occasioned the belief that Montacute was the true and appropriate title of the Viscounts?

The pedigree of the first Viscount is as follows: —

1. Of the four Montacutes who were Earls of Salisbury, Thomas was the last. He had a daughter Alice.

2. The Lady Alice Montacute married Richard Neville, younger son of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl of Salisbury, *jure uxoris*. Of their three sons were Richard, Earl of Warwick, slain at the battle of Barnet, 1471, and John, Marquis Montacute, slain in the same battle.

3. John Neville married Isabel (or Margaret) Ingoldsthorpe (39). They had several children; one of them, Lucy, had for her first husband Sir Thomas Fitz-William, and for her second, Sir Anthony Browne of Belchwork Castle (39). John Neville (or Nevill, or Nevil) was summoned to Parliament by the title of Baron de Monte-Acuto, 1 Ed. IV., and received many grants in the second, third, and fourth years of that reign (51). The 10 Ed. IV. he was advanced to the dignity of Marquis, namely, "John Neville Marchione de Monte-Acuto."

4. Sir Anthoay Browne, who married the said Lucy, had among other issue, Anthony, his successor.

5. Sir Anthony Browne, standard-bearer to the king and one of the executors to his majesty's will, married Alice, daughter of Sir John Gage, K.G., and had, with other issue, Anthony, his heir.

6. Sir Anthony Browne, Knt., Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the last year of King Edward VI., was elevated to the peerage by Queen Mary, on the 2d September, 1554, in the dignity of Viscount Montague.

Lady Alice Montacute was the grandmother of Lady Lucy Nevill who was grandmother of Sir Anthony Browne, the first Viscount (39).

Failing to obtain satisfactory information from other sources as to the title, we resorted, with full confidence of success, to the Journals of the House of Lords (12). After examining them with some care, we were still left in doubt whether it was Montague or Montacute. Therein was found the fact that at every session of the Lords, from Nov. 12, 1554, to Dec. 9, 1555, "Vicecomes Mountacute" is recorded as present. On the latter date, page 511, Vol. I., "Vicecomes Mountague" first appears. On pages 514 and 516, the name is again "Mountacute." Thenceforward, from the year 1555 to 1576, "Mountague" is the title recorded. On pages 328 and 329, Vol. II., "Viscount Mountagu" and "Mountague" are referred to. It is recorded of him that, "under pretence of speaking to the Bill for the

Execution of the Statutes against Recusants *et al.*, inveighs and speaks generally against the whole State of the Protestant Religion," &c. This was in 1604, and the speaker was Anthony Maria Browne, the second Viscount, who died in 1629. On pages 334 and 336, the title is written "Montagu." In Vol. VII., on page 416, reference is made to a petition presented to the Lords by "Jane Viscountess Montague." She was the widow of the second Viscount. The petition is copied on page 417, the signature to which is "Jane Mountague." In Vol. VIII., on page 249 (April 3, 1646), the petition of "Lady Viscountess Mountacu" was refused. It is not clear whether the Viscountess was the widow of the second Viscount, or the lady of Francis, the third Viscount, who died in 1682; but probably, however, she was the Viscountess dowager. Again, on page 253, the name is "Viscountess Mountagu," and on page 486 it is "Montague." In Vol. XI., on page 59, it is recorded that a petition was presented from "Viscount Mountagu." This was in 1660, and refers to Francis, third Viscount. Again, he is three times mentioned by the title of "Mountagu" in the record of 1673 (Vol. XII., page 613) in connection with the proceedings of the Lords on a charge against him for recusancy. In 1689, in Vol. XIV., page 364, we find "Viscount Mountague," which alludes to Francis, the fourth Viscount, who succeeded in 1682, and died, without issue, in 1708. In 1711, Vol. XIX., page 271, the name is there written "Mountagu," and refers to Henry, the fifth Viscount, the father of the Grand Master. We have now arrived at the period when the latter succeeded to the viscounty, the 25th June, 1717. On the 12th of that month (Vol. XX., page 495), on a call of the House, "the names of those Lords who did not appear being taken down, they were again called over, and excused or not, as follows," &c. Among the names is that of "L. V. Montacute." On Nov. 24, 1767 (Vol. XXXII., page 4), the record reads that, "Anthony Viscount Montague" took his seat. He was the son and successor of the Viscount who was Grand Master, the latter having died on the 23 April, 1767. The report (page 112)

of the "Committee of Privileges" of the House of Lords on the pedigree of the seventh Viscount style his dignity "Montague." It is presumed that he was a protestant, and, therefore, not disqualified from occupying his hereditary seat among the lords.

Heylyn, by *Wright*, 1773 (1), includes, under the head of "Marquises, Lords and Viscounts of Montacute," John Nevil, Marquis of Montacute, and Henry Pole, Lord Montacute. It appears from the examination of the patent rolls by Mr. Burt (51), that the former was first created Baron of Monte-Acute, and afterwards Marquis of Monte-Acute; and the latter, Baron Montague. In the preceding extracts it will be seen that *Collins*, 1768 (10) and *Collins*, 1812 (10), refer to him by the title of "Viscount Montacute," a dignity which, it is probable, was not conferred on him.

It may be suggested whether the names applied to the same dignity by different authors, and, in some cases, by the same author, as has already been remarked, may not be attributed, in part, to their origin, etymologically considered: one of them being derived from the Latin, the other from the French language. *Heylyn* (1) says, alluding to both names, that they referred to a sharp-hill in Somersetshire, "from which the illustrious family of Montacute, sometime earls of Salisbury, took their surname." The latin derivation would be *mons*, *m.*, a high hill, and *acutus*, *adj.*, sharp; the French, *mont*, *m.*, mountain, and *aigu*, *adj.* *m.*, and *aigue*, *f.*, sharp. Public documents and records were, after the conquest, sometimes written in one and sometimes in the other of these tongues; so that it is probable that the names and titles of persons mentioned therein took a form suited to the language employed.

We now come to the evidence which settles, beyond a doubt, what was the honorary title of the Viscounts, namely, the inscriptions on the tombs of the first and sixth Viscounts (49), and the letters patent (50) creating the viscounty in 1554.

The opportune journey to Europe, during the past summer, of one of the committee, enabled him to visit the scene where the

Viscounts had resided in so much splendor (15). The picturesque ruins of the once palatial Cowdray House are near the village of Midhurst, county of Sussex, and about sixty miles, by railway, from London (47). The visit was made on the fourth of June. Through the politeness of the steward of the estate, now owned by the Earl of Egmont, the mausoleum of the Viscounts was opened for his inspection, and permission given to copy the monumental inscriptions. This structure, of solid mason work, is plain but appropriate. It encloses one room, with a vault beneath. In the vault, which was not opened, lie the remains of the deceased. On the floor of the room stand the memorial tombs of the first and sixth Viscounts. They are the only memorials of the Viscounts outside of the vault. This was a remarkable and fortunate circumstance, for it was from the inscriptions on them that the committee expected to obtain the strongest evidence as to the title of the viscounty. In one of the walls are inserted two tablets of white marble erected to the memory of the daughter of the seventh Viscount and her husband (William Stephen Poyntz, M.P.) by their daughters, Frances Isabella, Lady Clinton; Georgiana Elizabeth, Countess Spencer; and Isabella, Marchioness of Exeter. The tomb of the first Viscount originally placed in the church, is described in the *History of Sussex*, by Dallaway, 1815 (39). It is constructed of marble and alabaster, and is in the elaborate and peculiar style of the fourteenth century, so many examples of which are met with in the cathedrals and old churches of England and continental Europe. The monument of the sixth Viscount is a plain sarcophagus of black marble, erected to the "memories" of the Viscount and Viscountess "by their only surviving son," the seventh Viscount, "as a small tribute of gratitude and respect, and as a lasting memorial of his filial affection." The inscriptions on both tombs record the fact that they in whose honor they were raised bore the honorary title of Montague.

The principal entrance to Cowdray House is still in good preservation. Over it, carved on a stone tablet, are the arms of

the Viscounts, and their motto, "SVYVEZ RAYSON." It is an interesting fact that a literal translation of this motto gives that which was formerly on the banner and seal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, namely, "Follow Reason."

We are enabled to present a copy of the letters patent of Sept. 2, 1554, from the patent rolls, creating Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague (50). It was obtained, on the tenth of June, by Mr. Augustus A. Burt, of London, who was employed for the purpose. It is in abbreviated Latin. To the kindness and learning of R.W. Br. John H. Sheppard we are indebted for an unabbreviated copy of it; and, also, for its translation into English. The rendering the abbreviated into unabbreviated Latin required much study and patient research. The title of the viscounty is several times repeated in the patent, and, in every instance, it is Montague.

The testimony afforded by the monumental inscriptions (49), and by the letters patent (50), prove, incontrovertibly, that the honorary title was Montague. It settles the principal question referred to us; it demonstrates, beyond a peradventure, that the christian and surnames, rank and title, of him who was Grand Master of England in 1732, were

Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague.

The information derived directly from the patent rolls affirms that Henry Pole, a descendant of Richard brother of John Nevill, was created Baron Montague; that Sir Anthony Browne had conferred on him the peerage of Viscount Montague; and that John Neville, the distinguished ancestor of Sir Anthony, was elevated first as Baron Monte-Acuto, and afterwards as Marquess of Monte-Acuto. The patents were all in Latin, yet those of Pole and Browne did not give the Latinized title of Monte-Acuto. May we not conjecture that these noblemen, desiring to show the great antiquity of their descent, chose the French name for their respective dignities, — that of Montague, who came into England with William the Conqueror, or soon after, and from whom, evidently, the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, descended?

In 1554, when the viscounty was created, so far as we can discover, few, if any, of the descendants of the Lady Alice Montacute held position in the peerage. The dignities which so many of them had enjoyed were either forfeited, in abeyance, or extinct. The Barony of Montacute, or, as some authors designate it, the Barony of Montagu, which existed *by tenure* in the time of Henry II., and afterwards *by writ* in 1300, and was in 1331 merged in the earldom of Salisbury, became *forfeited*, with the other honors of the earldom, in 1400. On the restoration of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, in 1400, it passed to him, and on his death, in 1428, it devolved on his daughter Alice. It was, finally, *forfeited* in 1541. The Barony of Montagu, held by Henry Pole, was *forfeited* in 1539. It was afterwards restored to his successor, but was, at last, placed *in abeyance* in 1553. The earldom of Salisbury was forfeited in 1541, and the earldom of Warwick in 1553. The Barony and Marquisate enjoyed by John Nevill became extinct under his successor, George Nevill, by Act of Parliament in 1477.

The barony of Montagu, created in favor of Edward de Montagu, or Montacute, younger brother of the first Earl of Salisbury (of the Montacutes), became *extinct* in 1381.

The barony of Montagu, founded by writ in 1357, of which John de Montagu, second son of the said Earl of Salisbury, was the first Baron, was merged in the earldom of Salisbury in 1397. It was *forfeited* in 1400; passed, with other honors, to Thomas de Montacute on his restoration; and again became *forfeited* in 1553.

The baronies of Montagu of Boughton and Kimbolton did not exist until long after 1554.

That of Montagu of Boughton was created in 1621. The first Baron *presumed* to have descended from Simon de Montagu, who lived in 1357, was Edward Montagu. Some of the Barons who came after him were distinguished as Earls and Dukes, from 1689 to 1790.

The barony of Montagu of Kimbolton and viscounty of Mandeville were created, in 1620, for Henry Montagu, who was made

Earl of Manchester in 1626. Charles, the fourth Earl, was created Duke of Manchester 30 April, 1719. The dukedom still exists. The escutcheon of the Duke is quartered with the arms of the first Montacute, who was Earl of Salisbury (44).

If, at the outset, the committee had been able to ascertain the title in the patent of 1554, and to obtain a transcript of the monumental inscriptions, their duty would have been easily discharged. The circumstances, however, which occasioned the investigation for the solution of the question of title in the historic works alluded to, may not be entirely regretted, since they have led to the production of much interesting information relative to the Viscounts, — to their ancient and illustrious origin; to the extinction of their dignity; and to their fidelity to religious convictions under prolonged opprobrium and oppression.

The constancy to principle manifested by the fourth, fifth, and sixth Viscounts, and more particularly by the latter, must have commanded the admiration and applause of intelligent and fair-minded protestants even of that time. The Act of the 30th of Charles II., excluding catholic peers from the House of Lords, went into effect on the first of December, 1678 (17). The oaths and declaration it prescribed compelled them to renounce their religion or be deprived of their right, however ancient, to participate in the transactions of that body. Its rigor was experienced by Francia, the fourth Viscount, during four years; by Henry, his successor, during nine years; and by Anthony (the Grand Master), during the long period of half a century. He was in the thirty-second year of his age when, in 1717, he succeeded his father as Viscount. From that time until 1767, when he died, he was subject to the unabated force of the Act of 1678. His vacant seat attested his high qualities of mind and heart, his fortitude under intolerance and persecution, and, in one word, a nobility and elevation of character which find few examples among mankind.

ARMORIAL ENSIGNS.

It is understood that the devices borne on the seal of Montacute Lodge conform to the description given of the armorial ensigns of

"Anthony Brown of Cowdray," in the *British Compendium*, &c., by *Francis Nichols*, 1726 (2), namely, —

"Quarterly, 1st and 4th Diamond, three Lyons passant between two Gemels in Bend, for Brown: 2d and 3d Pearl, three Fusils conjoined in Fess, Ruby, for Montagu.

Crest. On a Wreath, an Eagle displayed, Emerald.

Supporters. Two Wolves Silver, with each a plain Collar and Chain Gold.

Motto. *Suivez Raison.*"

In every essential particular, *Nichols* is sustained by *Kimber*, 1766 (42); *Jacob*, 1767 (40), and *Debrett*, 1802 (43).

Heylyn, 1674, describes the arms of Brown as being "S. 8 Lyons passant in bend double cotized, Ar."

Sir Bernard Burke, 1866 (11), cites the arms of the Browne family as "Sa. three lions passant in bend, between double cotisses, arg.," and those of the Montacute family as "arg. three lozenges, conjoined in fesse, gu."

Collins, 1768, Vol. VIII. (10), presents, in an engraving of the arms of "Viscount Montagu," those of Browne only, with crest, supporters, and motto as defined by *Nichols* (2).

In the *History of Sussex by Dallaway*, 1815 (39), we read, "Alice Montacute his [Richard Neville's] wife, daughter and heire of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, Lady Montacute. Arms. Argent, three lozenges in fess, gules." This quotation is from an extended description of the decorations of Cowdray House, in which other mention of the arms of Browne and Montacute is made by that author. On page 251, Vol. I., is the pedigree of the Browne family, and, also, a representation of their arms with sixteen quarterings. These arms with quarterings are displayed on the tombs of the Viscounts to which we have alluded. In the British Museum there is an enamelled metal plate which bears the arms and quarterings, blazoned, of Sir Anthony Browne, the father of the first Viscount. This plate, with three or four others of a like character as to material and workmanship, is preserved to show the state of the art of

enamelling as it existed several centuries ago. No comparison was made to determine whether the several quarterings instanced were or were not exactly the same; but this we may assert positively, they all contain the arms of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury.

We might continue to cite evidence in relation to the armorial bearings of these families, but, as it would be only a repetition of that presented, we forbear. We may remark, however, that we know of no writer whose testimony on this subject would conflict essentially with that adduced.

It is not probable that the Viscounts had particular arms specially representing their honorary title. The coronet, placed over the shield on which their arms were emblazoned, denoted their rank in the peerage. The arms designated their family, their descent, and their alliances by marriage. Nor is it supposed that the entire cluster of heraldic emblems arising from the numerous quarterings was displayed without reference to the purpose or the occasion. On a seal, for instance, the arms of Browne without quarterings, as represented by *Collins* (10), would be a sufficient and appropriate device. And, in order to represent the descent from the Lady Alice, the quartering of the arms of Browne and Montacute, as exhibited by *Nichols* (2), would be a significant allusion to ancestry, and, at the same time, convenient for impression on letter or instrument.

In concluding, we would recommend, —

1st. That *Montacute* Lodge have leave, on their petitioning therefor, to change their name to *Montague* Lodge, and,

2d. That, as the Grand Lodge has hitherto permitted Lodges to determine what devices their respective seals should bear, *Montacute* be free to continue to use their present seal or to change the devices thereon according to their taste and inclination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. HEARD.

WINSLOW LEWIS.

HENRY C. WILLSON.

On motion, it was *Voted*, That the vote adopted by the Board of Directors April 22, 1867, which is as follows :
" *Voted*, That the Corinthian Hall in the new Temple, be hereafter designated and known as SUTTON HALL," be approved by this Grand Lodge.

The following report of the committee on By-Laws was accepted, and the recommendations adopted : —

WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870.

M.W. GRAND MASTER, — The committee to whom was referred the matter of By-Laws beg leave to make the following report : —

QUINEBAUG LODGE (amendments). Article I., Section 1, be amended so as to read, "The time of meeting be half-past seven o'clock, P.M.," instead of two o'clock, P.M. Also, Article III., Section 1, be amended so as to read, "The applicant, on presenting his petition, shall pay five dollars into the hands of the Secretary; fifteen dollars when initiated; five dollars when passed to the Degree of Fellow Craft; and five dollars when raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason."

The committee would recommend they be approved.

WARREN LODGE (amendments). The committee would recommend they be approved.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE, South Boston. (Whole code). The committee would recommend it be approved.

ST. ALBAN'S LODGE. (Whole code). Article I., Section 3, reads, "The officers of the Lodge shall be chosen at the first Regular Communication in July: if prevented at that time, at the earliest possible convenience thereafter." The committee would recommend that it be altered so as to read, "The officers of the Lodge shall be chosen at the first Regular Communication in July: if then prevented, at such time as the Grand Master by Dispensation shall order."

SOCIAL HARMONY LODGE (amendments). *Voted*, To insert in

Article II., Section 3, after the word members, "shall notify the members of all meetings when candidates are to be balloted for, and in all other cases at the discretion of the Master."

The committee would recommend it be *not* approved.

Article III., Section 5. Strike out the words, "District Deputy."

ALFRED BAYLIES LODGE. (Whole code). Article V., Section 3, reads, "No one shall be initiated and crafted or crafted and raised at the same meeting without urgent necessity." The committee would recommend that the words, "urgent necessity," be stricken out, and insert the words, "a Dispensation."

ABERDOUR LODGE. (Whole code.) Article II. reads, "The Master elect shall appoint the Deacons, Stewards, Marshal, Chaplain, Tyler, Organist, and such other officers as he may see fit, and whom he may remove, if he deem it expedient, by substituting others for them." The committee would recommend the words, "and whom he may remove, if he deem it expedient, by substituting others for them," be stricken out.

ELIOT LODGE (amendments). Article I., after "hold," in the third line, change so as to read, "Regular Communications: on the first Monday of each month, except it be deemed expedient to omit them during June, July, or August."

Article II., after "Organist" insert "Inside Sentinel."

Article IV., after "as," in the fifth line, change so as to read, "the Lodge may direct and the Master approve."

Article XII., in second line, change "five" to "ten."

New Article, XVI., "Honorary membership may be conferred upon any Master Mason who for, particular service to this Lodge, or to the cause of Masonry elsewhere, shall be regarded as worthy of that honor,—the election to be attended by the same formalities and requirements necessary for ordinary membership. An election to honorary membership of any member of this Lodge shall in no way restrict the rights and privileges which he might otherwise have enjoyed. Honorary members shall be exempt from quarterages."

Your committee would recommend they be approved.

MERIDIAN LODGE (amendment). Your committee would recommend it be approved.

HENRY ENDICOTT.

LUCIUS W. LOVELL.

W. Percival L. Everett presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously : —

Resolved, That the Trustees heretofore appointed by the Grand Lodge, to hold in trust the property of this Grand Lodge to secure the bonds issued by it are requested to facilitate the action of the Board of Directors in redeeming those bonds, and extinguishing that trust by all legal means.

The Grand Master asked the indulgence of the Grand Lodge in the appointment of committees ; that the business before Grand Lodge had been so extended, and the importance of matters to be committed so great, that it had been found impossible to name the committees at this Communication : at the meeting of Grand Lodge on the 27th inst., the committees would be announced.

At eight o'clock, P.M., the M.W. Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form until nine o'clock next morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Grand Lodge was opened at nine o'clock, A.M., the hour to which it was closed, by the M.W. Grand Master and his Grand Officers.

The Grand Master directed the Grand Lecturers to open

the Grand Lodge of Instruction and proceed with the exemplification of the work and lectures of the several degrees, according to his decree of October 1, 1870. Thereupon, the Grand Lodge of Instruction was organized by the W. Grand Marshal as follows : —

W. Cephas Brigham, Grand Lecturer	Master.
W. Alfred F. Chapman, Grand Lecturer	Senior Warden.
W. E. Dana Bancroft, Grand Lecturer	Junior Warden.
W. S. Z. Bowman, Master John Abbot Lodge	Treasurer.
Br. H. F. Allen, Secretary Dalhousie Lodge	Secretary.
Rev. Br. George S. Noyes, Chaplain Zetland Lodge	Chaplain.
Br. J. N. Peirce, Jr., Senior Deacon St. John's Lodge (Bos'n)	Marshal.
Br. Thomas Waterman, Jr., Senior Deacon Zetland Lodge	Senior Deacon.
Br. Seranus Bowen, member St. John's Lodge (Boston),	Junior Deacon.
Br. John T. Kimball, member Joseph Warren Lodge	Senior Steward.
W. John P. Soule, Master Mount Vernon Lodge	Junior Steward.
Br. Howard M. Dow, Grand Organist	Organist.
Br. Eben F. Gay, Grand Tyler	Tyler.

The work and lectures of the First Degree were then fully exemplified, the following hymns being sung by all the brethren : —

TO OPEN.

(MUSIC, — *Peterboro.*)

Come, Brothers of the Craft, unite,
In generous purpose bound ;
Let holy love and radiant light
In all our works be found.

Where columns rise in beauteous form,
Untouched by time's decay,
We'll fear no dark or threat'ning storm,
To cloud our passing day.

And as we pass life's journey o'er,
Though trouble's wave may rise,
Our faith shall rest on that bright shore
Beyond the changing skies.

(*MUSIC, — Portuguese Hymn.*)

This lovely Creation was once all enshrouded
 In darkness like midnight, and gloom like the grave :
 When LIGHT from the *East*, with effulgence unclouded,
 When LIGHT from the *East*, with effulgence unclouded,
 Beam'd bright on the mountain, and danc'd o'er the wave.

Now nature all motion, awakes from her slumbers,
 Young MUSIC first strikes in her soul moving strains,
 And *darkness* no longer with night-clouds encumbers,
 And *darkness* no longer with night-clouds encumbers,
 The beautiful temple, where Masonry reigns.

(*MUSIC, — Auld Lang Syne.*)

Ere round bold Jason's daring oar,
 Approving ocean curled,
 Or wonder saw Rome's eagle soar
 Above the prostrate world ;
 The badge which we as Masons wear,
 Was by our brethren worn :
 Then, Brothers, let it be your care,
 To shield that badge from scorn.

More ancient than the golden fleece,
 More dignified than star
 And garter, is the badge of peace, —
 Whose ministers we are.
 It is the badge of innocence,
 And friendship's holy flame ;
 And if you ne'er give that offence,
 It ne'er will bring thee shame.

The Lodge was closed and re-organized by the W. Grand Marshal for the exemplification of the work and lectures of the Second Degree as follows : —

W. Alfred F. Chapman, Grand Lecturer	Master.
W. E. Dana Bancroft, Grand Lecturer	Senior Warden.
W. Cephas Brigham, Grand Lecturer	Junior Warden.
W. S. Z. Bowman, Master John Abbot Lodge	Treasurer.
W. Daniel W. Lawrence, Master Joseph Warren Lodge .	Secretary.

The other officers being the same as in the First Degree.

The work and lectures of the Second Degree were fully exemplified, the following hymns being sung by all the brethren : —

(MUSIC, — *Sicilian Hymn.*)

Brother, faithful and deserving,
Now the second rank you fill,
Purchased by your faithful serving,
Leading to a higher, still.

Thus, from rank to rank ascending,
Mounts the Mason's path of love ;
Bright its earthly course, and ending
In the g'lorious Lodge above.

(MUSIC, — *Bonnie Doon.*)

Great Architect ! as here we bow,
With hearts sincere and pure intent,
Accept each Craftsman's humble vow,
And give the CORN of *nourishment*.
Thy richest blessings, Lord, impart,
While here we stand before Thy shrine,
Inspire and cheer each Brother's heart,
With draughts of Heaven's refreshing WINE.

With *freedom, fervency, and zeal*,
May we our hearts and hands employ ;
In laboring for the common weal,
And gain from Thee the OIL of *joy*.
Inspire us with fraternal love,
And in the end reward our toil,
In Thy celestial Lodge above,
With gifts of CORN and WINE and OIL.

TO CLOSE.

(MUSIC, — *Sweet Home.*)

Come, Craftsmen assembled, our pleasure to share,
Who walk by the Plumb, and who work by the Square ;
While trav'ling in love, on the Level of time,
Sweet Hope shall light on to a far better clime.

We'll seek in our labors the Spirit Divine,
 Our Temples to bless, and our hearts to refine;
 And thus to our altar, a tribute will bring,
 While, joined in true friendship, our anthem we sing.

See Order and Beauty rise gently to view
 Each Brother a column, so perfect and true!
 When Orders shall cease, and temples decay,
 May each fairer columns immortal survey.

The M.W. Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge of Instruction until two o'clock, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge of Instruction was opened at two o'clock, P.M., to which time it was closed by the M.W. Grand Master, and proceeded to exemplify the work and lectures of the Third Degree, under the following organization:—

W. E. Dana Bancroft, Grand Lecturer	Master.
W. Cephas Brigham, Grand Lecturer	Senior Warden.
W. Alfred F. Chapman, Grand Lecturer	Junior Warden.
Br. David Cram, Junior Warden St. Pauls Lodge (Groton)	Treasurer.
W. Henry A. Brown, Past Master Caleb Butler Lodge .	Secretary.
Rev. Br. Warren H. Cudworth, E. Boston	Chaplain.
W. Mowry Lapham, Past Master St. Paul's Lodge (Groton)	Marshal.
W. A. L. Fessenden, Past Master St. Paul's Lodge, „	Senior Deacon.
W. H. W. Eldridge, Senior Warden St. Paul's Lodge „	Junior Deacon.
W. George V. Barrett, Master Caleb Butler Lodge . .	Senior Steward.
W. Alfred M. Adams, Master St. Paul's Lodge (Groton)	Junior Steward.
Br. J. Q. A. McCallister, Sen. Warden Caleb Butler Lodge,	Inside Sentinel.
Br. Howard M. Dow, Grand Organist	Organist.
Br. Eben F. Gay, Grand Tyler	Tyler.
W. Walter L. Gardner, Master Aberdour Lodge . . .	Assistant.
Br. Zacheus Rich of Konohassett Lodge	„
W. Br. Charles N. Marsh, Past Master Old Colony Lodge	„
Br. Henry C. Barnabee, of Columbian Lodge	„
Br. Henry F. Ames, of Mount Lebanon Lodge	„
Br. Thomas Waterman, Jr., of Zetland Lodge	„
Br. Amos O. Blood, of St. Paul's Lodge (Groton) . .	„
Br. Charles W. Chase, of St. Paul's Lodge (Groton) . .	„

The following hymns were sung by all the brethren : —

TO OPEN.

(MUSIC, — *Annie Laurie.*)

How sweet when shades of even
Steal o'er the hill and plain ;
When the moon lights up the heaven,
To meet in peace again.
To meet in peace again,
Among the accepted free :
Oh ! the happiness, dear Brother,
To meet with such as thee.

We meet upon the Level
What e'er the name we bear ;
And, when complete our labor,
We part upon the Square.
We part upon the Square,
Like Brothers true and free ;
Oh ! the happiness, dear Brother,
To meet with such as thee.

Here love, like sun of Summer,
Imparts both light and heat ;
There's not, where e'er we wander,
Another place so sweet.
Another place so sweet,
Nor hearts so true and free ;
Oh ! the happiness, dear Brother,
To meet with such as thee.

(MUSIC, — *Pleyel's Hymn.*)

Hear my prayer, Jehovah, hear !
Listen to my humble cries ;
See the day of trouble near,
Heavy on my soul it lies.

Hide not, then, thy gracious face
When the storm around me falls ;
Hear me, O, thou God of grace,
In the time thy servant calls.

.

Solemn strikes the funeral chime, —
Notes of our departing time ;
As we journey here below
Through a pilgrimage of woe.

Lord of all below, above,
Fill our souls with Truth and Love ;
As dissolves our earthly tie,
Take us to thy Lodge on high !

(MUSIC, — *Nurembury.*)

On thy bosom, mighty Lord,
Gently may we fall asleep ;
Trusting in thy sacred word,
Keep us, Oh ! our Father, keep ;
From the terrors of the grave.
Save us, Judah's Lion, save !

As we pass the vale of death,
Round us throw the arm of love ;
When we yield this fleeting breath,
Bear us to thy Lodge above, —
In the "house not made with hands,"
Compassed round with angel bands.

In the resurrection morn,
Raise us with thine own right hand ;
Freed from envy and from scorn,
Bring us to the better land,
Where from labor brethren cease, —
Share refreshment, dwell in peace.

TO CLOSE.

(MUSIC, — *Old Hundred.*)

Come, Brothers, e'er to night we part,
Join every voice and every heart ;
One solemn hymn to God we'll raise,
One closing song of grateful praise.

Here, Brothers, we may meet no more,
But there is yet a happier shore ;
And there, released from toil and pain,
Dear Brothers, we shall meet again.

The Work and Lectures of the three degrees were fully exemplified in the presence of the largest number of brethren ever before congregated in the State for this purpose, there being not less than eight hundred present.

The arrangement made by the M.W. Grand Master, that each of the Grand Lecturers should have charge of and be responsible for the work of one of the degrees as designated in the decree before referred to, gave an unusual interest to the proceedings, and proved to be very satisfactory to all connected with the exemplification.

The M.W. Grand Lodge was closed at five o'clock P.M. in Ample Form.

STATED COMMUNICATION.

DECEMBER 27, A.L. 5870.

A STATED COMMUNICATION OF THE M.W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS was held at Masonic Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, December 27, A.L. 5870, for the installation of its officers, and the celebration of the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist.

PRESENT.

R.W. WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.	Past Grand Master, <i>presiding</i> .
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. RICHARD BRIGGS	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. JOHN McCLELLAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON	Recording Grand Secretary.
R.W. CHARLES W. MOORE	Correspond'g Grand Secretary.
R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH	D.D.G. Master District No. 1.
R.W. BENJAMIN POPE	" " District No. 3.
R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP	" " District No. 4.
R.W. GEORGE H. PEIRSON	" " District No. 5.
R.W. JAMES E. GALE	" " District No. 6.
R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS	" " District No. 7.
R.W. ANDREW J. CLARK	" " District No. 8.
R.W. GEORGE E. STACY	" " District No. 12.
R.W. JOHN A. LEE	" " District No. 14.
R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER	" " District No. 15.
R.W. Z. L. BICKNELL	" " District No. 16.
W. Rev. CHARLES H. TITUS	Grand Chaplain.
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER	Grand Marshal.
W. JOHN BURNEY	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. LUCIUS W. LOVELL	Senior Grand Steward.
W. E. WATERS BURR	} Junior Grand Steward.
W. JAMES B. PICKETT	
W. CHARLES A. REED	Grand Sword-Bearer.
W. LOVELL BICKNELL	Grand Standard-Bearer.
W. CHARLES KIMBALL	} Grand Pursuivants.
W. DANIEL NASON	
W. E. DANA BANCROFT	} Grand Lecturers.
W. CEPHAS BRIGHAM	
W. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN	
BR. EBEN F. GAY	Grand Tyler.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

R.W. JOHN T. HEARD	Past Grand Master.
R.W. WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE	" " "
R.W. CHARLES C. DAME	" " "
R.W. ABRAHAM A. DAME	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. SERENO D. NICKERSON	" " " "
R.W. HENRY CHICKERING	Past Grand Warden.
R.W. WILLIAM SUTTON	" " "

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form at five and one-half o'clock, P.M., with prayer by the Junior Grand Chaplain, W. Br. Charles H. Titus. The R.W. Past Grand Master presiding, appointed a committee consisting of R.W. Brothers John T. Heard, Charles C. Dame, Charles W. Moore, William Sutton, and Sereno D. Nickerson, to introduce M.W. William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master elect, for installation. The committee retired with the Grand Marshal and Grand Stewards, and returned to the Grand Lodge with the Grand Master elect, who was introduced by Past Grand Master John T. Heard, and installed into his office of Grand Master. Proclamation was made from the EAST, WEST, and SOUTH, that M.W. William Sewall Gardner had been duly elected, and in Ample Form installed Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and as such would be respected by the Craft.

The Grand Marshal formed a procession of the brethren which passed around the Grand Lodge, and saluted the Grand Master with the Grand Honors.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed the following committees : —

On the petition of W. Br. Samuel Evans, and others, R.W. Charles Levi Woodbury, W. John A. Goodwin, R.W. Henry Chickering, W. Ezra Palmer, and Br. Thomas H. Harding.

On the Grand Master's Annual Report, R.W. Brothers G. Washington Warren and Charles W. Moore, and W. Br. Selwin Z. Bowman.

On so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the Returns of Lodges, R.W. Br. Sereno D. Nickerson, and W. Brothers Charles Edward Powers and Daniel W. Lawrence.

On the report of the committee on Olive Branch Lodge, against Blackstone River Lodge, R.W. Br. Charles R. Train, and W. Brothers Percival L. Everett and E. H. Brainard.

The M.W. Grand Master delivered the following —

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN, — At the Annual Communication there was presented to you a full report of all matters relating to the finances of the Grand Lodge, and of such other things as required your immediate attention.

The doings of the Grand Officers during the year, not already reported to you, will now be presented.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

I have granted the following Dispensations for new Lodges, and appointed the Brothers named as Masters and Wardens. Each of the petitions for Dispensations was countersigned by the District Deputy Grand Master having jurisdiction, and was recommended by the Lodge situated nearest to the place where the new Lodge was to be located.

TEMPLE, EAST BOSTON. (Fifty-five petitioners.)

John Garney	Master.
William Waters, Jr.	Senior Warden.
Philander Nutter	Junior Warden.
Dispensation granted March 9, 1870; Dispensation returnable March, 1871.	

CHARLES RIVER, MEDWAY. (Twenty petitioners.)

Alfred Ashton	Master.
James M. Seavy	Senior Warden.
Alfred A. Cary	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted March 9, 1870; Dispensation returnable March, 1871.

MARINER'S, COTUIT PORT, BARNSTABLE. (Thirteen petitioners.)

George J. Miller	Master.
John B. Baxter	Senior Warden.
John B. Lovell	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted March 10, 1870; Dispensation returnable June, 1871.

EZEKIEL BATES, ATTLEBOROUGH. (Thirty-six petitioners.)

D. H. Smith	Master.
A. R. Crosby	Senior Warden.
George F. Bicknell	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted April 9, 1870; Dispensation returnable June, 1871.

QUINSIGAMOND, WORCESTER. (Twenty petitioners.)

Henry C. Wadsworth	Master.
Seneca M. Richardson	Senior Warden.
J. Marcus Rice	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted June 8, 1870; Dispensation returnable June, 1871.

OCCIDENTAL, STOCKBRIDGE. (Twenty-four petitioners.)

John H. Burghardt	Master.
Henry J. Dunham	Senior Warden.
Charles P. Burghardt	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted June 14, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

BELCHER, CHICOPEE FALLS. (Thirty-six petitioners.)

Benjamin Belcher	Master.
William H. Gilbert	Senior Warden.
Albert C. Hancock	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted July 9, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

MOSAIC LODGE, DANVERS. (Thirty-five petitioners.)

George Tapley	Master.
Albert W. Howe	Senior Warden.
Josiah Ross	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted August 30, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

PHENICIAN, LAWRENCE. (Twenty-one petitioners.)

John Haigh	Master
Granville M. Stoddard	Senior Warden.
Caleb Saunders	Junior Warden

Dispensation granted Nov. 5, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

SIMON W. ROBINSON, LEXINGTON. (Fifteen petitioners.)

John C. Blasdel	Master.
George O. Davis	Senior Warden.
Augustus E. Scott	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted Nov. 7, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

GOOD SAMARITAN, READING. (Thirty-three petitioners.)

N. D. Studley	Master.
Jacob Graves	Senior Warden.
Charles W. Cummings	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted Nov. 9, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

NEWTON, WILBRAHAM. (Twenty-two petitioners.)

Edward Cooke	Master.
A. Fitzroy Chase	Senior Warden.
Job W. Green	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted Nov. 10, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

BETH-HORON, BROOKLINE.

George F. Homer	Master.
Benjamin F. Baker	Senior Warden.
James W. Edgerly	Junior Warden.

Dispensation granted Nov. 15, 1870; Dispensation returnable Sept., 1871.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

have been called as appear by the Records, as follows:—

At Brighton, January 11, to dedicate the new hall of Bethesda Lodge.

At Cambridge, March 28, to constitute Charity Lodge and install its officers.

At Belchertown, July 25, to constitute Vernon Lodge and install its officers.

At South Hadley, July 25, to constitute Mount Holyoke Lodge and install its officers.

At Cheshire, July 26, to constitute Upton Lodge, install the officers, and dedicate its new hall.

At Conway, July 27, to constitute Morning Sun Lodge and install its officers.

At Watertown, October 5, to dedicate the new hall of Pequossette Lodge. (I took the liberty to modify the entire service of dedication. The Grand Secretary has spread this service upon the records of this Special Meeting, and it will be printed with the Proceedings. The service, as modified, conforms nearly to that in use in Scotland.)

At Abington, October 21, to constitute Puritan Lodge and install its officers.

SPECIAL WARRANTS.

Special Warrants have been issued as follows : —

To R.W. Br. Daniel Upton, to constitute Globe Lodge, of Hinsdale, and install its officers ; to dedicate the new hall of Mount Moriah Lodge, at Westfield ; and to dedicate the new hall of Berkshire Lodge, at Adams.

To R.W. Past Grand Master William Parkman, to dedicate the new hall of Trinity Lodge, at Clinton.

To R.W. Br. J. Mason Everett, to dedicate the new hall of Blue Hill Lodge, at Canton.

To R.W. Br. Joseph K. Baker, to dedicate the new hall of King Hiram Lodge, at Provincetown.

To R.W. Br. George H. Pierson, to dedicate the new hall of John T. Heard Lodge, at Ipswich.

To R.W. Past Grand Master Charles C. Dame, to dedicate the new hall of Quinebaug Lodge, at Southbridge.

By returns of these Warrants it appears —

That Globe Lodge was constituted and its officers installed in a Deputy Grand Lodge opened at Hinsdale, by R.W. Br. Daniel Upton, Deputy Grand Master, with a full corps of Deputy Grand Officers, April 18, 1870.

The new hall of Trinity Lodge was dedicated January 29.

The new hall of Blue Hill Lodge was dedicated February 19.

The new hall of Mount Moriah Lodge was dedicated June 24.

The new hall of John T. Heard Lodge was dedicated July 19.

The new hall of Quinebaug Lodge was dedicated October 27.

The new hall of Berkshire Lodge was dedicated November 22.

The new hall of King Hiram Lodge was dedicated November 29.

INSTALLATIONS.

R.W. Daniel Upton, District Deputy Grand Master for the Ninth Masonic District ; R.W. Charles G. Reed, District Deputy

Grand Master for the Eleventh Masonic District; and R.W. Joseph K. Baker, Jr., District Deputy Grand Master for the Fifteenth Masonic District, were not present to be installed in December 1870. I, therefore, commissioned R.W. Henry Chickering to install Brother Upton into his office of District Deputy Grand Master. The ceremony was performed in Berkshire Lodge, February 18, 1870.

I commissioned R.W. Andrew G. Smith to install Brother Baker into his office of District Deputy Grand Master. The installation took place in Winslow Lewis Lodge, February 11, 1870.

I commissioned R.W. Henry Goodard to install Brother Reed into his office of District Deputy Grand Master. This service took place in Athelstane Lodge, Worcester, January 19, 1870.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Upon the application of Gate of the Temple, Adelphi, and Rabboni Lodges, of South Boston, a Lodge of Instruction has been established at South Boston; and upon the application of Hammatt Lodge of East Boston, and Massachusetts Lodge of Boston, a second Lodge of Instruction has been opened at the North End in Boston. Appended hereto are copies of the Warrants for these Lodges, and their By-Laws. I also refer to the reports of R.W. Br. Benjamin Pope, and R.W. Br. Andrew G. Smith, under whose special charge these Lodges were placed, for a statement of their condition and prosperity.

DECEASE OF ADMIRAL FARRIGUT.

On the 14th of August last, I received information that our distinguished Brother, David G. Farrigut, Admiral in the United States Navy, had deceased at Portsmouth, N.H., and that the Grand Lodge of that State would attend his obsequies. The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master being unable to attend, I commissioned R.W. Past Grand Master Winslow Lewis, and R.W. William Sutton, to represent the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts upon this mournful occasion, and join in

paying the last sad honors to the brave and daring Admiral whose loss stirred the depths of a nation's grief.

CHARTERS OF LODGES.

By vote of Grand Lodge, passed in June, 1869, the Recording Grand Secretary was instructed to procure copies of the Charters of all our subordinate Lodges, and to cause them to be registered and preserved.

This duty has been substantially performed, and the Grand Secretary has copies of every Charter now in force, with the exception of one in South America.

An examination of these documents shows that, in form and verbiage, they have been changed from time to time, and that the last change was made about ten years ago. In the days of the Provincial Grand Lodges, they were issued by the Provincial Grand Masters, and contained no allusion or reference to any action of the Provincial Grand Lodge in relation to granting them. It would seem that the Provincial Grand Master assumed the right to grant them at his will and pleasure, although his Grand Lodge usually voted the Charters.

After the Independence, but more especially after the Union in 1792, they assumed to emanate from the Grand Lodge, and this form has been continued to the present time.

In Grand Lodge, June 1, 1792, it was "*Voted*, That the R.W. John Lowell, R.W. Paul Revere, R.W. Josiah Bartlett, and R.W. Samuel Dunn, be a Committee to prepare a Form of a Charter for this Grand Lodge, and Report thereon as soon as is convenient."

In Grand Lodge, June 11, 1792, the committee reported a form of a Charter, which was read and accepted, and the form is set out in the record, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, in his second edition of Constitutions published in 1798, pp. 75, 76, sets forth this form of Charter adopted by the Grand Lodge. In his first edition no form of Charter is inserted. If the Grand Lodge record was silent, this book, published under the sanction and seal of the Grand Lodge,

would be binding as to the form of Charter upon the Craft. So far as I am able to state, after careful examination of our records, no change in this form of Charter has ever been authorized.

I append hereto a copy of the Charter now in use, and which was engraved in its present form in the year 1861.

Since the Independence, each Charter contains a clause by which the precedence of the Lodge, "in Grand Lodge and elsewhere," is determined. Since Dispensations have been in use, and especially since the year 1845, this precedence has usually dated from the time when the Dispensation was granted.

Formerly it was customary to date the Charters, whenever the Grand Officers saw fit to sign them; but of late years they have borne the date of the meeting of the Grand Lodge at which they were granted. It is apparent that gross carelessness has, at times, attended the making out of these documents. It is impossible to refer to them at this time. I append hereto a table, showing at a glance the essential parts of these Charters.

RETURNS AND REGISTRATION.

Soon after assuming the duties of Grand Master, I discovered that we had no registration, in the Grand Secretary's office, of the members of our subordinate Lodges. The returns required the names of initiates, and of those crafted and raised, and also the names of members. There was nothing to determine when, or where, any member received the degrees; when he dimitted; and nothing from which a proper registration could be made. The returns for this year were made more elaborate, requiring in detail many entries, for some of which, it has proved the Secretaries of Lodges had not the requisite material from which to make them. It appears that the Lodges have kept no proper registration of their members, and that many of them had no means of stating when or where their members received the several degrees. It is sincerely to be hoped that, at some future time, our Grand Lodge will be enabled to pay a sufficient salary to the Grand Secretary, to enable him to commence and maintain a full registry of every affiliated Mason in the jurisdiction;

some such complete registry as exists in the Grand Lodges of England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The returns required of the Lodges this year, were in the following form: The District Deputy Grand Masters had blanks provided, in which an abstract of the returns of the several Lodges of their Districts were entered, and copies of which are hereto appended.

Return of Lodge, holden at in the Masonic District, within the jurisdiction of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for the year ending August 31, 1870.

Date of Charter Annual Meeting Stated meeting

Recapitulation.

Number of members returned to August 31, 1869	_____
Add those members admitted this year to August 31, 1870	_____
Total	_____
Number dimitted this year	_____
„ died	_____
„ suspended	_____
„ expelled	_____
„ discharged	_____
Deduct	_____
Present number of members	_____

Exhibit of Work for the year ending August 31, 1870.

Name of Candidate.	Age.	Occupa'n.	Resid.	Acc'p'd. Date.	Init'd. Date.	Pass'd. Date.	Rais'd. Date.
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Rejections.

Name of Candidate.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.	Date.
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Officers and Past Masters.

Name.	Office.	When elected.	When installed.
Name.	W. Past Master.	What year.	Residence.

Members (including officers) alphabetically arranged.

Number.	Names.	When admitted members.	In what Lodge raised
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Visitors.

A fee of twenty-five cents is exacted, by the order of the Grand Lodge for every non-affiliated Mason residing in Massachusetts, for each visit he may make to any of the Lodges under this jurisdiction, and the amount so received the Treasurer will include in this return.

Names.	Amount.
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Discharged from Membership.

Names.	Date.	Cause.	When raised.
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Rejections for membership since August 31, 1869.

Names.	Age	Residence.	When rejected.	In what Lodge raised	When.
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Dimitted.

Name.	Age.	Residence	Date.	In what Lodge raised	When	Remarks
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Members re-instated.

Names.	Date.	When raised.	Cause.
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Deceased.

Names.	Date.	When raised.	Remarks.
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Admitted to Membership.

Name.	Age.	Occupa'n.	Resid.	In what L'ge raised.	When.	When admitted
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Suspended.

Name.	Date.	Cause.	When raised.
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Expelled.

Name.	Date, when raised.	Cause.
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Commutation.

Names of members who have commuted the annual membership tax of \$1.00 a year by advance payment, as provided for by the order of Grand Lodge, since August 31, 1869.

Names.	Amount.
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Grand Lodge Diplomas.

Number of Grand Lodge Diplomas received from the District Deputy Grand Master from August 31, 1869, to August 31, 1870. No. . . .

I Secretary of Lodge, certify that I have given Grand Lodge Diplomas, during the past year, to the following named brethren, and that they have each signed their names in the margin of the Diplomas, in my presence, at the time of delivery.

Names.	Date.
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Grand Lodge Dues.

— Initiates, at five dollars each	\$ —
— Members, at one dollar each	—
— Members paid, by commutation	—
Annual fee	10 00
Received from visitors	—
Total amount of Grand Lodge dues	—

I Master of Lodge, certify to the Grand Lodge that the foregoing returns are correct, and the above specified amount of \$ the true amount due the Grand Lodge.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand hereto, and caused the seal of Lodge to be hereto affixed at this day of 1870.

[L.S.]

. Secretary.

. Master of Lodge.

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

\$ 1870

Received of Lodge, holden at by the hands of Treasurer, the sum of \$ agreeably to the foregoing petitions, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

. D.D.G.M. Masonic District.

It will be observed that this return is very much fuller than has heretofore been required, and the Master of the Lodge is made responsible for its accuracy and correctness. The seal of the Lodge is also required to be attached, for the double purpose of making the certificate more formal and solemn, and of having in our possession the seal of each Lodge in the jurisdiction. We have never before had impressions of these seals in the Grand Secretary's office.

HEALING.

At the Quarterly Communication held in September last, the petition of Seth Winslow, to be healed, was referred to the Grand Master. Inasmuch as the complaint of our Grand Lodge is now pending before the M.W. Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, against one of its subordinates for illegally conferring the degrees upon the petitioner, I have declined to act in the matter, until a conclusion is reached in that jurisdiction, upon the above-named complaint.

There are already several brethren who, by your vote, are entitled to be healed, and I presume it is incumbent upon the Grand Master, in some form, to carry this vote into formal execution.

Unless otherwise instructed, the ceremony of healing will be

intrusted to a committee, with directions to complete it within the body of a regular Lodge.

In October last, I received a communication from the District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District, enclosing letters from the Worshipful Master of Cincinnatus Lodge, Great Barrington, with accompanying documents, showing that Br. Samuel Camp of said Lodge, had been tried upon charges preferred before his Lodge; that he had been acquitted upon trial; and that immediately after his acquittal that Lodge had granted him a dimit. Upon examination of the papers and evidence, it appeared that the members of the Lodge were summoned to appear at the trial, by a notice inserted in a public newspaper; that in no other way were they summoned; and that at the Lodge held for the trial, less than one-half the members were present. It also appeared to me, from the evidence submitted, that he was wrongfully acquitted. Accordingly, I transmitted an order under the Grand Lodge seal, declaring the so-called trial a mis-trial, and the dimit granted improperly, and declaring the masonic status of Brother Camp to be that of a member of Cincinnatus Lodge, with charges preferred against him, upon which there had been no trial.

CHANGES IN MASONIC DISTRICTS.

I have made the following changes, to take effect this day, in the Masonic Districts:—

Mount Carmel Lodge, of Lynn, and Golden Fleece Lodge, of Lynn, are transferred from District Number Two, to the Salem District, Number Five.

North Star Lodge, of Ashland, is transferred from District Number Eleven, to the the Milford District, Number Twelve.

Webster Lodge, of Webster, and Oxford Lodge, of Oxford, are transferred from District Number Twelve, to the Worcester District, Number Eleven.

GRAND LECTURERS.

The annual reports of the Worshipful Grand Lecturers are herewith submitted.

REPRESENTATION AT ANNUAL MEETINGS-

At the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in 1869, the Recording Grand Secretary prepared a book containing the names of each subordinate Lodge; with a blank for the Master and Wardens, and required each Master and Warden to sign in his appropriate place, before he should enter Grand Lodge. This plan worked so well, that it was continued this year. The large attendance of representatives, and the consequent delay in signing, have made it apparent that some other course must be followed in the future.

We were induced to take this step from information received, that, at our Annual Meeting, brethren, neither Masters nor Wardens, fraudulently represented these officers, and acted as such in the deliberations of Grand Lodge.

The checks resorted to at the last meeting, and at the Annual Meeting in 1869, have disclosed the unwarrantable acts of certain brethren in this regard. I recommend that a special committee be appointed, with power to investigate these charges, and if probable cause is found for the belief that any brethren have been guilty of such false representation, that this committee prefer charges against them, and cause them to be summoned before Grand Lodge for trial.

MASONIC HISTORIES.

During the past year Saint Andrew's Lodge, of Boston, has made a valuable contribution to masonic literature. It has printed a book entitled, "The Lodge of Saint Andrew and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge," pp. 292. This is a centennial memorial of this Ancient Lodge, and it contains valuable matter of historical interest. Throughout the entire volume there breathes the most devoted sentiment of loyalty toward the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The oration of W. Br. Hamilton Willis, before his Lodge at its Centennial in 1856, is a marvel of labor, industry, and research; and is a full, complete, and exhaustive history of the Lodge which he honors.

The memorial is printed in the highest style of art, and is embellished with original engravings, among which is one of this Temple, and one of the Grand East of Sutton Hall. But five hundred copies of this valuable work were published, one of which has been placed in the Grand Lodge Library.

Another work of interest to Ancient York Masons, has just been published at Hull, England, entitled "The Kingston Masonic Annual." In this book is a "History of Freemasonry in York, by William James Hughan, P.M., No. 131, Provincial Grand Secretary, Cornwall, Honorary Member of Mother Kilwinning, Scotland, etc., etc. Author of Constitutions of the Freemasons, etc."

On this occasion I can do no more than to allude to it, and, in behalf of the Craft in Massachusetts, to thank the distinguished author for this valuable addition to masonic history. To use his own language, — "It seems difficult to understand why so much that is purely apocryphal, should be written of Freemasonry in York. Yet it is true that, before the last few years, the little that has been written, is frequently contrary to fact."

Many precious documents have been brought to light by Brother Hughan, at York. Among them the Constitutions of 1693, never before made public. "This copy," says Brother Hughan, "agrees, in its chief features, with the Halliwell, Cooke, Landsowne, Sloane, Harleian, and Rawlinson MSS., and Roberts and Cole's printed Constitutions; and, yet, it is unique in some respects, e.g., the order of the seven sciences is different to the generality, and even contrary to the York MS. (No. 2)." Before the special charges are delivered, "The one of the Elders takeing the booke and that hee or *shee* that is to be made Mason shall lay their hands thereon, and the charge shall be given." "This reference is, unquestionably, to a *female* being admitted." . . . "It is the only masonic MS. we know of that mentions such a clause for woman."

It should be stated that Brother Hughan does not concede that it was ever customary to confide the secrets of Freemasonry to women.

During the past year R.W. Joseph Hough, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, has published Part I, of the "Origin of Masonry in the State of New Jersey, and the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its first organization, A.L. 5786, compiled from authentic sources."

From this work it would seem to be settled that, on the fifth day of June, 1730, a "Deputation" was granted by Norfolk, Grand Master of England, "to Daniel Cox, of New Jersey, Esquire, to be Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in America."

A copy of this "Deputation," certified by R.W. Br. William Gray Clarke, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, is set forth in Brother Hough's compilation. It is conceded that Provincial Grand Master Cox never exercised the prerogatives of his office within his jurisdiction, and it does not appear that he ever established any Lodges in New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania.

MASONRY IN RHODE ISLAND.

Br. J. L. Gould, of Connecticut, published, in 1868, at New York, a manual entitled "Guide to the Chapter," in which this statement is contained:—

"The earliest account of the introduction of Masonry into the United States is the history of a Lodge organized in Rhode Island A.D. 1658, or fifty-nine years before the revival in England, and seventy-five years before the establishment of the first Lodge in Massachusetts." The author states that "The Reverend Edward Peterson, in his History of Rhode Island and Newport in the Past," gives the following account of this early Lodge:—

"In the spring of 1658, Mordecai Campannell, Moses Peckeckoe, Levi, and others, in all fifteen families, arrived at Newport from Holland. They brought with them the three first degrees of Masonry, and worked them in the house of Campannell; and continued to do so, they and their successors, to the year 1742."

This assertion of Br. J. L. Gould, supported by the extract above made from the Rev. Edward Peterson's History, has attracted attention in England, and has already been examined by the critical pen of W. Br. William James Hughan. Feeling deeply interested in every thing relating to masonic history in New England, as soon as my attention was called to this claim of antiquity I procured a copy of the Rev. Edward Peterson's History. On page 101, edition of 1853, appears the above extract *in totidem verbis*, and, immediately following it, in italics, "*Taken from documents now in possession of N. H. Gould, Esq.*"

Then, as if apologizing for inserting in his book any allusion to the Institution of Freemasonry, the Reverend author continues,—

"We have noticed this institution from the fact of its having been said to be 'the oldest institution in the United States.' It is in a flourishing condition,—numbering about one hundred and fifty members.

The word "institution," as thus used, evidently refers to the Lodge which is claimed to have been organized in 1658, and which has continued in uninterrupted condition to the present time.

On the twenty-fifth of November last I addressed letters to several distinguished brethren in Newport, Providence, and elsewhere, and, among them, one to Br. N. H. Gould, of Newport, from whom the Rev. Edward Peterson derived the information upon which he founded his marvelous statement, and requested him to give me a detailed account of the "documents" referred to.

On the fourteenth of December current, the following letter was received:—

NEWPORT, R.I., December 12, 1870.

ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER GARDNER,—Yours of the twenty-fifth November came to hand, and should have received earlier attention but for the questions asked, which, in a reply, required more circumlocution than members

of the bar are used or willing to be inflicted with ; and again, having often had the same or a similar question asked by some of the leading antiquarians of our Fraternity, and the Israelites, and having had a desire to verify, as far as this late day would permit, the names of the Israelites mentioned, I have declined, except in two instances only, publicly to say more than refer the parties to Peterson's History of Rhode Island and well-authenticated traditions among some of us, who have devoted not a little time and energy in collecting and preserving them. The two instances are to the Rev. Edward Peterson, who studied out the document with me, and in an address before St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of this city, while I was the Master. The manner of obtaining the paper was as follows :—

In January, 1839, Hannah Hull, a distant relative of mine, and a great-great-granddaughter of Governor John Wanton, who was Governor of this Colony from 1734 to 1740, who was a merchant in whom the community had the fullest confidence, and used him as umpire in cases of dispute, depositing their valuables with him, and indeed he was used, as people of sincere integrity of that day were, from him, by her, she the portion of the family mansion she occupied through the greater portion of her life, and deceased in. My father was selected to settle her estate, he having had the oversight of her during the decline of her years. After her decease, in looking over her effects, in the garret, under a leaky roof, was found the bottom of an old round trunk, the top gone ; it had been originally covered with the skin of some animal, or leather, but the moth, mice, and time had denuded it. In this, the droppings of a leak had found a receptacle for a time, and in it were letters, which, from the cause and the appetites of the mice, were illegible in part or whole, and among them the memorandum was found. These papers were handed me to see if there was any thing of value ; and when the memorandum came to light, — of the early Israelites and the one referred to, — as an antiquarian, I asked for and received the whole lot of papers. Though not a Mason then, I valued it as a record of a people whom all of the descendants of the original inhabitants of this Colony valued for their intelligence and unflinching honesty, even though Massachusetts saw fit, in her self-righteousness, to protest, in after years, against one of that sect being elected to the Senate of this State, which provoked a smile, and a reply not to be forgotten, from the sons of those who had tasted the sincerity and piety of the protestors.

The document was dual in its nature, and as follows :—

“Th^e y^e (day and month obliterated) 1656 or 8 (not certain which, as the place was stained and broken : the three first figures were plain) W^{ee} mett att y^e House off Mordecai Campunnall and after Synagog W^{ee} gave Ab^m Moses the degrees of Maconrie.”

Thus we find, at one and the same time, confirmation of the traditions that those early Israelites opened a Synagogue in the house of Campannall, and continued to worship there as long as they and their descendants resided in this town. They were a part of a colony of Israelites from Holland

who, as such, were induced to go out to what has since been known as the Spanish coast of South America, probably Brazil, and collect precious stones, were driven out and scattered to the islands. A portion, with their Rabbi, Isaac Abbab, having, after wanderings, found their way to Jamaica (with which island this town, Newport at that early day, there was a regular trade), and they hearing from one of the captains of the packets that in the North there was an island healthy and beautiful, where full and perfect toleration, or liberty of conscience, was allowed, — where the “Mahomedan and the Jew” could worship according to the dictates of their own consciences, a church without a bishop and a state without a king, — they made further inquiries; and being satisfied that it was to them like the dry land to Noah’s dove, — a place where they could rest, — hither, with their Rabbi, came; viz., Mordecai Campannall, Moses Packeakoe, Levi, Moses, and others, in all about fifteen (15) families, and continued to reside here many years, and the names of some of the families are not yet extinct in this State: such as the Moses,’ James,’ Benjamins, &c. The site of the house formerly occupied by Campannall was pointed out to me, when a child, by an aged relative, to whom it was pointed out when she was a child; and what is a little remarkable, that when the second emigration of Israelites came here about 1750 to 1760, a family of them purchased and occupied a house standing on the same spot, and continued to do so till about 1820.

By the foregoing you will see that the document spoken of by the Rev. Edward Peterson was in a very tender state: broken and as brittle as those very old papers, exposed as it had been exposed, to alternate wet and heat. After a time it became so broken that I could not have it even daguerreotyped, as, at that time, photography was not practiced in our city; but what there is of it was nicely enveloped and packed away, with some of my papers in my house, securely, but not where I can, at present, put my hand upon it, but hope, with God’s blessing, to be able to again get my library together in their cases, and many papers assorted, when it will be, or what may be left of it, visible.

Having given you a *long dose*, I must be excused: you having provoked it; and, with fraternal salutations, I am yours truly,

N. H. GOULD, 33°.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Esq., 33°, *Grand Master, &c.*,
27 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

It is almost impossible to treat this story with the attention which the subject demands. It bears upon its face the utter refutation of the assertion made by the Rev. Edward Peterson, and of the claim made by Br. J. L. Gould, of Connecticut. It is unnecessary to argue that, admitting every thing in the letter to be true, it affords no proof, not even the probability, of the existence of Masonry in Rhode Island previous to its introduction

there, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masssachusetts about 1749. Fragmentary pieces of paper, containing partly illegible writing in the handwriting of no person known, "*nullius filius*," are not sufficient to controvert well-established historical facts. If the Rev. Edward Peterson carefully examined this weather-worn fragment of paper, and made his statement upon the faith and credit of this token, then we need not be surprised to learn that in Rhode Island his History is not recognized as an authority.

The above letter from Brother Gould, was sent to M.W. Thomas A. Doyle, Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island, from whom the following communication was received : —

PROVIDENCE, December, 1870.

DEAR SIR, AND M.W. BROTHER,—As to the statement, in Peterson's History of Rhode Island, that Masonry was worked in this State from 1658 to 1742, I can only say that, from the best information I can obtain in regard to that history, the statement is not to be taken as a fact, unless supported by other reliable testimony. What he has said about Masonry is, I understand, asserted upon the authority of documents in the possession of W. Br. N. H. Gould. I have made many enquiries about these documents of brethren in Newport, members of the Grand Lodge and others, and do not find that any one has even seen them ; neither do the brethren believe that any proof exists of the truth of Peterson's statement.

From Brother Gould's letter to you, it would seem that the only authority in his possession, for the assertion of Peterson, is a document showing that, in 1656 or 1658, somebody met some other persons at some house in Newport, and "gave Abm. Moses the degrees of Maconrie."

This may have occurred then and there just as it is stated ; but, if so, it is no authority for the statement that a Lodge of Masons existed then in Newport, or that there was any legal masonic authority for the work done, or that any other person was ever legally made a Mason in Newport, between 1658 and 1742.

My own opinion is, that the first lawful Lodge of Masons ever convened in this jurisdiction, was the one which met in Newport, in 1749, under the authority of R.W. Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts, which Lodge has existed since that time, and is now known as Saint John's Lodge.

Yours truly and fraternally,

THOMAS A. DOYLE,
Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island.

M.W. WILLIAM S. GARDNER,
Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

FOREIGN LODGES.

We are now closing another decade in the nineteenth century, and I am happy to inform you that the Institution of Freemasonry occupies a high and commanding position throughout the world. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is in happy union with all our sister Grand Lodges of the United States, and it witnesses their universal prosperity with pride and pleasure.

During the past year the Earl of Zetland has retired from the Grand Mastership of England, which he has occupied for more than a quarter of a century, and has been succeeded in office by the Earl de Grey and Ripon, who was proclaimed, in the United Grand Lodge of England, on the fourth day of May last, as the record states, by "Sir Albert Woods, *Garter*, Grand Director of Ceremonies," "The Right Honorable George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich of Nocton in the county of Lincoln, Baron Grantham of Grantham in that county, and a Baronet, Lord President of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the *Garter*, &c., Grand Master."

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne of England, has followed in the footsteps of many of the royal family of Great Britain, and taken upon himself the obligations of a Free and Accepted Mason. He was made a Mason by the king of Sweden, Grand Master, and has since been elevated to the rank of Past Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of England. Upon the occasion of his proclamation as Past Grand Master, the Prince stated to Grand Lodge that "for a long time past it had been his wish to become a Freemason and a member of the ancient Craft; and although he was initiated in a foreign country, he at the same time felt, and they would all agree with him, that Freemasonry was one and the same in all countries, — they were all fellow Craftsmen, and he could assure them that he felt it as a deep honor to be there that day, and be admitted into the Grand Lodge of England."

On the seventh of November last the Grand Lodge of Scotland

met at Edinboro', when the Earl of Dalhousie declined further service as Grand Master. The Earl of Rosslyn was elected in his place, and has been installed as Grand Master.

His Grace, the Duke of Leinster, still presides over the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

In England and in Scotland the Craft is composed of the great middle classes of society, and its great respectability and influence are shown from the fact that it attracts the attention, favor, and patronage, not only of the nobility, but those of the very highest rank in the peerage.

By the kindness of Br. George Mountfort, we have been favored with the Constitutions and Proceedings of the District Grand Lodge of Turkey, over which R.W. Br. John P. Brown, Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America, presides as District Grand Master, from which it appears that our Lodges have been opened in the city of Constantinople.

Colonel Ludovic Frapolli, Grand Master of Italy, has transferred his Grand East to Rome, the Eternal City, where his Holiness, Pio Nino, has, until recently, exercised his temporal power. In spite of bulls from the Vatican against Freemasonry the Craft has gathered within the walls of Rome, and defied the power which the dungeons of the inquisition once made so formidable.

At Alexandria, the Ostia of the Nile, the rites of Freemasonry are practiced by two Lodges: one in the English, and one in the Italian language. Further up that mystic river, at Cairo, in the neighborhood of the Pyramids, where Egyptian rites were practiced centuries ago; where the Israelites were held in bondage by Pharaoh; "in that region of wonders where mystery hath yet unfolded half her wonders; where still remain undeciphered, upon the pillars of Seth, so many written secrets of the antediluvian world," there the secrets of Freemasonry are communicated to the true and faithful, in a regular-organized Lodge.

In Prussia, King William is Protector, and the Crown Prince, Frederick William, is Deputy Protector, of the Masonic Lodges.

In France, Portugal, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, and Hamburg, Grand Lodges have long been in existence.

At Vienna, in Austria, a Masonic Lodge has been organized. In Spain and Hungary, the Ancient Society is not unknown. In Italy there are more than one hundred and fifty Lodges. Eight Lodges work in Greece under the auspices of the Grand Orient of Italy. Another altar has been erected at Athens, and our solemn rites are practiced at the Pyreas.

At Corfu, Ephesus, Singapore, Smyrna, and Tante, the traveller will find Masonic Lodges.

In China and Japan; in the East Indies at Bengal, British Burmah, Punjab, Ceylon, Madras, and Mauritius; in Africa at St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope; in Australasia at New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria; in New Zealand at the North and South Islands; in Western Australia; in Tasmania; and in the Sandwich Islands, Masonic Lodges may be counted by hundreds.

In Central and South America, in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Hayti, San Domingo, Mexico, New Granada, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, Venezuela, and in the island of Cuba, Freemasonry is firmly established.

North of us, in the Dominion of Canada, the Grand Lodges of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, are flourishing, with numerous powerful subordinates.

Time would fail to give you even a list of the Lodges to which reference has been made. The Society of Freemasonry is established upon a firm and solid foundation, and has gained the respect and patronage of great and good men all over the world.

DECEASED.

I regret to announce the loss to our Society of two bright and shining lights in the masonic firmament. On the twelfth of August last, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, died Br. Benjamin Brown French, Past Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, at the age of seventy years. To many of you he was personally known: to all his name is familiar.

He was kind, genial, social, accomplished in all the arts of Freemasonry, and learned in its arcana.

R.W. Br. William A. Laurie, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, died at Edinboro' on the twenty-sixth of October last. "The name of Laurie is so intimately associated with the history and progress of Scottish Freemasons, and the deceased Brother had held his high position for so long a period, that the announcement of his decease will be received with sympathy and regret by every English-speaking Mason." He was known to us, especially, as the author of the "History of Freemasonry and of the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

In behalf of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, I desire to extend our sympathies to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and to the Grand Lodge of Scotland in their *great bereavements*.

Brethren through the kind providence of the Grand Architect of the Universe, we have been brought to this one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of our Grand Lodge. God has mercifully spared the lives of all our Grand Officers during the past year; blessed us with HEALTH, PROSPERITY, and PEACE; and showered down upon our subordinates and their members, in unmeasured supply, the *Corn* of nourishment, the *Wine* of refreshment, and the *Oil* of joy. It is meet and proper that we dependent beings should acknowledge the goodness of God in thus preserving and protecting us. Let us join with all those throughout the wide world who, at this festive season, are singing songs of thanksgiving and praise to the Great Author and Giver of our blessings and comforts.

"Glory be to God on high,
Peace on earth,
Good will toward men."

May PEACE cement us together, and hold her imperial sway over all the nations of the earth.

"Pax optima rerum
Quas homini novisse datum est: pax una triumphis
Innumeris potior."

The M.W. Grand Master installed W. Daniel W. Crafts into the office of Senior Grand Warden, and W. Elijah W. Burr into the office of Junior Grand Warden. Proclamation was made by the W. Grand Marshal, that the R.W. Grand Wardens had been duly installed into their respective offices.

The M.W. Grand Master installed the Grand Treasurer, John McClellan, and Recording Grand Secretary, Solon Thornton, into their respective offices.

The M.W. Grand Master made the following appointments : —

R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, Boston	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES W. MOORE, Boston . .	Corresponding Grand Secretary.
R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH, Boston . .	D.D.G. Master, District No. 1.
R.W. GIDEON HAYNES, Charlestown . .	" " District No. 2.
R.W. BENJAMIN POPE, South Boston .	" " District No. 3.
R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP, Brighton . .	" " District No. 4.
R.W. GEORGE H. PEIRSON, Salem . .	" " District No. 5.
R.W. JAMES E. GALE, Haverhill . . .	" " District No. 6.
R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS, Lowell . .	" " District No. 7.
R.W. ANDREW J. CLARK, Orange . . .	" " District No. 8.
R.W. DANIEL UPTON, South Adams . .	" " District No. 9.
R.W. W. J. SAWIN, M.D., Chicopee Falls	" " District No. 10.
R.W. REV. T. E. ST. JOHN, Worcester .	" " District No. 11.
R.W. GEORGE E. STACY, Milford . . .	" " District No. 12.
R.W. JAMES UTLEY, Taunton	" " District No. 13.
R.W. JOHN A. LEE, New Bedford . . .	" " District No. 14.
R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER, Dennisport . .	" " District No. 15.
R.W. EDWARD AVERY, Braintree . . .	" " District No. 16.
R.W. GEORGE H. KENDALL, Valparaiso	Deputy for Chili, S.A.
R.W. WILLIAM C. BLANCHARD, Shanghai	Special Deputy for China.
R.W. RICHARD H. HARTLEY, Lima . .	Special Deputy for Peru, S.A.
W. Rev. A. H. QUINT, D.D., N. Bedford	} Grand Chaplains.
W. Rev. CHARLES H. TITUS, Taunton	
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER, Woburn . .	Grand Marshal.
W. JOHN A. GOODWIN, Lowell	Senior Grand Deacon.
W. JOHN BURNET, Fitchburg	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. LUCIUS W. LOVELL, Quincy . . .	Senior Grand Steward.

W. TRACY P CHEEVER, Chelsea	}	. . . Junior Grand Stewards.
W. JAMES B. PICKETT, Newton		
W. WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Boston		
W. CHARLES A. REED, Taunton	. . .	Grand Sword-Bearer.
W. LOVELL BICKNELL, East Weymouth		Grand Standard-Bearer.
W. CHARLES KIMBALL, Lowell	}	. . . Grand Pursuivants.
W. DANIEL NASON, Lawrence		
W. E. DANA BANCROFT, Groton Junction	}	Grand Lecturers.
W. CEPHAS BRIGHAM, Auburndale		
W. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN, Boston		
Br. EBEN F. GAY, Boston	Grand Tyler.
R.W. WINSLOW LEWIS	}	. . . Committee on the Library.
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY		
R.W. WENDELL T. DAVIS		
R.W. SOLON THORNTON	}	. . . Committee on Charity.
R.W. WILLIAM PARKMAN		
W. MARLBOROUGH WILLIAMS		

The following letter was read : —

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., December 19, 1870.

SOLON THORNTON, Esq., *Grand Secretary, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

BROTHER, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication that the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint me to the office of Grand Chaplain in the Grand Lodge.

The day of installation, I regret to say, is one on which I am engaged to marry two couples. If my necessary absence can be supplied by proxy (as I once acted for the late Dr. Osgood) I should be most happy to accept the appointment, and to arrange for a sure presence at other sessions.

I am the more desirous of accepting the position because some of my own denomination are leading the western crusade against our Institution, and I should like to stand *openly* against their folly and malice. But I leave the above conditional acceptance to the Grand Master.

Yours fraternally,

ALONZO HALL QUINT.

The R.W. Grand Master installed his Deputy, R.W. Charles Levi Woodbury, into his office of Deputy Grand Master.

The M.W. Grand Master retired from the Grand Lodge, and the R.W. Deputy Grand Master ascended the throne, and installed the appointed officers, except R.W. Br. Henry P. Perkins, District Deputy Grand Master, District Number Seven; R.W. Br. Daniel Upton, District Deputy Grand Master, District Number Nine; R.W. Br. George H. Kendall, Deputy for Chili, S.A.; R.W. Br. William C. Blanchard, Special Deputy for China; R.W. Br. Richard H. Hartley, Special Deputy for Peru, S.A.; W. Br. Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, Grand Chaplain; W. Br. John A. Goodwin, Senior Grand Deacon; and R.W. Br. Tracy P Cheever, Junior Grand Steward, who were absent.

The Grand Marshal made the usual Proclamation.

The R.W. Deputy Grand Master appointed the same committee on the Grand Master's address to whom was referred his report made to the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication.

So much of the Grand Master's address as relates to improper representation of subordinate Lodges in Grand Lodge, was referred to R.W. Brothers Henry Chickering, Samuel C. Lawrence, and Charles W. Moore.

The Recording Grand Secretary presented the following account of Diplomas delivered to the District Deputy Grand Masters, also the following report of Lodges unrepresented at the Communication of the Grand Lodge:—

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned would respectfully report that, during the

year ending December 27, 1870, there has been delivered to the District Deputy Grand Masters of the sixteen Masonic Districts under this jurisdiction, 2309 Master Mason's Diplomas, and 174 Past Master's, to wit,—

		Master Mason's.	Past Master's.
District No. 1.	133	6	
„ No. 2.	179	57	
„ No. 3.	184	0	
„ No. 4.	219	1	
„ No. 5.	80	16	
„ No. 6.	178	1	
„ No. 7.	100	10	
„ No. 8.	125	12	
„ No. 9.	100	2	
„ No. 10.	251	8	
„ No. 11.	140	10	
„ No. 12.	100	12	
„ No. 13.	139	8	
„ No. 14.	180	10	
„ No. 15.	90	6	
„ No. 16.	161	25	
Total	2309	174	

Respectfully submitted,

SOLON THORNTON,

Recording Grand Secretary.

Boston, December 27, 1870.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

The following-named Lodges do not appear to have been represented at the meetings of the Grand Lodge during the past year, viz. :—

BETHEL.	HIRAM (Arlington).	ORIENTAL.
CORNER STONE.	KING DAVID.	OXFORD.
DAY SPRING.	MARINE.	PACIFIC.
EVENING STAR.	MOUNT ZION.	UNION (Nantucket).
FAITH.		VERNON.

The following-named Lodges have not been represented for the past two years, viz. :—

BETHEL.	DAY SPRING.	MOUNT ZION.
CORNER STONE.	EVENING STAR.	OXFORD.
	MARINE.	

The following-named Lodges failed to respond to the call of Lodges at the last Annual Meeting, viz. : —

ADAMS.	EVENING STAR.	OXFORD.
ANCIENT YORK.	FAITH.	PACIFIC.
ARTIZAN.	HIRAM (Arlington).	SAINT JAMES.
BELMONT.	KING DAVID.	ST. JOHN'S (N'buryport).
BERKSHIRE.	KING PHILIP.	ST. MATTHEW'S.
BETHEL.	MARINE.	SOCIAL HARMONY.
COLUMBIAN.	MOUNT LEBANON.	THOMAS.
CORNER STONE.	MOUNT OLIVET.	UNION (Nantucket).
DAY SPRING.	MOUNT ZION.	VERNON.
DORIC.	ORIENTAL.	WARREN.

Respectfully submitted,

SOLON THORNTON,

Recording Grand Secretary.

Boston, December 27, 1870.

The Grand Secretary acknowledged the receipt for the past year, of the Proceedings of the following Grand Lodges : —

CANADA.	MICHIGAN.	NOVA SCOTIA.
CONNECTICUT.	MISSISSIPPI.	NEBRASKA.
DELAWARE.	MISSOURI.	OHIO.
ENGLAND.	MONTANA.	OREGON.
FLORIDA.	MINNESOTA.	RHODE ISLAND.
INDIANA.	NETHERLANDS.	TEXAS.
IOWA.	NEW YORK.	TENNESSEE.
ILLINOIS.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	TURKEY.
LOUISIANA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	GRAND ORIENT, FRANCE.
MAINE.	NEW JERSEY.	WISCONSIN.

The following petition was received, and referred to R.W. Br. Charles R. Train, and W. Brothers Henry Endicott and Charles H. Conn : —

LYNN, December 24, A.D. 1870.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

BRETHREN,—The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that, on the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1865, your petitioner made application to Mount Carmel Lodge, in Lynn, for the several Masonic Degrees conferred by that Body, and that, on the eighth day of March, A.D. 1866, his petition to said Lodge was declared rejected; that subsequently, to wit, in the year 1868, he removed to the State of Wisconsin, and in the year 1870 he petitioned Brandon Lodge, No. 144, situated at Brandon, in said State of Wisconsin, for the degrees of Freemasonry, — he having first informed them of his relation to Mount Carmel Lodge in this jurisdiction; that he was, by said Brandon Lodge, received, and by said Lodge was conferred upon him the first three degrees of Freemasonry, said Lodge having a full knowledge of the facts as set forth above; that he holds a certificate of membership from said Brandon Lodge, and is desirous of visiting the Lodges in this jurisdiction during his sojourn eastward. He, therefore, prays the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge that, according to the laws of said Grand Lodge in such cases made and provided, he may be healed, and enjoy the rights and privileges accorded to a Free and Accepted Mason, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM H. COFFIN.

No reports were received from the Committee on the Library, the Committee on Charity, and the Corresponding Grand Secretary.

A petition was received from the officers and members of the late Star in the East Lodge, praying for the restoration of its Charter, and the following vote passed : —

Voted, That the petition of James Taylor and others, formerly

members of Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford, be referred to the M.W. Grand Master, with full powers to act as he may deem expedient.

On motion, it was *Voted*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated and placed in the hands of the Committee on Charity for charitable purposes.

The Committee on By-Laws made the following report, which was accepted, except so much of it as relates to Article VIII., Section 3, of the amendments to the By-Laws of Plymouth Lodge, which section was re-committed to the same committee : —

THURSDAY, December 27, 1870.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

The committee to whom was referred the matter of By-Laws, beg leave to make the following report : —

DALHOUSIE LODGE. (Whole code.) Your committee would recommend that Article I., Section 3, be amended by adding the words, “ first obtaining a Dispensation therefor.”

Article V., Section 4, be amended by striking out all the words after “ dues be paid,” in the fourth line, and insert “ and no charge brought against him, he shall be honorably discharged.”

IONIC LODGE. (Whole code.) Your committee would recommend they be approved.

MOUNTAIN LODGE. (Whole code.) Your committee would recommend they be approved.

SAINT MARK'S LODGE (amendments). Section 13, strike out the word “ twenty,” and insert the words “ twenty-five.”

Your committee would recommend they be approved.

PLYMOUTH LODGE (amendments). Article III., Section 1, changing the time of meeting from seven to seven and one-half o'clock, P.M., during the months from October to March, inclusive ; and from April to September, inclusive, at eight o'clock, instead of seven and one-half.

Article III., Section 4, amended by adding the following after the word "Deacon," "also a Board of five Trustees, to be styled, trustees of the real estate of Plymouth Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, who shall be chosen from the list of members."

Article V., Section 5, amended by inserting after the word "collect," "all rents and interest;" also amendments to Article V., by adding two Sections, 7 and 8.

Section 7. The Trustees shall receive and hold in trust for the Lodge, all real estate or other property that shall need a deed or title, to make valid, in law, the transfer. They shall have the care and supervision of such property; attend to all repairs and improvements; lease, let, or convey the same, under the direction and instruction of the Lodge.

Section 8. No Brother shall be eligible to serve as a trustee, who shall be under the ban of suspension; and upon complaint of the Board, that a member refuse, or is incompetent to act, he may be removed, and one chosen in his place, at any Regular Communication; provided, however, that notice of the same shall have been given at the previous Regular Communication.

Article VI., Section 6, amended by adding the following words after the word "Lodge," "and at the end of the year, present a report of the financial condition of the Lodge; also, to correct the inventory of the property of the Lodge, if any corrections are needed, and endorse upon the back of the inventory its corrections or changes."

Article VII., Section 2, amended by striking out the word "two" and inserting the word "three."

Article VIII., Section 3, amended so as to read, "each candidate for degrees or membership must receive a unanimous vote. After a report of the committee on his application, should only two dissenting votes appear, the ballot may be repeated; and if one black ball shall then appear another ballot may be ordered; and if one black ball should then appear the candidate must be declared rejected: which rejection shall be considered a masonic secret, not to be divulged by any Brother without being

liable to be deprived of membership by vote of the Lodge." It shall be the duty of the Secretary to read this clause when such a circumstance occurs. Your committee would recommend they be approved.

PURITAN LODGE (amendments). Article II., Section 2, amended so as to read: "In balloting for membership, no person shall be declared elected unless he should receive the unanimous vote of the members present. Your committee would recommend they be approved.

ZETLAND LODGE (amendments). Article I., Section 3, amended by striking out the words "third Tuesday," and inserting, in their stead, "second Wednesday."

Article I., Section 4, amended by striking out the words "third Tuesday," and inserting, in their stead, "second Wednesday." Your committee would recommend they be approved.

HENRY ENDICOTT.

LUCIUS W. LOVELL.

The Grand Lodge was closed in DUE FORM, by the R.W. Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Marshal formed a procession of the brethren, and proceeded to the banquet hall, where the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist, was celebrated after the manner of Masons.

A true abstract from the Records.

Attest :

SOLON THORNTON,

Recording Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND LECTURERS, LODGES
OF INSTRUCTION, CHARTERS, ABSTRACTS OF RETURNS OF LODGES,
LODGES IN MASONIC DISTRICTS, PERMANENT MEMBERS,
LIST OF LODGES AND SECRETARIES, ORGANI-
ZATION OF GRAND LODGE FOR 1871-2.



REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Esq., *M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

DEAR SIR AND M.W. BROTHER, — In accordance with the Grand Constitutions I have the honor to submit my report, as District Deputy Grand Master for the First Masonic District, for the past year.

It has been my pleasure to officially visit all the Lodges in the First District, and I am very happy to report that, from all indications, the Lodges were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time.

During the past year it has been my pleasure to install the officers of Eleusis, Germania, Aberdour, and Zetland Lodges; and I am happy to say that the officers installed are bright and shining lights in our Order.

I have to report, in answer to your instructions, that I find Revere Lodge wearing collars composed of silver chains, similar to those worn by the officers of the M.W. Grand Lodge. Also, St. Andrew's, Aberdour, Eleusis, and Zetland Lodges wearing collars of blue silk ribbon, an article made expressly for the purpose, although not trimmed with silver lace as recommended in the Grand Constitutions.

I have granted Dispensations only on occasions of extreme emergency, such as applicants who had removed from the State after making application, and where it was a necessity with the Lodge.

No Lodge has appeared in public procession during the past year.

I have endeavored to carry out your instructions in regard to expenses of the office, and have kept them as small as possible.

I find the average attendance to be about thirty per cent of the affiliated members of the District: the Lodges having the smallest number of members show the greatest percentage of attendance.

In all my visits I have been warmly and courteously received.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the services of those brethren who so ably assisted me in the discharge of my duties.

In accordance with your request I have visited George Washington Lodge of Instruction. This Lodge is composed of brethren residing at the north part of the city, and East Boston, numbering sixty members.

Their meetings are held at Stacy Hall, No. 46 Washington Street, every Thursday evening.

The exhibit of the Lectures was very full and complete, many of the members being of the most active members of our Order; among them I may mention W. Brother Garney, of East Boston, and Br. Charles D. Annable, of Massachusetts Lodge, the present acting Master.

The Lodge is fully officered; complete records kept; and a full list kept of all brethren present at each meeting.

I most cheerfully approve of their place of meeting, and feel confident that they are doing a good work for the Craft.

Thanking you for the compliment thus bestowed on me of so honorable an appointment,

I remain Fraternally,

ANDREW G. SMITH,

D.D.G. Master First Masonic District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,— I herewith submit the third annual report of my acts as your representative in the Second Masonic District of this Commonwealth, my official visits to the several Lodges in the District having reached their close.

Palestine Lodge, of Everett, having been duly constituted under its Charter, the net increase of membership in all the Lodges of the District during the year, is 124; the whole number of members now being 1,979. This addition to the numerical strength of these Lodges is indicative of health and a sufficient material prosperity. A more striking, and to the Grand Lodge, probably, a more welcome indication of this prosperity, is to be found in the number of the commutations of the Grand Lodge tax during the year, viz.:—

Lodges.	Location.	Members.	Amount Received.
Mount Vernon . .	Malden . . .	115 . .	\$206
Mount Hermon . .	Medford . . .	104 . .	738
Henry Price . . .	Charlestown . .	43 . .	394
Palestine	Everett	36 . .	253
Star of Bethlehem .	Chelsea	6 . .	43
Robert Lash . . .	Chelsea	6 . .	42
Wyoming	Melrose	4 . .	28

Making in the whole, 313 members; whose commutations at \$7.00 each, amount to the respectable sum of \$2,191.00. It is due to the Masters, officers, and committees of the largest contributing Lodges, to say, that their patient and persistent endeavors to overcome the almost chronic repugnance of the members to the commutation of this tax, if not to the tax itself, has secured the good result above indicated. It is only just, however, to note in behalf of some other Lodges in this District, — as for instance: Wyoming, of Melrose, and John Abbott, of Somerville, — that the heavy pecuniary liabilities incurred by them in the establishment of their own commodious apartments, have lessened their ability to meet the Grand Lodge tax.

I have learned, perhaps, as much of the condition and prospects of the several Lodges during the year, by personal intercourse with their officers and members, as on the more formal occasions of my official visits.

In fact, my observation has led me to believe that although the visitations, so-called, of the District Deputy, are of value to the Lodges, and of importance to the Fraternity, under the somewhat peculiar structure of our organization, and especially in view of the relation of the Grand Lodge to its subordinates, yet the impression of the Deputy *himself*, and of the Grand Master through him, becomes stronger and more effective by that personal intercourse with the Masters and members of Lodges, under which everything of interest may be freely unfolded and communicated. The visitation of Lodges may degenerate into a mere routine, and become a hackneyed, customary, and, perhaps, purposeless ceremony. This result would be quite likely to occur in those cases where, for a series of years, the visits have been made by a single person. For, however, able may be the official, and even in spite of some advantages of familiarity, the lack of freshness and of consequent vigor will be apparent. This suggestion, M.W. Grand Master, might seem to involve as a corollary, the principle that a frequent change of Deputy Grand Masters should be made. But it seems to me, that the difficulty may be met in another form, and that an interchange of the special duty of visiting Lodges might be effected between the several District Deputies, each one taking for this purpose the District of one of his associates. Or, to adopt what might practically be still better, let the Grand Master be empowered to assign the duty of visitation in the Districts, to certain of the Deputy Grand Masters, or to some able and intelligent brethren, so that this important function may be discharged with perfect fairness, impartiality, and independence, while at the same time, the Deputy Grand Masters continue to discharge in their several Districts, the various ministerial and advisory duties thereunto appertaining.

Upon the occasion of my visits to the Lodges, the attendance was as follows:—

Lodges.	No. Present.	Av. Attendance.
King Solomon's	145	55
Hiram	58	36
Mount Carmel	121	66
Star of Bethlehem	118	68
Mount Hermon	196	36
Wyoming	139	75
Mount Vernon	95	30
John Abbott	110	51
Henry Price	139	34
Golden Fleece	123	64
William Sutton	59	25
Robert Lash	54	23
Faith	116	25
Palestine	39	30

I am exceedingly gratified to be able to say, what I could not without injustice decline to say, that during my official connection with the Lodges of the District, their progress has been steadily upward. They are striving to attain a high degree of excellence, and their condition at present is, in all substantial respects, better than in any previous year. In the minor matters, to which special attention was last year directed, such as the color of the rods, the regalia, etc., there is an almost perfect conformity to the Grand Regulations. The Lodge-rooms are carefully and securely tyled. The By-Laws of all the Lodges have received the necessary approval.

I have granted no Dispensation during the year for any purpose, except for funeral ceremonies; and there has been no public procession of any Lodge for any other object.

In regard to the work, there has been a marked improvement, even over the excellence of former years. It is uniformly accurate, and in many instances, admirable. The good example of Mount Hermon Lodge, in requiring a satisfactory examination of all candidates in the lectures of a preceeding degree before their advancement, has been continued in this Lodge and has been adopted by other Lodges. I witnessed an examination of candidates in Mount Hermon and Mount Vernon Lodges, which was creditable in the highest degree.

I have deemed it my duty to call attention to two or three obvious minor errors in the rendition of the work, which were probably occasioned by the inadvertence of the Grand Lecturers in exemplification.

The significant call of the Grand Master for the average attendance of the members of the Lodges during the year, at once suggests the existence of that which blights the prosperity and retards the advance-

ments of our Fraternity. What might not the two thousand Masons of the Second District, united and animated with a true and legitimate zeal, accomplish for the cause of Masonry? But the average attendance of all the Lodges, amounting to only thirty-one per cent, and exhibiting sixty-nine per cent of non-attendants, and, perhaps, non-effectives, discloses the somewhat alarming fact, that, for some cause, a majority of the affiliated members of the Lodges are out of their proper relation to the Fraternity. This condition is by no mean peculiar to the Second District. It is general through the jurisdiction. The statement of its causes and its possible cure is not within the functions assigned to me, and certainly not within the scope of this report. But I cannot forbear this allusion to the existence of a symptom of disease so alarming in our organic Body, which seems to me to require the most careful treatment of the Grand Master and of all lovers of the Institution.

Having been welcomed in all the Lodges of this District, upon every occasion of my attendance, with loyal regards as your representative, and with many tokens of personal esteem, I can only thus imperfectly thank them for their kindness and support during the entire term of my official connection with them. To W. Brothers, John Low, Eben W. Lothrop, John F. Fellows, Charles M. Avery, and Charles T. Gay, of my suite, I need only say, that their presence and efficient aid at every visitation, and in all the duties of my office, have materially lightened its labors, and ensured whatever success I have reached in its discharge. Having for the past three years shared such a proportion alike of the honors and labors of the office, as may properly fall to the lot of one member of the Fraternity, I now gratefully resign the authority thus held.

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

TRACY P CHEEVER,

D.D.G. Master Second Masonic District.

CHELSEA, November 15, 1870.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Esq., *Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts*:—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honor to submit to you this, my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Third District, it being that for the year ending August 31, 1870.

I have officially visited all the Lodges in the District; inspected their By-Laws, Records, and mode of work; and received their Returns, which, with all moneys collected, have been transmitted to the Grand Treasurer. I have, upon request, installed the officers of four Lodges, and also made many informal visits.

There is a decided improvement in the general condition of the Lodges. While some have improved in their manner of work, some advanced in their material prosperity, and others in their facilities of harmonious action, all seem to be gathering encouragement from the signs of progress in the affairs of the Craft, which augur favorably towards a prosperous future.

The following table exhibits a statement of the statistical condition of the Craft in the Third District:—

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Rejections.	Present at Visitation.	
				Members.	Visitors.
Union	172	16	3	59	18
Washington	244	19	13	84	47
Mount Tabor	257	23	13	78	52
St. Paul's	199	13	0	55	39
Baalbec	160	15	2	30	65
Gate of the Temple	146	11	71	35	13
Hammatt	80	8	2	21	59
Lafayette	71	14	3	33	48
Adelphi	68	10	3	23	13
Eliot	62	13	1	35	13
Rabboni	25	14	2	18	10
Temple, (U.D.)	23	6			
	1,484	179	54		

The amount collected from the Lodges was \$2,091.75, besides several items of commutation paid directly to the Grand Treasurer.

On the fifteenth of March, upon petition of St. Paul's, Adelphi, and Rabboni Lodges, of South Boston, you were pleased to grant them your permission to establish a Lodge of Instruction in South Boston.

On the ninth of March, upon petition of fifty-five brethren of East Boston, you issued a Dispensation for Temple Lodge to hold its meetings in that place. It has organised, held a great many meetings, and performed a large amount of work. I have carefully examined its records, and find that everything appears to be regular, and in accordance with masonic usage. The brethren appear to be numerous and zealous, enjoying the good wishes of the members of the other Lodges, and being amply able to carry on and sustain their Lodge with credit. I recommend that a Charter be granted them upon the return of their Dispensation in March, 1871.

I have granted but few Dispensations, and those only for good and sufficient reasons.

In all of my visits I have been cordially received, personally as well as officially.

Thanking you for the honor which you have conferred upon me by your appointment of me as District Deputy, I remain,

Truly and fraternally yours,

BENJAMIN POPE,

D.D.G. Master Third Masonic District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Most Worshipful WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Grand Master : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — Herewith please find my official report for the last year.

I have visited officially thirteen Lodges; distributed one hundred and ninety-six diplomas; presented seven Past Masters's diplomas; granted permission to Amicable Lodge to appear in public on two occasions, to perform funeral ceremonies; and approved a petition for a Dispensation for Beth-horon Lodge at Brookline.

The Lodges generally, are in a healthy condition, and many of them have responded to the commutation tax. Every member of Mizpah Lodge has paid the tax in full.

A general or more systematic method of keeping the records and accounts, is needed in many of the Lodges, and I would recommend that some uniform method should be adopted by the Grand Lodge, for recording the organization of the Lodge, and the conferring of the degrees.

The visits to the several Lodges have been made interesting to all concerned, by the cordial greeting of the brethren, which has made the interchange in this District so enjoyable.

Very fraternally,

F. LYMAN WINSHIP,

D.D.G. Master Fourth Masonic District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — I have the honor to submit the following report of the general condition of the Lodges comprising the Fifth

Masonic District, for the year ending August 31, 1870, naming them in the order in which they were visited, with the date of their visitation.

JOHN T. HEARD, Ipswich, September 23. This Lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and since my last report, have secured a new hall and suite of rooms, which have been fitted up in excellent style, and have been dedicated to Masonry according to the usages of our ancient Institution. The best of feeling pervades the members, and the degrees are conferred in a very impressive manner. The records are neatly kept, and the general affairs of the Lodge are managed admirably.

ASHLER LODGE, Rockport, October 17. The work in this Lodge is performed in a very creditable manner. The Lodge is well officered, and continues to maintain the reputation it has always enjoyed. During the past year, I have furnished the Past Masters of this Lodge with Diplomas, having ascertained that none had been previously granted since the organization of the Lodge.

AMITY LODGE, Danvers, November 4. This Lodge, although comparatively young, is one of the best working Lodges in this District. It now numbers one hundred and forty-four members. Recently, several of its members entertaining the idea that the interests of the Craft would be advanced by the formation of a new Lodge in that locality, obtained a Dispensation therefor, and commenced work with a fair prospect of success.

LIBERTY LODGE, Beverly, November 7. The work in this Lodge is well rendered, and the records are neatly and correctly kept; harmony prevails as usual; the best of feeling pervades the members; and there is no Lodge in this District where those great principles which should characterize the members of our Fraternity are more fully appreciated, or are carried out to a greater extent.

ACACIA, Gloucester, November 11. Although one of the youngest Lodges, I found it to be in a very prosperous condition: it is composed of first class material, and the work is performed very creditably; the records are neatly kept, and everything appears to meet the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

ESSEX, Salem, November 15. This Lodge is not only one of the oldest in this District, but it has the largest number of members. Its prosperity continues; new officers have been elected recently, and there is no doubt that the standard of work will be maintained.

JORDAN, Peabody, November 16. This is one of our best Lodges, and under its present officers, it must continue to increase in numbers and in prosperity; the records are well kept, and are in excellent style, and the great interest taken in this Lodge by many of its oldest members, assures me, that its success will be continued and permanent.

TYRIAN, Gloucester, November 22. The Charter of this Lodge is one of the four now in existence, upon which may be found the name of Joseph Warren. It is dated 1770; and on the second of March, 1870, its centennial anniversary was celebrated with great *eclat*. A large number of brethren were present, and the whole affair throughout the day and evening, was highly enjoyable. This Lodge, in connection with Acacia Lodge, has recently procured a new and commodious hall which is now being fitted up in excellent style. The record is a model of neatness and elegance, and the work upon the occasion of my annual visit, was very correct, and impressive in the highest degree.

PHILANTHROPIC, Marblehead, November 23. This is the oldest Lodge in this District, and one of the best; the brethren are united, and maintain their high reputation for work and those qualities which should adorn the true Mason; and under the supervision of a Brother so well versed in those great principles which are taught in the lectures and charges of our Fraternity, it must continue to flourish, and to exert a salutary influence in the community.

STARR KING, Salem, November 28. This Lodge was chartered in 1864, and numbers ninety members: it is composed of excellent material, and there is no Lodge in this District in which the work is of a higher order than it is in this. Harmony and unanimity of sentiment prevail among the brethren to a great degree. The records are very neatly kept, and the affairs of the Lodge are managed very economically.

Dispensations have been granted as follows:

Tyrian Lodge, June, to confer the Third Degree on David Heinsman, who was about going to sea.

March 29, Philanthropic Lodge, to confer the Third Degree upon William C. Fabers, who was about going to sea.

October 5, Essex Lodge, to confer the Third Degree upon Otis H. Ballard, who was going to sea.

Names.	Members.	Initiates.	Present at visitation.	Average attendance.
Philanthropic	105	14	65	35
Tyrian	167	18	78	40
Essex	182	10	81	40
Jordan	115	9	65	30
Liberty	144	6	72	35
Ashler	126	8	45	25
Amity	144	15	72	40
Starr King	90	7	85	30
Acacia	91	12	64	25
John T. Heard	98	6	40	20
Total	1257	105	670	320

In conclusion, I desire to state, that my annual visits this season, have been remarkably pleasant; everywhere, I have been received, as

the representative of the Grand Master, with that cordial welcome which distinguishes the genuine Mason; the brethren are stimulated with a desire to carry out the principles of our Fraternity, and harmony prevails.

With my best wishes for your success in the high position you have the honor to occupy,

I remain fraternally yours,

GEORGE H. PIERSON,

D.D.G. Master Fifth Masonic District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To W. S. GARDNER, *M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — I have the honor to present my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, including therein a full statement of all my official acts since my installation into that office.

I desire to say, generally, that the condition of the Lodges in this District, is, in most respects, satisfactory: all have a good, and some a very large, membership. The amount of work done, although less than in some former years, indicates a healthy and steady increase in numbers. All have good and commodious apartments; the recording officers (and this I deem a matter of no little importance,) are most of them well informed as to their duties; the work has been in no instance glaringly imperfect, and in *every* Lodge it has been my privilege to meet with brethren, evidently thoroughly imbued with the genuine principles of our Institution, and devoted to enhancing its prosperity by all proper means. I have often thought, that if *all* the members of our beloved Fraternity would show the same zeal and interest in its welfare that is exhibited by a few, that no one could estimate the power it would exert for the benefit of its members, and indirectly of the community, of the social element of which it now forms so important a part.

Monday, January 17, I performed my first official duty, by installing the officers of my own Lodge, — Saggahew, of Haverhill.

June 16, by special request of the Worshipful Master of Merrimack Lodge, Haverhill, I attended the funeral of W. Past Master, Br. Moses Wingate, of that Lodge, and recited the solemn burial service of our Order over his remains. The death of this venerable Brother, nearly one hundred and one years of age, was an event exciting a very deep in-

terest, not only in the community in which he lived, but among his Masonic Brethren, some hundreds of whom, notwithstanding the day was intensely hot, followed him to the grave. I was assisted by our venerable and Rev. Brother Edson, of Lowell, who acted as Grand Chaplain, and W. Rev. Br. James A. Bolles, Grand Chaplain of the M.W. Grand Lodge, was also present. The death of this venerated and respected citizen and Mason has severed the most important tie that connected the past with the present, both in his native city, and the Lodge of which he was a member, and he will be long remembered and regretted, both by his fellow-citizens and his brethren.

Friday, September 23, I, by request, installed the officers of Bethany Lodge, West Amesbury. The services were attended by the lady friends of the members, and all in the crowded hall indicated, by their attention, a deep interest in the exercises. A liberal collation followed, and the occasion was a very pleasant one.

Friday, October 4, I made my regular official visit to Bethany Lodge. Although the youngest in the jurisdiction, this Lodge seems to be not only in a flourishing condition, but indicates, by its very good work (and in proportion to its number of members, very large average attendance) that its members mean to keep it what it now is, a credit to the Grand Lodge and themselves. I was especially pleased to notice that, in this Lodge, no advancement is permitted, until suitable proficiency is made in the degree already conferred.

Wednesday, October 5, I visited Merrimack Lodge, Haverhill, which still sustains its old reputation for good work and worthy membership. This Lodge is peculiarly fortunate in possessing in its recording officer, Br. F. J. Stevens, a Secretary whose full, complete, and interesting records, are not excelled by any I have seen. It is seldom that a Lodge is fortunate enough to secure a Secretary, competent as well to be its historian; and I hope that Merrimack Lodge may long have the advantage of Brother Stevens's services in this position. This Lodge is also fortunate in having among its members, several young men, who have taken especial pains to perfect themselves in the ritual; and whose assiduity gives promise that the work of the Fraternity will be given here in the future, with even greater excellence than it has been in the past.

Monday, October 10, I visited Charles C. Dame Lodge, Georgetown. From my acquaintance with some of the members of this Lodge, I had formed a very favorable opinion of its condition, and I can say that I was not in the least disappointed. The work (that of the Third Degree,) was rendered with great excellence and effect: I have not seen better in this District. The members were in attendance in large numbers, seemed full of enthusiasm, and everything gave assurance that, though one of the youngest Lodges in the District, it was not the intention of its members that any should excel it.

Monday, October 17, I visited Saggahew Lodge, Haverhill, which has good officers, a very fine class of members, and does good work. Being my own Lodge, I do not propose to speak of it more in detail, preferring to leave that duty to my successor.

Wednesday, October 19, I visited Warren Lodge, Amesbury, where I experienced a most cordial and hospitable reception. The work was in accordance with the ritual, and well rendered. This Lodge has improved its hall the present year, and its rooms are now neat, well-arranged, and commodious.

Wednesday, October 26, I visited St. Matthew's Lodge, Andover, which is in an excellent condition, and includes among its members many men of high standing in the community. The work was substantially correct. An elegant collation followed the exercises in the hall, and the whole occasion was most enjoyable.

Monday, October 31, I visited Tuscan Lodge, Lawrence, which, if it can be judged by appearances, is in a very flourishing condition. Its work was most excellent, and, so far as I could judge, exactly in accordance with the Grand Lodge standard. I think it unequalled in this particular by any Lodge in the District. Its accommodations are exceedingly pleasant and attractive, and it is to be envied the possession of the best organ I have ever seen in the hall of a country Lodge. A fine collation was served at the close of the meeting, and an exceedingly pleasant interview had with the brethren present, by your representative and those accompanying him. Like the previous occasion, this was very enjoyable.

Friday, November 4, I visited John Hancock Lodge, Methuen, where I was received in a most cordial and hospitable manner. A feature of the exercises was the singing of a very fine quartette, whose performances added much to the effect of the ceremonies. I was pleased to notice among those present, several of advanced years; but whose gray hairs and increasing years had evidently not abated their love for our Fraternity, nor their disposition to do what they could in its service.

The same evening I signed a recommendation that a Dispensation be granted for a new Lodge in Lawrence. The large membership and very flourishing condition of the Lodges in that city, indicated that there was room for it, and from my personal knowledge of many of the petitioners, I felt sure that the interests of the Craft would be safe in their hands, and I therefore complied with their request for such recommendation, without hesitation.

Tuesday, November 8, I visited St. Mark's Lodge, Newburyport, and was received, as in all the other Lodges I have visited, in a most cordial manner. The work was well done, and with the exception of a few verbal differences, in accordance with the ritual.

Wednesday, November 9, I visited St. John's Lodge, Newburyport; to which Lodge, what I have said of St. Mark's, will as well apply. There are many Masons here devoted to the interests of our Fraternity, as, from personal acquaintance with some of them, I well knew long before I held my present position; and I doubt not, that in the future as in the past, they will continue to labor with fervency and zeal for the promotion of its interests.

Friday, November 11, I visited Grecian Lodge, Lawrence, and concluded my series of official visits. What I have said in reference to Tuscan Lodge, will serve as well for this, and from what I saw in visiting these Lodges, I am well assured that Masonry in that city is in good hands, and in a very flourishing condition.

I have granted three Dispensations during the year for conferring degrees out of course, and four for Lodges to appear in procession to attend funerals of deceased brethren; a statement of the same being given on another sheet. No Lodge in the District has appeared in public procession, except for funeral purposes. In some instances, Lodges have appeared for this purpose, without my permission; but as it appeared to have been in every instance, through ignorance of the requirements of the Grand Constitution, and these have since been so amended as to allow this to be done without permission, I have thought it unnecessary to make any report in detail upon the matter.

In the matter of commutation, I regret to say that but little has been done in this District. I saw or wrote to the officers of most of the Lodges, urging the matter, and offering to address the members upon the subject, if desirable; but was informed in every case, that it had been fully exhibited to them by my-predecessor, and any result now would depend upon the personal efforts of the officers or interested members of the Lodges, and assurances were given me that such efforts would be made. Of what was done, however, but little result has followed. I regret this very much, as it seems to me that every member must now see, if he examines the matter carefully and impartially, that it is for the interest of the Craft in this Commonwealth, and of *all* its members, that the debt of the Grand Lodge should be reduced as rapidly as possible.

I return you my sincere thanks for the honor of this appointment, and the opportunity thus afforded me to become more intimately acquainted with my brethren in this District. I have everywhere been received with the utmost cordiality and hospitality, and found everywhere, also, feelings of regard and loyalty to the Grand Lodge.

The following table exhibits the numbers of both visitors and members present at my official visits, and also the average attendance at the Lodge meetings during the year: —

Lodges.	Members.	Visitors.	A. v. Attendance for the year.
John Hancock	42	6	17
Tuscan	57	23	40
Grecian	54	[returns sent to Gr. Treas.]	
St. Matthew's	28	4	18
Merrimack	37	21	53
Saggahew	39	16	34
Charles C. Dame	53	22	27
Bethany	27	5	24
Warren	47		28
St. John's	22		15
St. Mark's	52	8	45

I deem it proper and just to return my thanks to Brothers A. M. Vance, B. Addison Sawyer, Henry O. Burr, and others who have accompanied and assisted me (sometimes, I know, at personal inconvenience,) upon my official visits.

The following is a list of Dispensations granted during the present year: —

DEGREES.

March 10, to Grecian Lodge, Lawrence, to confer Second and Third Degrees, out of course, upon C. Henry Everett. Reason, going to England.

April 8, St. Mark's Lodge, Newburyport, to confer Second and Third Degrees, out of course, upon J. F. Tilton, a shipmaster not at home long enough to receive degrees in course.

October —, Merrimack Lodge, Haverhill, to confer Second and Third Degrees, out of course, upon Charles S. Brown, about to leave the State permanently.

In one or two other cases of Dispensations, have asked for reasons, which did not appear to me sufficient, and I am happy to say that in these cases, upon proper representations being made, the parties expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with my decision.

PROCESSIONS.

June 16, Merrimack, Haverhill, to attend funeral of Brother Moses Wingate; August 10, Grecian, Lawrence, to attend funeral of Brother L. J. Sanborn; August 23, John Hancock, Methuen, to attend funeral of Br. — Gleason; Saggabew, Haverhill, to attend funeral of Brother Charles E. Gould.

INFORMALITIES.

The Rods of Warren, St. John's, St. Mark's, and Charles C. Dame Lodges, are all of black walnut.

The Jewels of Charles C. Dame and Bethany Lodges are suspended from ribbons.

The By-Laws of John Hancock, Tuscan, St. Matthew's, Saggahew, Merrimack, Charles C. Dame, Warren, St. Mark's, and St. John's Lodges, are not approved by the Recording Grand Secretary. Nearly all are approved by some Grand Master.

In all the above cases I have been assured by the Master, that these informalities should be corrected at as early a date as possible.

The following questions have been submitted to me for decision : —

Bethany Lodge, West Amesbury, had an application for membership from a person not known as a Mason to any of its members, and unable to prove himself such, by examination, to their satisfaction. He had a dimit from a Lodge in Connecticut, to which he formerly belonged and also a letter from the officers of said Lodge. I decided that mere paper evidence in the absence of any other, was not sufficient to establish the claim of any one to be a member of the Craft; but that if the applicant sustained a good reputation in the community, they could properly receive him, if he could give very moderate evidence upon examination, that he had passed through the ceremonies.

A person having lost his right arm, desired to apply to Merrimack Lodge, Haverhill, and the matter was referred to me. I decided that they could *not* receive him.

If the above decisions are not, in your view, correct, I should be glad to have you inform me.

Although the work in all the Lodges under my care, is generally correct, yet in many of them, I have noticed many slight, and a *few* somewhat important, variations from the present ritual. The labors devolving upon the District Deputy Grand Masters, at their official visits, if the returns and records are carefully examined, gives them but little opportunity to instruct the Lodges in the work, even if thoroughly competent to do so, which is not always the case.

In examining the Charter of St. Matthew's Lodge, Andover, I noticed that it originally authorized the holding of a Lodge in Andover "North Parish." It is now holden in South Andover, and no authority for any change has ever been given by the Grand Lodge. I do not know that this is of any importance, and presume it is not; but I thought it my duty to call your attention to it.

I venture to suggest, that if Conventions of the Lodges (in Districts where they might be needed,) could be holden annually at some central point in the Districts, where the officers of the Lodges might meet some one of the Grand Lecturers and informally discuss with him any points regarding which they might be in doubt, that a greater degree of uniformity in the work might be secured, and its excellence increased. The

annual exemplification, affords but little opportunity for discussion or actual instruction.

The form of returns has been so much more complicated than usual, this year, that many Secretaries have not been able to understand exactly what was required of them, and consequently informalities have occurred. I have taken special pains to see that everything involving the revenue of the Grand Lodge was correct, and have suffered other matters to pass. The informalities are mostly simply "vain repetitions," and will be readily understood by any competent person who may examine the returns,

I have presented no bill of expenses, in consideration of the present financial condition of the Grand Lodge. Moreover, the pleasure I have received, from the opportunity thus afforded me, of making the acquaintance of my brethren through the District, and witnessing the work in the several Lodges, has amply compensated me for my expenditure, both of time and money.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES E. GALE,

D.D.G. Master Sixth Masonic District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, M.W. Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as your Deputy for the Seventh Masonic District.

I have visited all the Lodges committed to my charge, and, have found them without exception, in a healthy and flourishing condition, striving only in the noble spirit of emulation of who best can work and best agree. Peace and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction.

In no case have I found anything to censure; but, on the contrary, I have found much to commend and admire.

All of the requirements of the M.W. Grand Lodge have been strictly and faithfully complied with.

I have endeavored to impress upon the brethren, the fact, oftentimes ignored, that the Grand Lodge of Masons in this Commonwealth is a representative, and not a monarchical Body; that its edicts are framed by their representatives and promulgated by their supreme head, the M.W. Grand Master, and, therefore, that they, the brethren, should see to it that their representatives are punctual and constant in attendance

upon all the Communications of the M.W. Grand Lodge, instead of attending the Annual Meeting and the exemplification of the work only, as is too often the case.

From necessity, all or nearly all important business is transacted at the Quarterly Communications of the Grand Lodge, yet very many Lodges, are seldom if ever represented at the last-named meetings. The average attendance of the brethren at the stated meetings of their respective Lodges, and upon the occasion of the official visits of your Deputy, with other statistics, are appended herewith: —

Lodges.	No. Members.		Initiates.		Official Visit.		Av. Attend.
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	
Aurora	125	130	2	14	54	37	36
Ancient York . .	187	190	9	6	28	118	47
Caleb Butler . .	67	75	5	9	22	20	20
Charles W. Moore .	47	46	4	11	6	34	19
Kilwinning . . .	38	39	4	2	14	19	14
Mount Horeb . .	98	100	6	15	36	67	58
Pentucket . . .	253	255	15	14	110	96	92
Saint Paul's . .	88	51	2	10	32	50	23
William Parkman .	58	60	5	6	51	56	37
William North . .	75	96	9	13	50	46	44

For good and sufficient reasons adduced, I have granted Dispensations for conferring the Second and Third Degrees only, as follows: —

SAINT PAUL'S LODGE, GROTON.

July 19, 1870. Second Degree on Brother A. J. Woodward.
 Aug. 8, " Third " " " Samuel R. Dana.
 Oct. 1, " " " " Charles S. Parker.

MOUNT HOREB LODGE, WOBURN.

Nov. 3, 1869. Second and Third Degrees on Brother Charles H. Buss.

ANCIENT YORK LODGE, LOWELL.

Mar. 1, 1870. Second and Third Degrees on Brother Edward Kimball.

WILLIAM PARKMAN LODGE, WINCHESTER.

Jan. 17, 1870. Second and Third Degrees on Brother A. J. Pray.

PENTUCKET LODGE, LOWELL.

Sept. 5, 1869. Third Degree on Brother Rollin C. Downes.
 Apr. 26, 1870. " " " " Charles R. Talbot.

WILLIAM NORTH LODGE, LOWELL.

May 3, 1870. Second and Third Degree on Brother Edward J. Medina.

In November last, I endorsed the petition of numerous brethren residing in the flourishing town of Reading, for a Dispensation for a new Lodge to be known as Good Samaritan, which Dispensation you were pleased to issue.

Congratulating you, and the Fraternity throughout the jurisdiction, upon the marked success and prosperity attendant upon your labors, and thanking you for your great kindness and consideration.

I am, with great respect, yours fraternally,

HENRY P. PERKINS,

D.D.G. Master Seventh, Masonic District.

LOWELL, December 31, 1870.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts :—

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the pleasure herewith to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Eighth Masonic District.

I have personally visited each Lodge in the District except Bethel, where I ordered a Special Communication; but owing to the inclemency of the weather, no meeting was held.

The several Lodges are provided with the proper furniture, and the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge. Their Charters are well preserved and in good condition.

The new Lodges at Conway and Belchertown, constituted in July last, are doing well, and promise to be successful and prosperous.

At each of my official visits to the several Lodges, I have required them to exemplify the work on one of the degrees, and I am happy to state there is a decided improvement in the work in some of the Lodges. The work exhibited throughout the District is well up to the work of the Grand Lodge.

For good and sufficient reasons adduced, (viz., about to leave town), I have granted three Dispensations to the officers of the following Lodges: To Harmony Lodge, of Northfield, to confer the Third Degree on Brother A. M. Hunter; to Pacific Lodge, of Amherst, to confer the Third Degree on Brother George K. Metcalf; to Republican Lodge, of Greenfield, to confer the Third Degree on Brother Chauncy F. Allen.

No Dispensation has been granted during the past year for any Lodge to appear in public, and no Lodge has done so, except to perform funeral rites to deceased Brothers.

The number present at my official visit, and the number of members of each Lodge, were as follows:—

Lodges.	Location.	No. Present.	No. Members.
Republican . . .	Greenfield . . .	25 . .	179
Harmony . . .	Northfield . . .	28 . .	61
Pacific . . .	Amherst . . .	27 . .	120
Mountain . . .	Shelburn Falls . . .	22 . .	73
Bethel . . .	Enfield . . .	. . .	54
Orange . . .	Orange . . .	38 . .	114
Hope . . .	Gardner . . .	30 . .	82
Star . . .	Athol . . .	24 . .	83
Artisan . . .	Winchester . . .	23 . .	45
Morning Sun . . .	Conway . . .	23 . .	
Vernon . . .	Belchertown . . .	17 . .	

The number present at my official visits, I am informed, is above the average of the usual attendance.

In all my official intercourse with the Lodges of this District, I have been received and treated with that kindness and courtesy due your representative.

The utmost harmony appears to prevail among the brethren, and pervade all the Lodges in the District, and I have no doubt, but that the future will reward them for their self-sacrificing efforts to maintain the character and high representation of our ancient and honorable Institution.

Again, kind sir, I beg to return my sincere thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me in the past, and wishing you and the Institution which you represent, the success which you and it so well deserve, I have the honor to remain

Faternally yours,

A. J. CLARK,

D.D.G. Master Eighth Masonic District.

ORANGE, December 3, 1870.

NINTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, *M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:—*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is with pleasure that I submit my report for the past year, ending August 31, for the Ninth Masonic District. The amount of labor which I have had to perform for the year has been much more than usual, and occupied much of my time. I have constituted one new Lodge; dedicated two new halls; and in-

stalled the officers of several Lodges; have visited all the Lodges in the District, some of them two or three times, and witnessed an exemplification of all but Evening Star Lodge of Lee, and Wisdom Lodge of West Stockbridge. The work is substantially correct in all. Two or three of the Lodges need some instructions to correct their work, and I have recommended them to procure the services of one of the Grand Lecturers for that purpose. The tabular statement is made in in my supplementary reports (which need not be repeated in this), and shows a fair amount as a whole; but some discordant element in one of the Lodges (Lafayette of North Adams) has been the cause of the rejection, as I think, of many worthy men, who would have been an honor to the Fraternity.

I have endeavored to point out to them their errors, and hope and believe that a better state of feeling now prevails. Evening Star Lodge of Lee has made no report or paid any Grand Lodge dues* for the year, and although I have written the Worshipful Master and Secretary in regard to the matter, I have not received any answers to my communications. In my visits to the Lodges I have put before them the matter of your letter of instructions to the Deputies, and endeavored to impress upon them the necessity and importance of a due answer of the same.

There are some matters in reference to the action of one of the Lodges, and which (not proper to put in print) will be subject to future correspondence with yourself.

I regret, exceedingly, that I cannot report more favorably with payment of the commutation tax: my efforts to secure such payment have not met with that degree of success I had hoped for. A large number of the brethren of Mystic Lodge, of Pittsfield, have generously responded to the call, and have my thanks for the same; to them I can say, "well done."

I have enjoyed much pleasure in the discharge of the important trust which you have kindly committed to my care, and have endeavored faithfully to carry out your views and wishes in all matters connected with the same.

With many thanks for the honor of my appointment as your representative, I am,

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL UPTON.

D.D.G. Master Ninth Masonic District.

* Since the above was written the Returns of this Lodge have been made, and dues paid.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts :—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — I herewith submit my official report for the year 1879.

I have visited every Lodge in my District, and found them generally in good working order.

Evidence of the prosperity of the Order in this District may be found in the number of its initiates. According to the report for the year 1869, the number of initiates in this District during that year, was greater by thirty-nine, than that of any other District in the State. And although the number for the present year is less by thirteen than that of the year preceding, I think it will, nevertheless, be found that our ratio is undiminished.

As further evidence of our local masonic prosperity, it may be mentioned that one Lodge has been constituted, and Dispensations granted for forming two others during the past year.

The newly constituted Lodge, Mount Holyoke Lodge, of South Hadley Falls, is fortunate in securing for its Master a Brother so skilled in the Craft, and so thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Order. Within the last three months the enemy has twice appeared in the village and, in the name of religion, bitterly attacked religion's most powerful ally, — our beneficent Institution. Yet so judicious has been the conduct of the members of the Lodge, and so profound the respect for its presiding officer, that the local sympathy is decidedly with the Order.

Belcher Lodge, at Chicopee Falls, now under Dispensation, has provided itself a hall second in taste and commodiousness to none in this portion of the State, while its working force is developing a proficiency, energy, and liberality, no less marked.

Newton Lodge, of Wilbraham, also under Dispensation, is our youngest Lodge. It is fast learning the use of the working tools, and is conspicuous for the vigor and intelligence of its officers.

In compliance with a custom adopted some three years since, and by invitation of Eden Lodge, a convention of the Lodges of the District was held at Ware, on the twenty-fifth day of October last, for the purpose of exemplification of the ritual.

Mount Holyoke Lodge exemplified the First Degree; a selection of officers mostly of Quaboag Lodge, the Second; and Eden Lodge the Third. When it is stated that the work lasted nine hours, and was prosecuted under the critical eye of Worshipful E. D. Bancroft, the Senior Grand Lecturer, who corrected errors as they occurred, some

conception may be formed of the good to be derived from such occasions. The members of Eden Lodge, on that day, showed themselves to be adepts in the art of "spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection," eliciting, as they did, warm expressions of compliment and gratitude for their generous hospitality.

I have officiated at public installations in eight of the Lodges of the District, which, almost without exception, have been occasions of great interest and enjoyment.

In closing my official connection with the Lodges of the Tenth District, I desire to place on record a grateful acknowledgment of their ready and cordial support; not forgetting that my thanks are due to you, Most Worshipful Sir, for a position which has afforded me much pleasure.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

SAMUEL B. SPOONER,

D.D.G. Master Tenth Masonic District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER, *Most Worshipful Grand Master* :—

Herein please find my report of my doings as your Deputy for the Eleventh Masonic District.

Every Lodge in the District has been officially visited either by myself, or in case of inability on my part, by a competent Master.

The Lodge-rooms are all suitable places for Lodge business, and, with one exception, are all fully provided with the paraphernalia for masonic work.

There is hardly a Lodge in this District with any considerable amount of funds.

Dispensation has been granted Trinity Lodge, to confer the degrees upon E. G. Stevens, as he was about to permanently leave the town.

I have granted to several Lodges Dispensations for funeral services, until, by vote of the Grand Lodge, the necessity for such Dispensations no longer existed.

There have been present at official visits in —

Lodges.	Brethren.	Members.
Morning Star	96	83
Montacute	87	79
Athelstane	52	36
Mount Zion	27	23

Doric	36	35
United Brethren	47	35
Wilder	30	27
Trinity	17	16
Quinebaug	29	25
St. Bernard's	23	16
North Star	40	30

Worshipful Brother Richardson of Morning Star Lodge, and Worshipful Brother Russ of Athelstane Lodge, are entitled to commendation for their energy and exertion, whereby their Lodges commuted for all their members.

Thanking you for the appointment, and hoping that my successor may enjoy as hearty a support as I have found throughout the District, I must respectfully decline re-appointment.

With regard and esteem, I am, fraternally,

CHARLES G. REED,

D.D.G. Master Eleventh Masonic District.

WORCESTER, November 30, 1870.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, *M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — Another official year having nearly elapsed, it becomes my duty to report for the Twelfth Masonic District.

Little change has occurred in this District during the past year. Most of the Lodge organizations remain substantially the same, therefore the exhibition of work has been quite commendable, and, in several instances, *very good*. It gave me much pleasure to meet last season, at Olive Branch Lodge, Millbury, W. Br. E. Dana Bancroft, on his last evening of instruction to the Lodge; a large number were present from that vicinity, and much *good work* was witnessed.

The number of initiates the past year is less than in the year preceding; this is exclusive of those who have been initiated in Charles River Lodge, U.D., at West Medway, which, of course, do not come into my returns.

I have visited all of the Lodges, and found the number, of members present, and average attendance (as far as that could be ascertained), as follows : —

Lodges.	Brethren.	Members.	Average.
Middlesex	45	33	25
Montgomery			40
Olive Branch	25	23	20
Solomon's Temple	100	55	25
Franklin	20	17	18
Blackstone River	75	35	25
Webster	37	23	25
Oxford	16	14	
John Warren	Public Ins.		25
Mount Hollis	20	18	22
Siloam	45	38	28
Excelesior	52	38	25

I have granted but one Dispensation the past year, viz. :—

To Franklin Lodge, at Grafton, to confer the *Second* and *Third* Degrees upon Henry Clay Bellows and Franklin G. Bixby, waiving the usual constitutional requirement as regards time, they having regularly received the Degree of Entered Apprentice.

No Lodge has appeared in public procession for any other purpose than the burial of its dead.

In all my visitations I have earnestly urged the Lodges to be represented at the Communications of the Grand Lodge, thereby receiving and imparting zeal, as well as keeping acquainted with its business interests. I have also invited all who wish to learn *the work*, to be present on the occasion of the exemplification thereof.

All other matters, as called for in the circular, were attended to, principally, *last year*. I ordered changes where there was a non-conformity.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. STACY.

D.D.G. Master Twelfth Masonic District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* :—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—My annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Every Lodge within the limits of the District has been visited by me, and in my inspection of them, special reference has been had to your circular letter of instructions.

The tying of the several Lodge-rooms has received the most searching and careful inspection, and been found amply secure with a single exception, — where the unfinished attic over the Lodge-room was occupied as a store room for furniture, and was accessible by outside parties during the sessions of the Lodge. Assurance was given that this fault should be remedied at once, by securing the control of this room when the Lodge should be in session; and as the Lodge is soon to occupy other and more commodious quarters, I entertain no fears for its security in the future. The preparation rooms of all the Lodges have been found sufficiently guarded on all proper occasions.

In two Lodges, the Stewards were found with black rods, but an immediate change to the proper color was promised by the Worshipful Master in both cases.

The records are generally well kept; five Lodges recording the names of *all* the officers present, and the remaining six Lodges only the first *three*. The attention of these last has been directed to this deficiency, and it is believed that another year will show a different result.

Only four Lodges, King David, Blue Hill, Hyde Park, and Paul Dean, have shown evidence in the attestation of the Grand Secretary, that their By-Laws have ever been approved by the Grand Lodge. The remaining six Lodges have been requested to forward their By-Laws to the Grand Lodge for approval.

One Lodge was found without the "Three Lesser Lights." The deficiency was promptly supplied on the attention of the Master being called to the fact, and assurance was given that, in future, this matter should receive more careful attention.

No Lodge has been found without a Master's Carpet and a copy of the Grand Lodge Constitutions. The methods of examining visitors have been made a matter of inquiry and personal inspection, whenever an opportunity has offered, and have been generally found to be satisfactory. Instruction has been given whenever needed.

The financial condition of the Lodges is quite satisfactory, the funds invested, including the furniture and other property of the Lodge, varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

It affords me great satisfaction, having witnessed the work of the Lodges comprising this District, in every instance, for two and in most for three consecutive years, to report a marked and steady improvement throughout that period. This remark is true, both of the accuracy and the style with which the work has been rendered, but should be understood with all proper allowances for such Lodges as have recently changed their officers.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Av. Attend.	Present at time of visit.	
				Members.	Visitors.
Bristol	130	14	40	49	3
King David	191	11	35	72	28
Rising Star	95	6	18	19	3
Saint Alban's	129	9	30	34	7
Orient	107	20		49	1
Blue Hill	51	8	25	35	15
Saint James	78	4		20	8
Hyde Park	77	18	45	30	15
Alfred Baylies	91	8	18	26	2
Ionic	84	16	30	44	54
Paul Dean	52	7	18	26	17

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the uniform courtesy with which I have been received by the Lodges, and to offer this fact as an evidence of the cordial relations existing between them and the Grand Lodge.

To the brethren of my suite, who, at no small inconvenience, have shared with me the labors as well as the pleasures of my circuit, contributing not a little by their presence to the dignity of every occasion, my thanks are due.

Dispensations have been granted as follows:—

January 17, Bristol Lodge, to raise Brother Edward Newton before regular time.

March 11, Ionic Lodge, to initiate and craft Alexander A. Burt on same evening.

June 2, St. Alban's Lodge, to form a public procession June 17, to dedicate a Soldiers' Memorial Hall.

November 29, Bristol Lodge, to craft and raise Brother E. E. Conant on same evening.

In conclusion, permit me, while thanking you for the confidence you have hitherto reposed in me, most respectfully to decline a re-appointment.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MASON EVERETT,

D.D.G. Master Thirteenth Masonic District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, *M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District, for the year ending September 1, 1870.

I have officially visited every Lodge in the District, and, in conformity with your circular letter, I have carefully examined the records and work of each, and presented to you a detailed account of the same in my accompanying report, in which you will find the answers to the questions propounded in your circular, which I trust will be satisfactory.

I have also received the annual returns from each of the Lodges in the District (with one exception), amounting to seventeen hundred and eighteen dollars, which amount, together with the returns, I have transmitted to the R. W. Grand Treasurer.

It has been a source of much gratification to me, in making my visits, to find a greater degree of harmony with the Grand Lodge, in regard to the capitation tax, and it gives me much pleasure to announce that all the Lodges, with one exception, have paid the tax on its full membership.

The following table will show the number present at my official visits, also the average attendance during the year : —

Lodge.	Members.	Present.	Average.
Maine	8	10	13
Star in the East	50	64	38
Mount Hope	30	35	34
Eureka	53	119	28
Martha's Vineyard	12	14	15
Pythagorean	22	55	14
Pioneer	7	9	13
May Flower	23	23	23
King Philip	52	78	25
Oriental	15	17	12

In conclusion, allow me to extend to you my thanks for the honor conferred, and of expressing my gratitude to the brethren of the District, for the cordial and fraternal reception extended to me during my visits.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. LEE,

D. D. G. Master Fourteenth Masonic District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

I have visited officially all the Lodges in this District with one exception,— Union Lodge, Nantucket,— which, at the time fixed for my visit there, circumstances prevented a meeting being called. I have also visited several of the Lodges for the purpose of instructing their officers. In all the Lodges throughout the District, I find an increased interest among the officers and members in having their work correct, and in strict conformity with that taught by the Grand Lecturers. I have carefully inspected their Lodge-rooms, and find them securely tyled, and that the Deacons' and Stewards' rods are in accordance with the Grand Lodge requirements. I find the records as a general rule well kept, and have recommended improvement when a necessity appeared to exist. I find all the Lodges have a copy of the Grand Lodge Constitutions, and that the By-Laws of the Lodges have been approved by the Grand Lodge. None but the proper officers, are admitted in the preparation-room with the candidates, and the practice of all the Lodges in examining visitors, is uniform, and in a most careful manner. I find but one or two instances in this District, where non-affiliated brethren have visited Lodges. No Lodge in this District has appeared in public except to attend the funeral of a deceased Brother, on all of which occasions, a Dispensation has been asked for, and granted by me. All the Lodges have their jewels suspended by collar forms.

The following Dispensations have been granted : —

November 26, 1869, King Hiram Lodge, Provincetown, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Alexander Olson.

April 18, 1869, Union Lodge, Nantucket, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Benjamin F. Brown.

April 10, 1869, Fraternal Lodge, Hyannis, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Joseph Lewis.

September 28, 1869, Mount Horeb Lodge, West Harwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Lemuel S. Jones.

September 24, 1869, Pilgrim Lodge, South Harwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Colman Kelley.

December 10, 1869, Pilgrim Lodge, South Harwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Abner L. Rogers.

August 16, 1869, Pilgrim Lodge, South Harwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Hiatha Downe, Jr.

September 6, 1869, De Witt Clinton Lodge, Sandwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother George F. Bawldy.

October 18, 1869, De Witt Clinton Lodge, Sandwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother J. F. Collins.

May 1, 1870, De Witt Clinton Lodge, Sandwich, to confer the Third Degree on Brother Winslow P. Rogers.

June 13, 1870, De Witt Clinton Lodge, Sandwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother W. H. H. Perry.

July 1, 1870, De Witt Clinton Lodge, Sandwich, to confer the Second and Third Degrees on Brother Edward G. Schiverty.

The reasons given for the necessity of the above Dispensations, being that the candidates were all going soon to sea on long voyages.

The following is the number present upon the occasion of my official visits, and the average attendance:—

Lodges.	Location.	No. Present.	Average.
King Hiram . . .	Provincetown . . .	29 . . .	25
Social Harmony . . .	Wareham . . .	23 . . .	15
James Otis . . .	Barnstable . . .	20 . . .	16
De Witt Clinton . . .	Sandwich . . .	20 . . .	15
Pilgrim . . .	South Harwich . . .	41 . . .	18
Adams . . .	Wellfleet . . .	38 . . .	14
Mount Horeb . . .	West Harwich . . .	46 . . .	25
Fraternal . . .	Hyannis . . .	38 . . .	20

In conclusion, I desire to say that in all my official visits I have been received with uniform kindness and marked respect, as a representative of the Grand Lodge, which has made all my visits a source of personal pleasure.

Having been honored by you with the commission appointing me as your proxy and special deputy, authorizing and empowering me to summons a Deputy Grand Lodge at Provincetown, for the purpose of solemnly dedicating to the uses of Freemasonry the new hall of King Hiram Lodge, in accordance therewith, I did, on the twenty-ninth day of November, cause a Deputy Grand Lodge to be opened, and in the presence of the members of King Hiram Lodge, did, in the name of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, solemnly dedicate the said new hall of King Hiram Lodge to the uses of Freemasonry, agreeable to the customs and forms of the Craft.

Thanking you for the honor of both the regular and special appointments as your District Deputy,

I remain respectfully and fraternally yours,

J. K. BAKER,

D.D.G. Master Fifteenth Masonic District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Esq., *M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — I have the honor to report to you that, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District, I have visited each Lodge, examined the work, and made careful examination and enquiries, as requested by you in your communication of September 1, and with the exception that but few of the Lodges have their By-Laws officially approved by the Grand Lodge, there is a strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge. The Lodges, without exception, are in a healthy, harmonious, and prosperous condition. The work is uniform and correct, and the attendance of the members excellent.

No Dispensations have been granted.

My visits to the Lodges, and all the associations connected with the office, have been pleasant and agreeable.

Thanking you for the honor of the appointment, I remain,

Truly and fraternally yours,

Z. L. BICKNELL,

D.D.G. Master Sixteenth Masonic District.

CHINA DISTRICT.

To WILLIAM S. GARDNER, *M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — It is with pleasure that I now submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for this Masonic District. The only Lodge comprising this District — the Ancient Landmark — still continues to work with that harmony that should characterize all Masonic Bodies, with its sister Lodges under the English and Scotch Constitutions.

Our Lodge has been unfortunate this year, owing to the absence of the Worshipful Master, Brother Leonard, who was obliged to leave Shanghai early last spring, on account of ill health, and return to his native land.

The amount of work done has not been large, but chosen from good material, and the work creditably performed by the remaining officers, the records carefully and neatly kept, and the Charter in good preservation.

The return of the Lodge for your use, I enclose, carefully filled up.

On receipt of your favor of February 7, I communicated at once with the Lodge, and recommended that the time for election of officers be changed from December to October, in order to enable us to conform to your wishes, and the returns with my report reach home in time for the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

At the Stated Meeting in June, this was adopted, and the election held on the first Tuesday of this month; I am thus enabled to send the returns by this mail to the Grand Secretary.

The newly elected officers have not yet been installed, but soon after the departure of the American mail, the ceremony will take place. This year I have granted but two Dispensations to shorten the time of conferring the degrees: in both cases the candidates were residents of Hankou, and came a distance of six hundred miles to obtain them.

I have visited, unofficially, all the Lodges under the different Constitutions, and always been kindly received, and my intercourse with all has been very pleasant.

Again thanking you for the honor of the appointment, I remain,

Yours truly and fraternally,

W. C. BLANCHARD,

D.D.G. Master for China.

SHANGHAI, October 12, 1870.



REPORTS OF GRAND LECTURERS.

To M. W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — December 29, 1869, United Fellowship Lodge, Bridgewater, rehearsed the lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree, twice; the officers of the Lodge rehearsed the work of the same degree. The Lodge appeared well; but few corrections to be made.

January 6, 1870. Visited Fellowship Lodge, Bridgewater; eighteen brethren present. Rehearsed the lectures of the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and the first and second sections of the Master Mason's Degrees. The work of the Fellow Craft Degree, was thoroughly rehearsed by the Lodge.

January 27. Went to Bridgewater; rehearsed the work and lecture of the Master Mason's Degree; nineteen brethren present.

February 4. Met with Fellowship Lodge, Bridgewater; rehearsed the work and lecture of the Master Mason's Degree. The rehearsals of the work and lectures of the three degrees, by this Lodge, have been thorough; the officers have shown a praiseworthy desire to become skillful, and there seems to be no reason why the Lodge should not confer the work in the most impressive manner.

February 15. Visited Old Colony Lodge, Hingham. Conferred the Past Master's Degree on Worshipful Henry Stevenson, and installed the officers of the Lodge, assisted by R. W. Enos Loring as Grand Marshal. We had a pleasant entertainment at Loring Hall after the installation, where we found the wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, and friends of the brethren, and passed a couple of hours with them in a most enjoyable manner. I was delighted to find that Old Colony Lodge has a similar joyous occasion about once a month.

April 7, — Fast Day. Received a visit from the Worshipful Master and Senior Warden of Franklin Lodge, Grafton. Rehearsed the work and lectures of the Entered Apprentice Degree, and the second and

third sections of the Master Mason's Degree. These brethren are zealous Masons, and will prove bright ornaments to their Lodge.

April 8. Visited Olive Branch Lodge, Millbury; fifty-five brethren present. Rehearsed the work and lectures of the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Degrees; was glad to find several of the officers of this Lodge quite proficient as workmen and lecturers.

April 15. Visited Olive Branch Lodge, Millbury. Rehearsed the work and lectures of the Master Mason's Degree. The rehearsal was very thorough, and was quite gratifying to me. There were eighty-six brethren present, among whom were R.W. George E. Stacy, District Deputy Grand Master, District No. 12; a large delegation from Morning Star, Montacute, and Athelstane Lodges, Worcester; and delegations from Franklin Lodge, Grafton, and Montgomery Lodge, Milford. After the Lodge was closed we had a collation in the banquet hall, and passed some time in social enjoyment.

May 23. Visited Montacute Lodge, Worcester. Brothers Dwight D. Brewster and William E. Warren were raised by W. Henry C. Willson, Master of the Lodge. There were about two hundred and fifty brethren present, about fifty of whom were from Trinity Lodge, Clinton. Delegations were present from Olive Branch Lodge, Millbury, and Franklin Lodge, Grafton. The work was finely performed. Supper was served in the banquet hall. Short speeches were made by Brother Blake, Mayor of Worcester, Rev. Brother Kelley, Dr. Kelley, and myself. Very fine music, vocal and instrumental, heightened the enjoyment of the occasion, which was a rare treat to all present.

July 11. Visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Caleb Butler Lodge-room, Groton Junction. By invitation of W. Alfred Mark Adams, Master of the Lodge, I conferred the Master Mason's Degree on Br. Burley Allen Blood, of Townsend Centre, and Brothers Miletus Gleason and John Eliot Dickerman, of West Townsend. This Lodge is well officered, and is in good working condition.

July 25. Visited Caleb Butler Lodge, Groton Junction. Rehearsed the lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree with W. Henry Augustus Brown, Past Master of the Lodge. Brother Brown is one of our most correct and reliable lecturers. He has been of great service to his Lodge, and has rendered me valuable assistance on many important occasions.

July 27. Rehearsed the lectures of the three degrees with the Junior Warden of St. John's Lodge, Boston. Found him quite correct, and enjoyed the rehearsal very much.

August 8. Visited St. Paul's Lodge, Groton Junction. Conferred the Entered Apprentice Degree on Samuel Reed Damon, of Ashby, and Charles Sherman Parker, of Pepperell.

September 26. The Master and Senior Warden of Franklin Lodge, Grafton, passed the day with me, and rehearsed the lectures of the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Degrees, portions of the work of the Fellow Craft, and all the work of the Master Mason's Degree. They have made great improvement since our first rehearsal the 7th of April last.

October 24. Installed the officers of Caleb Butler Lodge, Groton Junction, assisted by W. Henry Augustus Brown, one of the Past Masters of the Lodge, as Grand Marshal. A large number of ladies were present to witness the installation. An excellent supper was provided by Brother George J. Smith, in Union Hall, which was discussed by nearly one hundred brethren and ladies. Short speeches were made by W. George Varnum Barrett, Master of the Lodge, and several others, among whom were Br. J. Q. A. McCollister, Senior Warden, and Rev. Brother Muzzey, of Littleton. Appropriate music was performed during the evening by the brethren, assisted by some of the ladies present.

October 25. Went to Ware. Attended a Convention of the Lodge, composing the Tenth Masonic District, under the direction of R.W. Samuel B. Spooner, of Springfield, District Deputy Grand Master. About one hundred and thirty brethren were present. The work of the Entered Apprentice Degree was rehearsed by Mount Holyoke Lodge, of South Hadley Falls, Rev. Brother Fisher, Worshipful Master. Errors were corrected as the work was rehearsed. The Worshipful Master was impressive in his manner, and correct with a few exceptions.

W. John Wetherbee, Past Master of Quaboag Lodge, assumed the East, without previous notice, and conferred the Fellow Craft Degree on Br. Alfred Hamilton Richardson. In this case, errors were noted as the work progressed, and explanations made to the Convention after the candidate had retired. Brother Wetherbee has been a diligent scholar in the work and lectures of the three degrees, and acquitted himself finely in his unexpected position. After a collation provided by Eden Lodge, the Master Mason's Degree was conferred on Br. Asabel Crow and Br. William Ezra Walker, by Eden Lodge, W. John W. Robinson, Master. Pursued the same course, in regard to errors, that was adopted in the preceding degree. By request of R.W. Brother Spooner, I assumed the East, and, commencing with the recapitulation, conferred the remainder of the degree. After the candidates had retired, I rehearsed nearly all of the second section of the work, and explained the errors which I had noted in the first and second sections. The style of the work, as rendered by Eden Lodge, was very good, the Master presided gracefully; but much of the language used was incorrect. At 11, P.M.,

the brethren from out of town, left. They were escorted to the depot by Eden Lodge, accompanied by the Ware Cornet Band. Thus the exercises of the afternoon and evening were brought to a harmonious close. It was the first District Convention which I had had the privilege of attending, though often invited, and it seems to me that it would be well for each Masonic District to have one or more Conventions every year, at which would be developed "that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree."

November 28. Went to Holyoke. Met with Mount Tom Lodge at 2, P.M.; twenty brethren present. The work of the Entered Apprentice Degree was thoroughly rehearsed by the officers of the Lodge. Errors were noted and corrected after the work. The Worshipful Master, assisted by the Senior Warden and Senior Deacon, delivered the lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree. Mistakes in the lecture were corrected at the time. Closed at 5 1-2, P.M. Evening.—Met at 7 1-2 o'clock; fifty present. The Fellow Craft Degree was conferred on Br. Clark Huntington Ayers. Corrected errors after the close of the work. The Worshipful Master rehearsed the lecture of the Fellow Craft Degree, assisted by the Senior Warden and Senior Deacon. Mistakes corrected at the time. Closed at 10, P.M.

November 29. Met with Mount Tom Lodge, at 10, A.M. Rehearsed the work and lectures of the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Degrees, from 10 to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 5, P.M. Also the first section of the Master Mason's Degree. Evening.—Met at 7 1-2 o'clock. The Master Mason's Degree was conferred on Br. Clark Huntington Ayers, a Dispensation having been obtained therefor. I officiated as Master, commencing with the recapitulation. Corrected the errors in the work, and repeated the whole of the second section myself. Lodge closed at 10, P.M. Rehearsed the second and third sections of the lecture, after the Lodge was closed, the Worshipful Master asking the questions, the Senior Warden answering; after which I rehearsed the entire work of the Master Mason's Degree, very thoroughly, with those two officers. I was pleased with my visit to this Lodge, because there appeared to be such an earnest desire on the part of the brethren, to become perfect in the work and lectures.

December 15. Attended the exemplification of the work and lectures of the three degrees, at the Masonic Temple, commencing at 9 o'clock, A.M. I officiated as Junior Warden in the Entered Apprentice Degree, and answered the second section of the lecture; officiated as Senior Warden in the Fellow Craft Degree, and answered the second section of the lecture; presided as Master in the Master Mason's Degree, and asked all the questions in the lecture. W. Cephas Brigham, Grand Lecturer, officiated as Senior Warden, and answered the first and third

sections of the lecture. W. Alfred F. Chapman, Grand Lecturer, officiated as Junior Warden, and answered the second section of the lecture.

I am deeply indebted to W. Cephas Brigham and W. Alfred F. Chapman, my associates as Grand Lecturers, and to all the brethren who assisted in the exemplification of the Master Mason's Degree, for their valuable services on that occasion. The fine hymns and music which were performed during the day, for the selection of which we are indebted to our Most Worshipful Grand Master, added very much to the impressiveness of the work. It is very desirable that these hymns should be generally sung in our Lodges, and that music should be more highly cultivated by our brethren. I feel very grateful to my associate Grand Lecturers, for the correct manner in which they exemplified the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Degrees. They are entitled to great credit for their skillful labors during the day.

December 16. Rehearsed the lecture and part of the work of the Master Mason's Degree with the Senior Warden of Jerusalem Lodge, at the Masonic Temple, Boston.

December 20. Visited Mount Zion Lodge, Barre. Rehearsed the lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree with the Senior Deacon of the Lodge, also the first and second sections of the work. Evening. — Met with Mount Zion Lodge; twenty present. Rehearsed the work and lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree, the Master of the Lodge presiding.

December 21, A.M. Met with Mount Zion Lodge. Rehearsed the work and lecture of the Fellow Craft Degree, the Secretary of the Lodge, a Past Master, presiding. P.M. — We again rehearsed the work and lecture of the Fellow Craft Degree, the Master of the Lodge presiding.

December 22, A.M. Met with Mount Zion Lodge. Rehearsed the lecture of the Master Mason's Degree, also part of the work. P.M. — Rehearsed the work of the Master Mason's Degree very thoroughly, the Master of the Lodge presiding.

Evening. — I conferred the Master Mason's Degree on Br. Gilbert Brown, of Hubbardstown. After the work, delivered the lecture of this degree, assisted by the Senior Deacon of the Lodge. Was very glad to find the good degree of proficiency attained by several of the officers of this Lodge; am certain they will make it one of our best working Lodges, if they continue their present efforts.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

E. DANA BANCROFT,

Grand Lecturer.

GROTON JUNCTION, Dec. 26, 1870.

To M. W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts : —

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER, — Having completed the term of service for which you were pleased to appoint me, you will now permit me to complete its duties by making a report of the manner in which I have performed them.

January 13. I rehearsed the work of the three degrees with D. C. Babson, Worshipful Master, and Brother B. Merchant, Senior Warden of Ashler Lodge, Rockport.

February 8 and 9. I visited Fraternal Lodge at Hyannis, and instructed the brethren in the work and lectures of the three degrees; on the evening of the 9th, I exhibited the work of the Third Degree in the presence of about sixty brethren, including brethren from Yarmouth, Dennis, and Barnstable. The attention and interest of all present was very marked, and personally, very gratifying: I have since met Worshipful Brother Snow, of Fraternal Lodge, and am glad to be able to say that he and his officers mean to render the work in an intelligent and impressive manner.

February 21 and 22. I visited Mount Horeb Lodge at West Harwich, and instructed the brethren in the same manner as at Hyannis. The largest attendance was about forty, including brethren from Harwich, Chatham, and Dennis. This Lodge is quite near the residence of our zealous Brother, District Deputy Grand Master, Joseph K. Baker, and has the advantage of his more immediate care: of its members it will suffice to say, they strive to emulate each other "in who best can work and best agree."

March 3, 10, and 17. I visited John Warren Lodge at Hopkinton, and instructed the brethren in the work and lectures of the three degrees successively: on the first occasion, thirty-three brethren were present; on the second, twenty-four; and on the third, twenty-eight were present. I found there a good degree of proficiency in the work and lectures, and a commendable interest in the prosperity of the Craft.

September 3 and 10; October 4, 11, and 31; November 14 and 28. I met the Master and Wardens, and some of the officers and members of Charity Lodge, Cambridge, and I am pleased to report a very commendable familiarity with the work and lectures by the authorities in this young Lodge.

I have had frequent meetings with Brother John C. Blasdel, Master of Simon W. Robinson Lodge, under Dispensation at Lexington, and if trying will command success, Brother Blasdel will surely become proficient in the work.

To the above I may add, that I have had innumerable calls from various brethren, in regard to some portion of the work and lectures; occupying my time from minutes even to hours, which I have made no special note.

On the 15th instant, it became my duty to assist in exemplifying the work and lectures in the Grand Lodge of Instruction, before the largest number of brethren from all parts of the State, that ever before assembled on a similar occasion.

The great numbers present prevented the best exemplification of form or tableaux in the work, by limiting the space wherein to work, nevertheless, it was in many respects quite satisfactory, not the most so; but when a man has executed his conception, it is fair to presume that he has nothing better to offer.

I am much indebted to the officers who assisted me in the work of the Second Degree.

Your order that each of the Grand Lecturers should work a degree, was new in practice, but I think it will commend itself to the good judgment of all interested; the change of position not only affords relief to the worker, but tends to awaken the curiosity, and, to secure the attention of those present.

If your own judgment confirms the practice, allow me to suggest an early apportionment of the degrees, that more attention to rehearsal, and all necessary detail may be secured.

I would like also to invite the authority of the Grand Lodge, more directly, to the next exemplification of the work and lectures; and secure its approbation for the future government of the Grand Lecturers, as well as the Craft.

Before closing this report, permit to say, that the brethren, wherever I have visited, as well as those who have visited me, have been courteous in the extreme; and that they not only receive, but merit] my warmest thanks for their attention.

Permit me, also, to thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me to this office; and for the renewal thereof, notice of which has this day been communicated to me by the Grand Secretary.

Yours, fraternally,

ALFRED F. CHAPMAN,

Grand Lecturer.

BOSTON, December 19, 1870.

TO WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* : —

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It seems but a brief period since I penned my last report, and yet another masonic year is numbered with the *past*. With its close comes the duty of placing before you, our honored "Head Master," a statement of official work performed, coupled with such observations as the experiences of the year may have suggested. I have, therefore, the honor to submit the following report :

Desirous of acquainting myself more fully with the *working* condition of our Lodges, I have during the past year, visited several of them, especially for that purpose. Those visits have afforded me much gratification, and have been a source of much profit to me. In most instances I have found the work as rendered, to be in close conformity to Grand Lodge work. In some instances, interpolations and omissions were noticeable. On the whole, however, the work has been found better than expected.

From time to time, I have been consulted by Masters and other officers of Lodges, in regard to portions of the *work* and *lectures* of the *three degrees* in Masonry, and have been pleased to render such instruction and assistance as was desired, as pleasantly and promptly as possible. All such interviews have been both agreeable and teachable, and to me, at least, quite satisfactory.

Your order dividing the work and assigning to each of the Grand Lecturers one of the degrees over which he was to preside, and for the rendition of which he was made responsible, caused the Board of Lecturers to compare with great fidelity and carefulness, the work and lectures as held and taught by them individually. The ordeal of examination and comparison, may be termed *severe*, pursued as it was with an earnest, yet teachable desire to place the work and lectures *right*, and each to place himself right in regard to the same. The result has shown the wisdom that prompted your said order, for from the severity of our labor, has arisen perfect harmony and unanimity in the work and lectures. The few points of difference, small in themselves, were reconciled, and the old ritual stands intact.

Allow me, before closing this report, to suggest a mode of procedure which, it has occurred to me, will obviate a great difficulty experienced at our annual exemplifications of the work and lectures, a difficulty that militates much against the proper and effectual renditing of the work. Who would think of a company of singers giving a public concert without first practising their music together? or what theatrical company would hazard a play before an intelligent audience, with-

out previous careful rehearsals? The suggestion, I wish, therefore, to make is this, that *all* the officers who are to assist in the work shall be selected and appointed at an *early day*, and that a Grand Lodge of Instruction be opened early in the autumn (or a series of sodality meetings be had in lieu thereof): *first*, to afford instruction to such as may desire it; and *second*, to rehearse the work and lectures, so that they may be correctly and efficiently rendered before the body of Masons which represent the various Lodges of the Commonwealth.

Hoping that the views expressed as to the matter of a more thorough preparation for rendering the work and lectures may meet your acceptance, and cordially thanking you for the renewed expression of your favor and kind consideration, by again appointing me a member of the Board of Lecturers.

I remain, most sincerely and fraternally yours,

CEPHAS BRIGHAM,

Grand Lecturer.

AUBURNDALE, December, 1870.



LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.



LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

The following petition was presented to the Grand Master : —

*Most Worshipful WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Esq., Grand Master of
Masons in Massachusetts:—*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, — The undersigned respectfully petition for your permission to hold a Lodge of Instruction in South Boston, in conformity with Article VIII. of the Constitutions, and to be called South Boston Lodge of Instruction. Saint Pauls, Adelphi, and Rabboni Lodges, having appointed committees with full power to establish such an organization.

And your petitioners agree that they will be answerable for the proceedings of said Lodge of Instruction, and that the mode of working therein shall be such as has received the sanction of the M.W. Grand Lodge.

F. G. WALBRIDGE, W. Master Saint Paul's Lodge.
J. W. TAPLEY, W. Master Gate of the Temple Lodge.
E. H. BRAINARD, W. Master Adelphi Lodge.
RICHARD M. BARKER, W. Master Rabboni Lodge.
N. A. APOLLONIO.
HENRY W. WILSON.
J. ELLIOT BOND.
WILLIAM C. CULVER.

I approve of the object of above petition, and respectfully recommend that the request of the petitioners be granted.

BENJAMIN POPE,
D.G.G. Master Third Masonic District.

Boston, March 1, 1870.

The undersigned, Master Masons in good standing, and members of the Lodge meeting in South Boston, respectfully join in the request of the accompanying petition.

FRANCIS C. HERSEY.	WALTER E. HARVEY.
WILLIAM B. WILBER.	E. P. JAMES.
H. FLOYD FRANKLIN.	BERNARD JENNEY.
CHARLES J. LOVEJOY.	BENJAMIN F. SMITH.
WILLIAM D. ROCKWOOD.	ROBERT FITZ GERALD.
EARL M. CATE.	C. H. WHITE.
L. D. PACKARD.	A. S. HATHAWAY.
JOSIAH DUNHAM.	R. CROOKER, Jr.
S. A. WOODS.	GEORGE S. CARPENTER.
A. J. WRIGHT.	RICHARD POPE.
THOMAS MILL.	GEORGE H. MANSON.
JOHN TOPHAM.	BENJAMIN T. WELLS.
CHARLES H. HERSEY.	

Authority for holding a Lodge of Instruction at South Boston, was granted in the following form : —

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To all the Fraternity, greeting :

KNOW YE, That by virtue of the provision of Article VIII., Part Third, of our Grand Constitutions, and upon the application of Saint Paul's, Gate of the Temple, Adelphi, and Rabboni Lodges of South Boston, the following named brethren petitioners, and their associates, are hereby authorized to hold a LODGE OF INSTRUCTION in that part of the city of Boston called South Boston; the said brethren being "answerable for the proceedings of said Lodge of Instruction, and responsible that the mode of working therein adopted has received the sanction of our Grand Lodge."

The said brethren are authorized to make such rules, regulations, and assessments as may be agreed upon; and are required to notify such brethren in the vicinity, as may be proper, of the times and places of the meetings of said Lodge of Instruction, and who shall be at liberty to join the same.

The said Lodge of Instruction is required to keep a full record of its proceedings, and of the names of all visiting brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office; such record to be produced when called for by the Grand Master, or by either of said Lodges.

Notice shall be given the R.W. District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, of each meeting of said Lodge of Instruction.

This authority is given subject to the provisions of said Article VIII. of our Grand Constitutions, and subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Grand Master.

Given at Boston, this 15th day of March A.D. 1870, A.L. 5870.

(signed) WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master*.

By the Grand Master,

[L.S.] Attest: SOLON THORNTON, *Recording Grand Secretary*.

By virtue of this authority, a Lodge of Instruction was organized at South Boston, under the following regulations : —

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This shall be called South Boston Lodge of Instruction.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

Its object shall be the instruction of its members in the Work and Lectures of Freemasonry.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

Any Master Mason in good standing may become a member thereof by being balloted for in the usual manner, his name having been proposed at a previous meeting.

ARTICLE IV.—FEE.

Each member shall pay in advance, an annual assessment of one dollar (\$1.00).

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

It shall meet every Thursday evening at such hour as its presiding officer shall appoint, unless otherwise ordered by vote.

ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS.

Its officers shall be a Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacon, Senior and Junior Steward, Inner Sentinel, Tyler, and Marshal.

ARTICLE VII.—TERM OF OFFICE.

The Worshipful Master shall hold his office three months; the Treasurer and Secretary one year; and the remaining officers one month.

ARTICLE VIII.—OFFICERS, HOW CHOSEN.

SECT. 1. — On the first Thursday in April, July, October, and January, a committee nominated by the chair, and elected by the Lodge, shall appoint a Worshipful Master for the ensuing term.

SECT. 2. — The Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected at the Annual Meeting in April.

SECT. 3. — The remaining officers shall be appointed on the first Thursday of each month, by a committee elected for that purpose, having been nominated by the chair.

ARTICLE IX.—OFFICERS' FEES.

The Worshipful Master, Secretary, and Tyler, may receive such fees as shall, from time to time, be determined by vote.

ARTICLE X.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

He shall record the proceedings of each meeting, and the names of all brethren present thereat.

ARTICLE XI.—NO DISCUSSIONS.

To avoid waste of time in fruitless discussions, the Work and Lectures, as exemplified by the Worshipful Master for the time being, shall not be called in question by any member of this Lodge of Instruction, it being understood that this rule is not intended to preclude such interchange of views as may be deemed advisable by the Worshipful Master, after the Work or Lectures for the evening shall have been concluded.

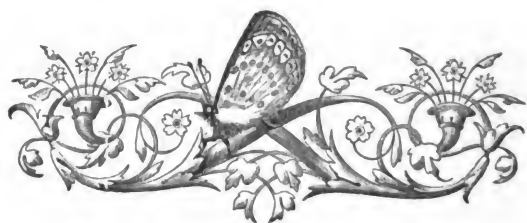
ARTICLE XII.—AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws shall not be amended, except by a vote of

two-thirds of the members present, the same having been proposed at a previous meeting.

Upon the application of Hammatt Lodge, East Boston, and Massachusetts Lodge, of Boston, authority was granted to . . . the petitioners and their associates, to hold a Lodge of Instruction in the city of Boston. The Warrant given is similar to the one above set forth, except that it provides that notices of the meetings shall be given to the R.W. District Deputy Grand Masters of the First and Third Masonic Districts.

This Lodge meets in Stacy Hall, at 46 Washington Street.



LIST OF LODGES,
WITH DATE OF PRECEDENCE AND DATE OF CHARTERS.



NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Saint John's, Boston	July 30, 1733		This was the first Lodge in Boston; established by Henry Price, Provincial Grand Master. No written Charter was given until one was granted by Provincial Grand Master Rowe. This Charter was burnt in Winthrop House fire. A copy of the Charter was furnished by the Grand Officers in 1864, which copy bears date of February 7, 1783. Much doubt exists as to the accuracy of this copy.
Saint Andrew's, Boston	Nov. 30, 1756	Nov. 30, 1756	This Charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Sholto Charles Douglass, Lord Aberdour, Grand Master, by name of "Lodge of Saint Andrew." Indorsement of December 11, 1809, giving it rank in Grand Lodge "agreeably to the date of their ancient Charter." Original Charter faithfully preserved.
Philanthropic, Marblehead	March 25, 1760	Jan. 14, 1778	Original Charter, March 25, 1760, which this Charter says the brethren were constituted under, "but not meeting once in twelve months, forfeited their Constitution." This Charter is a "renewal of said Constitution." This Charter is signed by the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens only. No name given in Charter. June 12, 1797, name Philanthropic given by Grand Lodge, and their precedence according to date of Charter. June 8, 1812, Charter surrendered; June 18, 1821, restored. Again surrendered, and restored March 12, 1845.

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Saint John's, Newburyport	July 17, 1766	July 17, 1766	Charter granted by Provincial Grand Master Gridley; signed "by Grand Master's command Edm. Quincy, Grand Secretary." Not signed by any other Grand Officer. Lodge copy is attested by John Proctor, Grand Secretary. No name of Lodge in the Charter: called the "Lodge of Newburyport." Confirmed by Grand Lodge March 14, 1803, by indorsement, and there called St. John's Lodge. Surrendered. Restored December 14, 1853.
Tyrian, Gloucester	March 1, 1770	March 2, 1770	Copy of original Charter, which was burned. Charter signed by Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Deacons. June 12, 1797, indorsement by Grand Officers, granting the Lodge rank in Grand Lodge, &c., agreeable to date of Charter.
Massachusetts, Boston	May 12, 1770	May 12, 1770	Original Charter burnt in Winthrop House fire. Copy a <i>fac simile</i> of original.
Unlon, Nantucket	May 27, 1771	Sept. 9, 1846	Charter declares precedence from May 27, 1771, "being the date of their original Charter, recently destroyed by fire, and instead of which this is granted." Chartered as "No. 5."
King Solomon, Charlestown	Sept. 5, 1783	Sept. 5, 1783	The original Charter was engrossed on paper, and Lodge was chartered to be held at Hanover, September 14, 1807, removed to Hingham; March 14, 1808, leave was granted by Grand Lodge to have Charter transcribed on parchment, and Grand Secretary certifies this to be "a true and exact copy" of the original, although "Hingham" is inserted instead of "Hanover." Charter surrendered, and December 10, 1845, restored.
Old Colony, Hingham	Dec. 10, 1790	Dec. 1792	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Essex, Salem	June 6, 1791	June 6, 1791	Charter surrendered and restored June 11, 1846. A Lodge by this name was chartered at Worcester, March 11, 1793. This Charter was surrendered, and a new one by same name granted at Worcester, dated December 16, 1844, with precedence from December 11, 1844. December 9, 1857, Grand Lodge voted that Lodge assume the rank and precedence of the original Lodge organized at Worcester, March 11, 1793
Morning Star, Worcester	March 11, 1793	Dec. 16, 1844	
Republican, Greenfield	Feb. 7, 1795	Dec. 10, 1851	Original Charter dated December 9, 1794, establishing Lodge at Gill. December 10, 1851, Grand Lodge authorized the Grand Master to restore the Charter, and to remove it to Greenfield. The old Charter was not restored, but a new original granted, declaring precedence from February 7, 1795, "being the date of the original Charter for which this is a substitute."
Evening Star, Lee	June 9, 1795	March 12, 1857	Original Charter, dated June 9, 1795, establishing Lodge at Lenox, was burnt February 10, 1857; and March 11, 1857, Grand Lodge recommended that a duplicate of their Charter be furnished them. The present Charter is an original, dated March 12, 1857, and declares precedence from June 9, 1795, being the date of the original Charter for which this is a substitute.
Middlesex, Framingham	June 9, 1795	June 18, 1795	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Columbian, Boston	June 9, 1795	June 9, 1796	Under Dispensation twelve months before Charter was granted. Dispensation was voted by Grand Lodge June 8, 1795, and the document granted was in the exact words of a Charter without limitation.
Cincinnati, Great Barrington	Dec. 9, 1795	Dec. 4, 1796	Originally established at New Marlborough; removed to Sheffield; and September 9, 1857, removed to Great Barrington. Charter not signed by Senior Grand Warden.
Washington, Roxbury	March 17, 1796	March 17, 1796	Charter surrendered, and restored September 9, 1846.
Harmony, Northfield	June 15, 1796	June 15, 1796	Chartered to be held at Truro. At foot of Charter is this note: "Grand Secretary's Office, Boston, September 26, 1848. This is to certify that, in the original filling up of this Charter, the error occurred of substituting the name of the town of Truro for that of Provincetown: in the latter of which towns the Lodge now is, and always has been, located. Attest: Charles W. Moore, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
Union, Dorchester	June 16, 1796	June 16, 1796	
King Hiram, Provincetown	Dec. 12, 1795	March 25, 1796	
			In Grand Lodge December 10, 1807, petition from King Hiram Lodge praying leave to hold "meetings in PROVINCETOWN, instead of Truro, as designated in their Charter." Granted on condition Lodge "hold their future meetings at Provincetown, and there only."

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Thomas, Palmer	Dec. 13, 1796	Dec. 13, 1796	Originally chartered at Monson; surrendered, and September 10, 1856, restored and removed to Palmer.
Saint Paul's, Groton	Jan. 26, 1797	Jan. 26, 1797	Chartered as "No. 33."
Jerusalem, Northampton	June 13, 1797	June 13, 1797	Originally chartered at South Hadley; March 8, 1802, removed to Northampton; September 14, 1807, removed to Williamsburgh; September 8, 1817, removed to Northampton.
Bristol, Attleborough	June 14, 1797	June 14, 1797	Originally chartered at Norton; December 11, 1811, removed to Attleborough, East Parish; March 10, 1830, permitted to meet at Attleboro'; surrendered, and restored December 13, 1854; Again surrendered, and restored September 14, 1859.
Fellowship, Bridgewater	June 15, 1797	June 15, 1797	Originally chartered at Oxford; September 20, 1815, removed to Sutton; December 10, 1856, authorized to meet alternately in Sutton and Webster; September 8, 1859, confined to Sutton, December 14, 1859, removed to Millbury.
Corinthian, Concord	June 16, 1797	June 16, 1797	
Olive Branch, Millbury	Sept. 14, 1797	Sept. 14, 1797	
Montgomery, Milford	Sept. 16, 1797	Sept. 16, 1797	Originally chartered at Franklin; December 13, 1808, removed to Medway, West Parish; surrendered, and restored July 6, 1847; December 8, 1862, removed to Milford.

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Meridian, Natick	Dec. 10, 1797	Sept. 10, 1862	Originally chartered December 10, 1797, at Watertown; removed to Needham; removed to Newton; 1862 removed to Natick, and Charter burnt in 1862; September 10, 1862, new Charter granted, giving precedence of original Charter.
Hiram, Arlington	Dec. 12, 1797	Dec. 12, 1797	Originally chartered at Lexington. Dec. 27, 1834, on petition, Grand Lodge removed Lodge to West Cambridge, now Arlington.
Marine, Falmouth	March 13, 1798	March 13, 1798	Charter recalled, and restored 1810. Surrendered, and restored June 12, 1856.
King David, Taunton	June 12, 1798	June 12, 1798	March 12, 1810, removed to Canton; June 13, 1814, removed to Sharon; December 27, 1817, removed to Stoughton.
Rising Star, Stoughton	Dec. 10, 1799	Dec. 10, 1799	Originally chartered at Hardwick. March 14, 1856, removed to Barre. In March, 1799, Grand Lodge voted to grant no Charters for two years. Vote suspended, and this Charter granted.
Mount Zion, Barre	March 11, 1800	March 11, 1800	
Fraternal, Barnstable	June 8, 1801	June 8, 1801	Originally chartered at Leominster; removed to Fitchburg. No indorsement on the copy sent from the Lodge.
Aurora, Fitchburg	June 8, 1801	June 8, 1801	
Mount Lebanon, Boston	June 8, 1801	June 8, 1801	Original destroyed by fire at burning of Winthrop House, April 6, 1864. A duplicate original given by Grand Master, October 20, 1865.

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Pacific, Amherst	June 8, 1801	June 8, 1801	Originally chartered at Sunderland; December 18, 1802, removed to Amherst; June 8, 1807, removed to Leverett; September 8, 1817, removed to Amherst. Surrendered, and September 11, 1861, Charter restored to certain brethren of Amherst who had been working "the past year under Dispensation."
Rural, Quincy	June 8, 1801	June 8, 1801	Chartered at Rehoboth, as Grand Records show, but Randolph is stated in Charter. December 12, 1808, removed to Quincy; not constituted until September 10, 1804. Surrendered Nov. 10, 1834; restored at Quincy Sept. 15, 1853. Surrendered, and restored December 16, 1844. Surrendered, and restored December 11, 1851. Surrendered, and restored June 12, 1856.
Corner Stone, Duxbury	Dec. 14, 1801	Dec. 14, 1801	Charter signed by John Boyle, Senior Grand Warden, <i>p.4.</i> , and by Benjamin Russell, Junior Grand Warden, <i>p.4.</i>
Merrimac, Haverhill	June 14, 1802	June 15, 1802	Charter is signed by Joseph Laughton, Senior Grand Warden <i>pro tem.</i> Surrendered, and restored December 27, 1845.
Wisdom, West Stockbridge	June 13, 1803	June 18, 1803	Charter signed by Joseph Laughton, Senior Grand Warden <i>pro tem.</i> Surrendered, and restored June 11, 1845.
Saint Mark's, Newburyport	Sept. 13, 1803	Sept. 14, 1803	Originally chartered at Rowe; December 10, 1818, removed to Colerain; surrendered; March 24, 1856, restored, and located at Shelburne Falls.
Amicable, Cambridge	June 10, 1805	June 10, 1805	
Mount Carmel, Lynn	June 10, 1805	June 10, 1805	
Mountain, Shelburne Falls	Sept. 9, 1806	Sept. 9, 1806	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Pentucket, Lowell	March 9, 1807	March 9, 1807	Originally chartered at Chelmsford; March 1, 1828, when Lowell became a town, this Lodge was located in that part of Chelmsford which then became Lowell, and the Lodge thus went into Lowell. An indorsement upon the Charter by Thomas Power, authorized the Lodge to meet in Lowell. In 1834 surrendered, and restored September 10, 1845.
Jordan, Danvers	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 20, 1808	Originally chartered June 10, 1810, at Lanesboro; September 8, 1847, a new Charter was granted, declaring the precedence from June 10, 1810, "being the date of the original Charter, and for which (the first having been destroyed by fire) this is a substitute. On the back of this Charter is the following: "As the eye of God is ever upon you, remember the poor, the widow, and the fatherless. Charles I. F. Allen, Boston, October 23, 1847."
Mystic, Pittsfield	June 10, 1810	Sept. 8, 1847	
Hampden, Springfield	March 11, 1817	March 11, 1817	Charter signed by T. Bault, Junior Grand Warden <i>pro tem</i> .
Saint Alban's, Foxboro'	June 8, 1818	Aug. 11, 1818	Originally chartered at Wrentham. Surrendered, and restored December 12, 1856, to meet at Foxboro'.
Salomon's Temple, Uxbridge	Dec. 9, 1818	Dec. 10, 1818	The Charter is not signed by the Grand Wardens.
Bedstead, Brighton	March 10, 1819	March 12, 1819	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Norfolk Union, Randolph	June 9, 1819	June 20, 1819	The Charter is not signed by the Grand Master. Surrendered, and restored December 27, 1854.
Monitor, Waltham	Dec. 13, 1820	Dec. 14, 1820	Charter signed by F. V. Jarvis, Senior Grand Warden <i>pro tem</i> . Surrendered, and restored December 28, 1846.
Saint Matthew's, Andover	Dec. 11, 1822	Dec. 11, 1822	Chartered at Andover, South Parish.
Warren, Amesbury	Dec. 11, 1822	Dec. 11, 1822	
Social Harmony, Wareham	March 12, 1823	March 12, 1823	
Star in the East, New Bedford	Dec. 10, 1823	Dec. 10, 1823	Originally chartered at Middleboro; December 10, 1828, removed to Wareham; surrendered, and restored June 12, 1856.
Liberty, Beverly	June 9, 1824	June 9, 1824	
Mount Hope, Fall River	Dec. 8, 1824	March 12, 1845	Originally chartered December 8, 1824, at Troy. Removed to Fall River; surrendered; new Charter granted March 12, 1845, with precedence from December 8, 1824, "being the date of its original Charter."
Orphan's Hope, Weymouth	June 8, 1825	June 9, 1825	Surrendered, and restored September 10, 1856.
Plymouth, Plymouth	Sept. 14, 1825	Sept. 14, 1825	Surrendered, and restored September 10, 1851.
Bethel, Enfield	Sept. 14, 1825	Sept. 14, 1825	Surrendered, and restored January 22, 1858.
Grecian, Lawrence	Dec. 14, 1825	Dec. 14, 1825	Originally chartered at Methuen; surrendered; December 27, 1847, restored, and located at Lawrence.
Star of Bethlehem, Chelsea	Nov. 8, 1843	June 11, 1845	
Mount Tabor, Boston	Dec. 18, 1845	Dec. 9, 1846	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Saint Paul's, South Boston	March 10, 1846	March 10, 1847	Limited to meet in that part of Boston called South Boston.
Lafayette, North Adams	July 8, 1847	Jan. 8, 1849	
Chicopee, Chicopee	Dec. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1849	
Mount Tom, Holyoke	March 14, 1850	Dec. 12, 1850	Under Dispensation less than nine months. Charter not signed by Junior Grand Warden.
Franklin, Grafton	March 15, 1851	March 10, 1852	
Ashler, Rockport	March 16, 1851	March 12, 1852	
Baalbec, Boston	March 10, 1852	March 10, 1853	
Ancient York, Lowell	June 9, 1852	June 9, 1853	
Bethesda, Valparaiso	Aug. 27, 1853	Dec. 14, 1854	
Mount Hermon, Medford	Oct. 17, 1854	Sept. 12, 1855	
Mount Horeb, West Harwich	Nov. 8, 1854	Dec. 13, 1855	Charter not signed by Senior Grand Warden.
Germania, Boston	Dec. 13, 1854	Dec. 12, 1855	
Putnam, East Cambridge	Dec. 14, 1854	Dec. 13, 1855	
Gate of the Temple, South Boston	March 16, 1855	March 13, 1856	Limited to meet in that part of Boston called South Boston.
DeWitt Clinton, Sandwich	March 16, 1855	March 13, 1856	Signed by "Richard S. Spofford, Senior Grand Warden." He was not Grand Warden that year.
Mount Horeb, Woburn	Dec. 10, 1855	Dec. 10, 1856	
Blackstone River, Blackstone	Dec. 12, 1855	Dec. 12, 1856	
Winlow Lewis, Boston	Dec. 27, 1855	Dec. 10, 1856	
Paul Revere, North Bridgewater	Feb. 4, 1856	March 11, 1857	
Mount Moriah, Westfield	Feb. 12, 1856	Dec. 12, 1856	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Revere, Boston	March 4, 1856	March 11, 1857	
Wyoming, Melrose	Aug. 28, 1856	Sept. 10, 1857	
Joseph Warren, Boston	Sept. 23, 1856	Sept. 10, 1857	
Pequotsette, Watertown	Dec. 15, 1856	Dec. 9, 1857	
Eureka, New Bedford	May 8, 1857	June 9, 1858	
Mount Vernon, Malden	Aug. 27, 1857	Sept. 8, 1858	
John Abbot, Somerville	Oct. 21, 1857	Sept. 8, 1858	
Berkshire, South Adams	Nov. 4, 1857	Sept. 8, 1858	
Quabog, Warren	March 22, 1858	March 9, 1859	
Henry Price, Charlestown	May 16, 1858	June 8, 1859	
Montacute, Worcester	June 21, 1858	June 9, 1859	
Trinity, Clinton	Sept. 6, 1858	Sept. 14, 1859	
Webster, Webster	Sept. 10, 1858	Sept. 15, 1859	
Hiram, Caldera, Chili, S.A.	Dec. 15, 1858	Dec. 14, 1859	Not signed by either of the Grand Wardens. Originally chartered at Copiapo, Chili, S.A. Oct. 26, 1869, removed to Port of Caldera, Chili.
Pilgrim, South Harwich	March 4, 1859	March 14, 1860	
Caleb Butler, South Groton	March 25, 1859	March 14, 1860	Charter locates Lodge within town of South Groton. There is no such town. There is the town of Groton.
Wilder, Leominster	June 13, 1859	June 14, 1860	
Martha's Vineyard, Tisbury	Aug. 10, 1859	Sept. 15, 1860	
Oxford, Oxford	Sept. 17, 1859	Sept. 14, 1860	
Orange, Orange	Sept. 19, 1859	Sept. 14, 1860	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
John Cutler, Abington	Nov. 22, 1859	Sept. 18, 1860	Limited to meet in that part of Boston called East Boston.
United Brethren, Marlboro'	Nov. 24, 1859	Sept. 12, 1860	
Quinebaug, Southbridge	Dec. 7, 1859	Dec. 11, 1860	
Hammatt, East Boston	Dec. 23, 1859	Dec. 14, 1860	
John Warren, Hopkinton	July 25, 1860	June 12, 1861	Limited to meet in that part of the town of Newton called Newtonville. Evident mistake in date of precedence of this Charter.
John Hancock, Methuen	Oct. 1, 1860	Sept. 11, 1861	
Aberdour, Boston	Dec. 17, 1860	Dec. 11, 1861	
Orient, South Dedham	Feb. 22, 1861	March 12, 1862	
Dalhousie, Newton	June 24, 1861	June 24, 1861	
Pythagorian, Marion	July 13, 1861	June 10, 1863	
Day Spring, Monson	March 18, 1862	March 11, 1863	Charter not signed by the Junior Grand War- den.
Tuscan, Lawrence	Dec. 31, 1862	Dec. 10, 1863	Charter not signed by the Junior Grand War- den.
Mount Olivet, Cambridge	Feb. 14, 1863	March 9, 1864	
Pioneer, Somerset	March 9, 1863	March 9, 1864	The copy sent gives no month in the date of the Charter.
Blue Hill, Canton	March 10, 1863	March 9, 1864	
Eden, Ware	June 11, 1863	June 8, 1864	
Amity, Danvers	Sept. 23, 1863	Sept. 14, 1864	
Hayden, Brookfield	Nov. 5, 1863	Sept. 14, 1864	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Doric, Hudson	Dec. 28, 1863	Dec. 14, 1864	Limited to meet "within the village of Feltonville, town of Marlboro." A new town called Hudson has been incorporated, and in which Feltonville is located. This Charter is signed by Wendell T. Davis, Senior Grand Warden, and Solon Thornton, Junior Grand Warden. They were not Grand Wardens at the time the Charter was granted, nor at the time of its date. They were installed into office December 27, 1864.
Hope, Gardner	Feb. 22, 1864	March 9, 1865	After the title and designation the word "Lodge" is omitted.
May Flower, Middleborough	March 4, 1864	March 9, 1865	
Belmont, Belmont	March 8, 1864	March 9, 1865	Charter not signed by Senior Grand Warden.
Roswell Lee, Springfield	March 11, 1864	March 9, 1865	
Starr King, Salem	April 18, 1864	March 9, 1865	
William Parkman, Winchester	May 9, 1864	June 16, 1865	
Saint James, Mansfield	May 14, 1864	March 9, 1865	
Star, Athol	July 4, 1864	June 14, 1865	
North Star, Ashland	July 25, 1864	June 14, 1865	
John T. Heard, Ipswich	Aug. 26, 1864	June 14, 1865	
Ancient Landmark, Shanghai, China	Dec. 14, 1864	March 9, 1865	Charter grants power "to convene Masons within the State of China, in the county of Shanghai, and Commonwealth aforesaid." Charter is signed by William W. Baker, Senior Grand Warden. He was not then Grand Warden. Copy sent shows Charter signed by "Solon Thornton," Junior Grand Warden.
Sagshaw, Haverhill	Dec. 16, 1864	Dec. 13, 1865	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Golden Fleece, Lynn	Feb. 11, 1865	Dec. 13, 1865	There is an apparent mistake in the date of precedence.
Mount Hollis, Holliston	Feb. 14, 1865	Dec. 13, 1865	
The Lodge of Eleusis, Boston	Feb. 22, 1865	Dec. 13, 1865	There is an apparent mistake in the date of precedence.
Athelstane, Worcester	May 12, 1865	June 13, 1866	By annexation of Roxbury to Boston, now in Boston.
La Fayette (Roxbury) Boston	June 12, 1865	June 13, 1866	
Konohasset, Cohasset	June 13, 1865	June 13, 1865	There is an evident mistake in the date of the Charter.
Acacia, Gloucester	Aug. 3, 1865	June 13, 1866	Limited to that part of Boston called South Boston. Charter not signed by the Junior Grand Warden.
Artisan, Winchenden	Sept. 1, 1865	Sept. 12, 1866	
Adelphi, South Boston	Sept. 7, 1865	Sept. 12, 1866	
James Otis, Barnstable	Sept. 13, 1865	Sept. 12, 1866	Chartered "within the town of Barnstable village."
Charles W. Moore, Fitchburg	Oct. 10, 1865	Dec. 12, 1866	Limited to that part of Dorchester called Hyde Park Village. In the copy sent, Wyzenan Marshall signs as Senior Grand Warden, and William Sutton as Junior Grand Warden, reversing their actual rank as Grand Wardens.
Adams, Wellfleet	Dec. 14, 1865	Dec. 12, 1866	
Alfred Baylies, Taunton	Jan. 12, 1866	Dec. 12, 1866	
King Philip, Fall River	Jan. 16, 1866	Dec. 12, 1866	
Hyde Park, Dorchester	Feb. 1, 1866	Dec. 12, 1866	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Excelsior, Franklin	March 15, 1866	March 13, 1867	Located in "the Village of Jamaica Plain," county of Norfolk.
Kilwinning, Lowell	April 23, 1866	March 13, 1867	
Eliot, Jamaica Plain	May 14, 1866	June 12, 1867	
Siloam, Westboro'	June 14, 1866	June 12, 1867	If dates are correct, Dispensation did not continue a year.
Oriental, Edgartown	July 16, 1866	June 25, 1867	
William Sutton, Saugus	Oct. 25, 1866	Sept. 13, 1867	
Huntington, Huntington	Nov. 30, 1866	Dec. 30, 1867	
Ionic, Taunton	Jan. 8, 1867	Dec. 11, 1867	
Robert Lash, Chelsea	Jan. 10, 1867	Dec. 13, 1867	
William North, Lowell	March 26, 1867	March 11, 1868	
Paul Dean, North Easton	March 28, 1867	March 11, 1868	
Charles C. Dame, Georgetown	April 5, 1867	Dec. 11, 1867	
Zetland, Boston	April 15, 1867	March 11, 1868	
Isaac Parker, Waltham	April 23, 1867	March 11, 1868	Charter not signed by Senior Grand Warden.
Ionic, East Hampton	Aug. 23, 1867	Sept. 9, 1868	
Saint Bernard, Southbridge	Sept. 6, 1867	Sept. 9, 1868	
Mipzah, Cambridge	Sept. 12, 1867	Sept. 9, 1868	
Delta, Weymouth	June 6, 1868	June 9, 1869	
Faith, Charlestown	June 10, 1868	June 9, 1869	
Bethany, West Amesbury	Dec. 8, 1868	Dec. 8, 1869	
Palestine, Malden	Dec. 8, 1868	Dec. 8, 1869	

NAME.	Date of Precedence.	Date of Charter.	REMARKS.
Rabboni, South Boston	Jan. 11, 1869	March 9, 1870	Limited to South Boston.
Globe, Hinsdale	Jan. 21, 1869	March 9, 1870	
Charity, Cambridge	March 6, 1869	March 9, 1870	
Upton, Cheshire	March 11, 1869	June 8, 1870	
Mount Holyoke, South Hadley	March 13, 1869	June 8, 1870	
Morning Sun, Conway	March 30, 1869	June 8, 1870	
Vernon, Belchertown	May 8, 1869	June 8, 1870	
Puritan, Abington	July 21, 1869	Sept. 14, 1870	
Howard, South Yarmouth	Oct. 26, 1869	Dec. 14, 1870	

Form of Charter adopted by Grand Lodge June 11, 1792.

{ REAL } TO ALL THE FRATERNITY TO WHOM THESE PRESENT SHALL COME:
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE
SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMON-
WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, SEND GREETING:—

. Grand Master.
. Deputy Grand Master. Whereas a petition has been presented to us by all Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, praying that they, with such others as shall hereafter join them, may be erected and constituted a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which petition appearing to us as tending to the advancement of Masonry, and the good of the Craft: Know ye, therefore, that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence and fidelity of our beloved brethren above named, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them, the said a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title and designation of Lodge, hereby giving and granting unto them and their successors, full power and authority to convene as Masons, within the town of in the county of and Commonwealth aforesaid, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon payment of such moderate compensation for the same as may be determined by the said Lodge

Also to make choice of a Master, Wardens, and other office bearers, annually, or otherwise, as they shall see cause; to receive and collect funds for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows or children; and, in general, to transact all matters relating to Masonry, which may to them appear to be for the good of the Craft, according to the ancient usages and customs of Masons.

And we do hereby require the said constituted brethren to attend the Grand Lodge at their Quarterly Communications, and other meetings, by their Master and Wardens, or by Proxy regularly appointed: also to keep a fair and regular record of all their proceedings, and to lay them before the Grand Lodge when required. And we do enjoin upon our brethren of the said Lodge, that they be punctual in the quarterly payment of such sums as may be assessed for the support of the Grand Lodge; that they behave themselves respectfully and obediently to their superiors in office, and in all other respects conduct themselves as good Masons. And we do hereby declare the precedence of said Lodge, in the Grand Lodge, and elsewhere, to commence from

In testimony whereof, we, the Grand Master and Grand Wardens, by virtue of the power and authority to us committed, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed, at Boston, this day of Anno Domini, and of Masonry

. Senior Grand Warden.
. Junior Grand Warden.

By order of the Grand Lodge.
. Grand Secretary.

The last Charter signed by the Deputy Grand Master, was that of Morning Star Lodge, Worcester, 1844.

The following form has been in use since 1861.

{ SEAL }

TO ALL THE FRATERNITY TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:
THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT
AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, SENDS GREETING:—

Whereas, a petition has been presented to us by all Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, praying that they, with all others who shall hereafter join them, may be erected and constituted into a regular Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, which petition appearing to us as tending to the advancement of Masonry, and the good of the Craft:

Know ye, therefore, that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence and fidelity of our brethren above named, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them, the said brethren, a regular Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, under the title and designation of Lodge, hereby giving and granting unto them, and their successors, full power and authority to convene Masons within the of in the county of and Commonwealth aforesaid, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such compensation for the same, as may be determined by the Grand Lodge: also, to make choice, annually, of a Master, Wardens, and other office bearers; to receive and collect funds for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows or orphans; and, in general, to transact all matters relating to Masonry, which to them may appear to be for the good of the Craft, according to the Ancient usages and customs of Masons.

And we do hereby require the said constituted brethren to attend the Grand Lodge, at its Quarterly and other Communications, by their Master and Wardens or by Proxy, regularly appointed. Also, to keep a fair and correct record of all their proceedings, and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge when required.

And we do enjoin upon our brethren of the said Lodge, that they be punctual in the annual payment of such sums as may be assessed for the support of the Grand Lodge; that they behave themselves respectfully and obediently to their superiors in office; and in all other respects conduct themselves as good Masons.

And we do hereby declare the precedence of the said Lodge, in the Grand Lodge, and elsewhere, to commence from the day of A.D. 18 . . A.L. 58 . .

In testimony whereof, we, the Grand Master and Grand Wardens, by virtue of the power and authority to us committed, have hereunto set our hands, and caused the seal of our Grand Lodge to be affixed, at Boston, this day of Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and Anno Lucis, five thousand eight hundred and

. . . . Senior Grand Warden.

. . . . Junior Grand Warden.

By order of the Grand Lodge.

Attest, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master.

September 10, 1804, a committee of the Grand Lodge reported the dates of the Charters of the several Lodges as follows:—

Name.	Town where held.	Date of Charter.
Saint John's	Boston	July 30, 5733.
Rising States	Boston	Nov. 30, 5752.
Portland	Portland	March 20, 5762.
Saint John's	Newburyport	July 17, 5766.
Tyrian	Gloucester	March 2, 5770.
Massachusetts	Boston	May 13, 5770.
Union	Nantucket	May 27, 5771.
Saint Peter	Newburyport	March 6, 5772.
Philanthropic	Marblehead	Jan. 14, 5778.
Trinity	Lancaster	Jan. 30, 5778.
Warren	Machias	Sept. 4, 5778.
Unity	Ipswich	March 9, 5779.
King Solomon	Charlestown	Sept. 5, 5783.
Friendship	Williamstown	July 23, 5785.
Essex	Salem	June 2, 5791.
King Solomon in perfection	Holmes Hole, Vineyard.	5791.
Lincoln	Wiscasset	June 1, 5792.
Old Colony	Hanover	Dec. 10, 5792.
Federal	Blandford	Dec. 10, 5792.
Morning Star	Worcester	March 11, 5793.
Hancock	Castine	June 9, 5794.
Franklin	Cheshire	June 9, 5794.
Republican.	Greenfield	Dec. 9, 5794.
Columbian	Boston	June 8, 5795.
Middlesex	Framingham	June 8, 5795.
Evening Star	Lenox	Oct. 10, 5795.
Cincinnatus	Great Barrington	Dec. 9, 5795.
King Hiram	Truro	Dec. 14, 5795.
Kennebec	Hallowell	March 15, 5796.
Fayette	Charleton	March 15, 5796.
Washington	Roxbury	March 17, 5796.
Union	Dorchester	June 13, 5796.
Harmony	Northfield	June 13, 5796.
Thomas	Monson	Dec. 13, 5796.
Saint Paul's	Groton	Jan. 31, 5797.
Jerusalem	South Hadley	June 13, 5797.
Adams	Wellfleet	June 13, 5797.
Tuscan	Columbia	June 13, 5797.
Bristol	Norton	June 14, 5797.
Fellowship	Bridgewater	June 15, 5797.
Corinthian	Concord	June 16, 5797.
Montgomery	Franklin	June 16, 5797.
Olive Branch	Oxford	Sept. 13, 5797.
Meridian Sun	Brookfield	Sept. 13, 5797.
Hiram	Lexington	Dec. 11, 5797.
Meridian	Watertown	Dec. 13, 5797.

Eastern Star	Rehoboth	March 12, 5798.
Marine	Falmouth	March 13, 5798.
Mount Moriah	Reading	March 14, 5798.
Social	Ashby	March 16, 5798.
King David	Taunton	June 12, 5798.
Rising Star	Stoughton	Dec. 9, 5799.
Mount Zion	Hardwick	March 11, 5800.
Amity	Camden	March 10, 5801.
Mount Lebanon	Boston	June 8, 5801.
Fore Father's Rock	Plymouth	June 8, 5801.
Fraternal	Barnstable	June 8, 5801.
Pacific	Sunderland	June 8, 5801.
Aurora	Leominster	June 8, 5801.
Eastern	Eastport	June 8, 5801.
Rural	Quincy	June 8, 5801.
Sincerity	Partridgefield	Sept. 14, 5801.
Sumner	Dennis	Sept. 15, 5801.
United	Topsham	Dec. 14, 5801.
Corner Stone	Duxbury	Dec. 14, 5801.
Constellation	Dedham	March 12, 5802.
Merrimack	Haverhill	June 14, 5802.
Harris	Athol	June 14, 5802.
Saco	Pepperellborough	June 16, 5802.
Rising Virtue	Hampden	Sept. 13, 5802.
Charity	Mendon	June 13, 5803.
Wisdom	West Stockbridge	June 13, 5803.
Pythagorean	Fryburg	June 13, 5803.
Cumberland	New Gloucester	June 13, 5803.
Washington Remembered	New Bedford	Sept. 12, 5803.
Saint Mark's	Newburyport	Sept. 14, 5803.
Sheffield	Sheffield	Dec. 13, 5803.
Oriental	Bridgetown	June 14, 5804.
Solar	Bath	Sept. 13, 5804.

Lodges under this jurisdiction out of the Commonwealth.

American Union	Marietta, Ohio	Feb. 5, 5796.
Saint John's	Stabrock, Demarara	June 8, 5801.

RETURNS OF LODGES.

FIRST MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Limited.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomats.	No. Past Masters' Diplomats.
Saint John's	Boston.	8	5	4	2			2		343	11			7	1
Saint Andrew's	"	2	1	1						40				1	
Massachusetts	"	21	21	18	5				4	209	18	2		18	
Columbian	"	12	9	9	2	9		4		325	11			11	1
Mount Lebanon	"	17	14	12	4				6	301				12	
Germania	"	13	11	10	8					101	12			11	
Winslow Lewis	"	7	9	8	1				1	67	4			6	1
Revere	"	8	8	7	1				4	171	10			12	1
Joseph Warren	"	22	21	20	9			8		348	25			30	1
Aberdour	"	4	4	4					1	77	8			4	1
Eleusis	"	1	1	1					7	52	5			1	1
Zetland	"	6	7	3	1	1			3	51	8			3	
		121	111	97	28	10		9	26	2105	102	2		115	6

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

ANDREW G. SMITH, District Deputy Grand Master.

SECOND MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Defects.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Membership.	No. Re-Installed.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
King Solomon's	Charlestown.	7	7	7	5	4		6	2	2	239	14			8	2
Hiram	Arlington.	18	18	18	8			1	3	3	181	10		1	18	4
Mount Carmel	Lynn.	12	16	14	17	2		3	6	6	193	19			15	2
Star of Bethlehem	Chelsea.	15	15	15	6			8	1	2	213	17			12	1
Mount Herman	Melford.	6	6	6	1			8		1	132	8			18	7
Wyoming	Melrose.	18	18	14	4			21		1	202	13			10	2
Mount Vernon	Malden.	7	6	4	8			18	1	2	155	11			8	5
John Abbot	Somerville.	9	11	16				6		2	179	22			10	8
Henry Price	Charlestown.	11	9	4	15	6		8		2	179	15			6	8
Golden Fleece	Lynn.	10	14	16	4			2		2	104	10			10	2
William Sutton	Saugus.	9	9	4	2	1		2	1	1	58	7			8	2
Robert Lash	Chelsea.	5	5	8	1					1	40	7			1	1
Faith	Charlestown.	23	19	17	4					1	49	81			22	1
Palestine	Everett.	7	7	5	1						45	16			26	1
		152	154	142	67	13		68	9	16	1979	200		1	161	46

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

TRACY P CHEEVER, District Deputy Grand Master.

THIRD MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diploma.	No. Past Master's Diploma.
Union	Dorchester.	16	13	13	3	8		8	1	2	172	12			18	
Washington	Boston Highlands.	19	19	19	13			4	9	1	214	22	8		19	
Mount Tabor	East Boston.	23	24	26	12	4		4	9	1	257	23	1		26	
Saint Paul's	South Boston.	13	9	9	9			1	5	4	199	7		2	11	
Baalbec	East Boston.	15	15	15	2			18	8	2	160	12			15	
Gate of the Temple	South Boston.	11	7	7	7			23		2	146	3			5	
Hammatt	East Boston.	8	7	8	2	7			1		80	4	2		10	
Lafayette	Boston Highlands.	14	14	19	3					1	71	20			15	
Adelphi	South Boston.	10	10	8	3						68	1	1		10	
Phlox	Jamaica Plain.	13	13	13	1			1			62	16			10	
Rabboni	South Boston.			3	2					1	25	4	1		9	
Temple, U.D.	East Boston.	4	6	8												
		146	138	140	48	19		54	24	14	1484	124	8	2	143	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

BENJAMIN POPE, District Deputy Grand Master.

FOURTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dismissed.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Amicable	Cambridgeport.	10	9	9	3	1		4	4	201	10			12	1
Eltheda	Brighton.	4	6	7	5				1	88	4			24	1
Elmont	Belmont.	5	5	5	4				1	39	5				
Coninthian	Concord.	11	9	9	1			1		71	10			12	2
Charity	North Cambridge.	4	1		7					84	84			24	
Elhousie	Newtonville.	14	17	14	8			5	1	156	17			42	
Isaac Parker	Waltham.	9	10	9	7			1		60	9			12	
Isipah	Cambridgeport.	10	6	5	3					85	8			12	
Monitor	Waltham.	10	11	11	11	1		3		147	15			13	2
Meridian	Natick.	14	13	14	10			4		139	22	1		12	
Mount Olivet	Cambridge.	6	6	6	2	2		19		98	10			12	
Equosette	Watertown.	10	11	11	1			2	2	101	14			18	8
Utnam	East Cambridge.	10	11	7	4			3	3	110	10			8	
		117	114	107	66	4		40	4	1324	168	1		171	9

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

F. LYMAN WINSHIP, District Deputy Grand Master.

FIFTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Reflections for Licenses.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Disinited.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Philanthropic	Marblehead.	14	10	11	12	2			2	1	105	5			10	1
Tyrian	Gloucester.	18	18	11	12					2	167	21		1	20	1
Essex	Salem.	10	9	9	2	4		4		3	182	12		1	1	1
Jordan	Peabody.	9	9	9	6	2		4			116	9			11	
Liberty	Beverly.	6	9	9	7			5		2	144	8				
Ashler	Rockport.	8	7	7	7			1		2	126	12				6
Amity	Danvers.	15	15	14	5	2				1	144	17			20	1
Starr King	Salem.	7	7	6	4			3		3	90	8			24	1
John T. Heard	Ipswich.	6	4	7	8						93	9			24	
Acacia	Gloucester.	12	12	12	11			1		1	91	15		1	24	1
		105	100	96	66	10		18	2	15	1257	111		8	123	9

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

GEORGE H. PEIRSON, District Deputy Grand Master.

SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Imperies.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodges.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Tuscan	Lawrence.	20	17	17	10	4		4	1	1	190	21			25	
Grecian	"	14	14	14	4	19		1			232	15			24	
John Hancock	Methuen.	5	5	5	8			1		1	84	6			15	
Saint Matthew's	Andover.	4	4	4	8			5			88	7				
Merrinack	Haverhill.	10	8	8	7	13		8		1	170	11			24	
Saggaheew	"	4	6	3	2			1		2	101	8			10	
Charles C. Dame	Georgetown.	12	14	14	6			1			86	14			20	
Bethany	West Amesbury.	6	4	3	6					1	40	24			25	
Warren	Amesbury.	4	8	8	11				9		120	18*				
Saint John's	Newburyport.	7	9	9	4	34		22			73	18				
Saint Mark's	"	11	12	14	6			6	68	1	59	14		8		1
		97	101	103	58	66		44	78	7	1252	147			3	1

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

* Nine Re-instated.

JAMES E. GALE, District Deputy Grand Master.

SEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Masters' Diplomas.
Aurora	Fitchburg.	14	10	8	5			4	1	1	130	10			20	
Ancient York	Lowell.	6	6	4	6			1	1		190	4			1	
Caleb Butler	Groton Junction.	9	7	7	4			1			75	9			10	
Charles W. Moore	Fitchburg.	11	13	8	2			8			46	8				
Kilwinning	Lowell.	2	2	2						2	39	8				
Mount Horeb	Woburn.	15	16	17	5			2	1		100	10			17	1
Pentucket	Lowell.	14	15	11	16	15		4			255	14	1		14	
Saint Paul's	Groton.	10	10	9	1			1			51	9			1	
William Parkman	Winchester.	6	6	6				1		1	60	4			8	
William North	Lowell.	13	14	15	8						95	20			15	
		100	99	87	47	15		17	1	6	1041	86	1	9	86	1

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

HENRY P. PERKINS, District Deputy Grand Master.

EIGHTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Refections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dinitied.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomae.	No. Past Master's Diplomae.
Republican	Greenfield.	16	13	12	8	7		10	1	3	179	15		1	15	1
Harmony	Northfield.	5	6	5				2			61	10				
Pacific	Amherst.	3	6	6	3	2		4			120	11		1		
Mountain	Shelburne Falls.	4	5	3	7			11	8	1	73	12		6		1
Bethel	Enfield.	2	2	3				14	7		54	5		2		
Orange	Orange.	11	11	9	9			2		2	114	10				
Hope	Gardner.	7	7	6	4			3	3		82	12				1
Star	Athol.	4	4	4	2			4			83	7			5	
Artisan	Winchendon.	5	4	4	3			2			45	4				
* Morning Sun	Conway.															
* Vernon	Belchertown.															
		57	58	52	36	9		52	19	6	1811	86		10	20	3

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

A. J. CLARK, District Deputy Grand Master.

* No Blanks sent to the Lodge.

NINTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Receptions for Lectures.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Reported for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Duplicates.	No. Past Masters' Duplicates.
Berkshire	South Adams.	6	6	6	1			10	64	6			6	
Lathayette	North Adams.	4	4	4	12	9		7	114	6	1	2	27	1
Mystic	Pittsfield.	13	15	15	12	.		12	180	16			12	
Cincinnati	Gt. Barrington.	13	11	8	6			1	142	13		6		
Wisdom	West Stockbridge.	7	9	8	2			4	49	9			9	
Mt. Moriah	Westfield.	14	16	15	9			5	187	24		5	17	
Huntington	Huntington.	9	15	10	5			6	86	10			10	
Globe	Hinsdale.	6	6	6	1				25	23	1		9	
*Evening Star	Lee.													
†Upton	Cheshire.													
		72	82	72	48	9		44	747	109	2	13	90	1

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

DANIEL UPTON, District Deputy Grand Master.

* No Report from this Lodge, Dec. 1st.

† Reported to the Grand Lodge when the Dispensation was surrendered.

TENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Refections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Installed.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Thomas	Palmer.	9	9	9				8	25		62	9			25	
Jerusalem	Northampton.	19	15	14	6			4		8	241	21		8	15	
Hampton	Springfield.	29	25	25	22			8		4	212	27			20	
Chicopee	Chicopee.	20	16	16	19	5		5			205	21		8	30	
Mount Tom	Holyoke.	17	20	16	5	10		22		4	156	22			37	
Quabong	Warren.	7	10	13	2			8	4	1	81	8			16	
Day Spring	Monson.	9	13	10				8			62	10		4	10	
Hayden	Brookfield.	10	10	10	6			1	1	2	93	16			12	
Roswell Lee	Springfield.	29	31	31	22			8		1	217	31			85	
Eden	Ware	15	13	13	3	5			1		64	14			13	
Ionic	Easthampton.	13	19	17	7			2		2	85	15			25	
Mount Holyoke	So. Hadley Falls.	8									80	30				
		180	181	174	92	20		54	81	20	1488	224		10	238	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

SAMUEL B. SPOONER, District Deputy Grand Master.

ELEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Elections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dinited.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diploma.	No. Past Master's Diploma.
Morning Star	Worcester.	20	15	15	19			6		8	271	1		1	1	1
Montacute	"	23	22	23	21	1		5			268	6			27	1
Athelstane	"	27	27	27	9			1	2		129	4			27	1
* Quinsigamond	"															
Mount Zion	Barre.	5	4	4	7	18		5		2	82					1
Trinity	Clinton.	18	15	15	12			8		8	120	17				1
Wildor	Leominster.	4	3	3	2			1		1	93	7				1
Doric	Hudson.	10	11	11	13	1		8		1	107	11			12	1
United Brethren	Marlboro'.	9	8	7	5			1			108	8			12	1
Saint Bernard	Southboro'.	9	8	7	1						85	10			9	1
Quinebaug	Southbridge.	11	11	11	7			1	1		88	1			10	1
North Star	Ashland.	10	10	8	3				2		78	2			12	1
		146	134	131	99	15		26	5	10	1379	67		1	127	11

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

* No work under Dispensation.

CHARLES G. REED, District Deputy Grand Master.

TWELFTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Elections for Officers.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Installed.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Middlesex	Framingham.	11	16	15	3			3	3	2	65	9			6	1
Montgomery	Millford.	14	10	11	15			2	8	3	191	17		2	17	1
Olive Branch	Millbury.	9	9	4	4		1	7	8	8	105	16		5	10	1
Solomon's Temple	Uxbridge.	4	4	4	3						119	12		8		1
Franklin	Grafton.	10	9	9	2			2	5	1	77	9				
Blackstone River	Blackstone.	13	15	15	7			2	2		102	14			10	2
Webster	Webster.	4	3	6	8			3	5		98	6			7	1
Oxford	Oxford.	2	3	3							54				4	1
John Warren	Hopkinton.	3	3	2	2			2	6		69	3			3	
Mount Hollis	Holliston.	7	7	7	5			3	1	1	77	9	1		2	2
Siloam	Westboro'.	7	8	7	1			1			64	10			10	2
Excelsior	Franklin.	5	5	5	4			3	1		60	10			14	1
		89	83	84	49		1	28	30	7	1082	115	1	10	83	12

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

GEORGE E. STACY, District Deputy Grand Master.

THIRTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dismissed.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Installed.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomata.	No. Past Masters' Diplomata.
Bristol	Attleboro.	14	25	23	18	18		2	6	3	130	17		16		
King David	Taunton.	11	12	15	5	105		3	3	1	191	23		1	5	
Rising Star	Stoughton.	6	8	8				1			95	9			*	
St. Albans	Foxboro'.	9	11	9	4	3		2		1	129	9			*	
Orient	South Dedham.	20	20	18	11			1			107	7			*	
Blue Hill	Canton.	8	8	8	2			2			51	9			4	
St. James	Mansfield.	4	6	8	4			2			78	6			6	
Hyde Park	Hyde Park.	18	18	20	6	2		1		2	77	15			20	
Alfred Baylies	Taunton.	8	7	10	6						91	10			10	
Ionic	Taunton.	16	13	13	3						84	19	8		13	
Paul Dean	Easton.	7	7	6	1			2			52	8			8	
		121	135	138	59	110		13	9	9	1085	132	3	17	61	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

J. MASON EVERETT, District Deputy Grand Master.

* No account kept.

FOURTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Instated.	No. Grand Lodges.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Marine	Falmouth.	8	8	7							47	8			12	3
Mount Hope	Fall River.	17	14	11	22	1		9	6	4	211	18			45	1
Eureka	New Bedford.	19	16	17	13			8			195	17			17	1
Martha's Vineyard	Tisbury.	4	4	8		22					59	4		8	4	4
Pythagorean	Marion.	4	8	8	1						61	8			6	1
May Flower	Middleboro'.	10	10	8	11			2		1	94	8			20	1
Pioneer	Somerset.	10	2	4	8			7		2	91	5			12	2
King Philip	Fall River.	18	16	15	8			1			117	17			10	1
Oriental	Edgartown.	9	8	7							45	9			10	1
Star in the East	New Bedford.															2
		89	81	75	58	23		22	6	7	920	89		8	126	15

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

JOHN A. LEE, District Deputy Grand Master.

FIFTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
King Hiram	Provincetown.	16	14	15	7			1			170	15			12	
James Otis	Barnstable.	8	8	8	1			1		1	69	12			12	
De Witt Clinton	Sandwich.	9	11	11	1	2		4		8	59	8		1	12	1
Pilgrim	South Harwich.	10	8	8	8			2		1	149	11			12	
Adams	Wellfleet.	10	10	9	1	7		2			76				8	1
Mount Horeb	West Harwich.	5	4	6	4			3		3	154	19		12	12	
Fraternal	Hyannis.	4	4	4		12		1		2	151	8			12	1
Union	Nantucket.	4	2	2		7		2		2	101	2			6	
Social Harmony	Wareham.	2	2	2		2				1	73	1			6	1
		68	68	65	16	30		16		11	1002	71		13	92	4

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

J. K. BAKER, District Deputy Grand Master.

SIXTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HELDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomats.	No. Past Master's Diplomats.
Old Colony	Hingham.	8	4	8	8			1	4		90	4			8	
Fellowship	Bridgewater.	9	7	7	6			8	8		119	7		1		
Rural	Quincy.	18	13	12	6			1		1	134	6			6	
Corner Stone	Duxbury.	6	6	6	3			1			69	8			11	
Norfolk Union	Randolph.	6	10	9	3						72	6			8	
Orphans' Ho, e	East Weymouth.	20	20	24	2			4			149	16			13	
Plymouth	Plymouth.	20	21	19	4	5		5		1	109	14			6	
Paul Revere	North Bridgewater.	19	21	19	9			1		1	163	23			30	
John Cutler	Abington.	20	18	17	3		1	85			116	15			23	
Konohasset	Cohasset.	2	2	2	2						77	13				
Delta	Weymouth.	13	12	12	9						57	11			6	
		131	134	130	47	5	1	52	7	4	1145	123		1	112	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

Z. L. BICKNELL, District Deputy Grand Master.

CHILI MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diploma.	No. Past Master's Diploma.
Bethesda Hiram of Copiapo . . .	Valparaiso. Not working.	14	16	18	5			4		1	98	3				
		14	16	18	5			4		1	98	3				

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

GEORGE H. KENDALL, District Deputy Grand Master.

TENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Defects.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomats.	No. Past Master's Diplomats.
Thomas	Palmer.	9	9	9				3	25	8	62	9			25	
Jerusalem	Northampton.	19	15	14	6			4		4	241	21		8	15	
Hampden	Springfield.	29	25	25	22			5		4	212	27			20	
Chicopee	Chicopee.	20	16	16	19	5		5			205	21		8	30	
Mount Tom	Holyoke.	17	20	16	5	10		22	4	1	155	22			37	
Quabong	Warren.	7	10	13	2			8		3	81	8			16	
Day Spring	Monson.	9	13	10	6			3	1	2	52	10		4	10	
Hayden	Brookfield.	10	10	10	6			1	1	1	93	16			12	
Roswell Lee	Springfield.	29	31	31	22			8		1	217	31			35	
Eden	Ware	15	13	13	3	5			1		54	14			13	
Ionic	Easthampton.	13	19	17	7			2		2	85	15			25	
Mount Holyoke	So. Hadley Falls.	8									30	30				
		180	181	174	92	20		54	81	20	1488	224		10	238	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

SAMUEL B. SPOONER, District Deputy Grand Master.

ELEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Merits.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Disinited.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Instituted.	No. Grand Lodge Diploma.	No. Past Master's Diploma.
Morning Star	Worcester.	20	15	15	19			6		3	271	1		1	1	1
Montacute	"	23	22	23	21	1		5			268	6			27	1
Athelstane	"	27	27	27	9			1	2		129	4			27	1
* Quinsigamond	"															
Mount Zion	Barre.	5	4	4	7	13		5		2	82					1
Trinity	Clinton.	18	15	15	12			3		3	120	17			8	1
Wildor	Leominster.	4	3	3	2			1		1	93	7			8	1
Doric	Hudson.	10	11	11	13	1		3		1	107	11			12	1
United Brethren	Marlboro'.	9	8	7	5			1			108	8			12	1
Saint Bernard	Southboro'.	9	8	7	1						85	10			9	1
Quinebaug	Southbridge.	11	11	11	7			1	1		88	1			10	1
North Star	Ashland.	10	10	8	3				2		78	2			12	1
		146	134	131	99	15		26	5	10	1879	67		1	127	11

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

* No work under Dispensation.

CHARLES G. REED, District Deputy Grand Master.

TWELFTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Elections for Deputies.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Installed.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Masters' Diplomas.
Middlesex	Framingham.	11	16	15	8			3	8	2	65	9		2	6	1
Montgomery	Millford.	14	10	11	15			2	8	3	191	17		5	17	1
Olive Branch	Millbury.	9	4	4	4		1	7	8		106	16		8	10	1
Solomon's Temple	Uxbridge.	4	4	4	8						119	12				1
Franklin	Gratton.	10	9	9	2			2	5	1	77	9				
Blackstone River	Blackstone.	13	15	15	7			2	2		102	14			10	2
Webster	Webster.	4	8	6	8			3	2		98	6			7	1
Oxford	Oxford.	2	8	8					5		54				4	1
John Warren	Hopkinton.	8	8	2	2			2	6		69	3			3	
Mount Hollis	Holliston.	7	7	7	6			3		1	77	9	1		2	2
Siloam	Westboro'.	7	8	7	1			1	1		64	10			10	
Excelsior	Franklin.	5	5	5	4			3	1		60	10			14	1
		89	83	84	49		1	28	30	7	1042	115	1	10	83	12

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

GEORGE E. STACY, District Deputy Grand Master.

THIRTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. for Rejections.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Masters' Diplomas.
Bristol	Attleboro.	14	25	23	18	18		2	6	3	130	17		16		
King David	Taunton.	11	12	15	6	105		3	8	1	191	23		1	5	
Rising Star	Stoughton.	6	8	8				3			95	9			*	
St. Albans	Foxboro'.	9	11	9	4	3		1		1	129	9			*	
Orient	South Dedham.	20	20	18	11			2			107	7			*	
Blue Hill	Canton.	8	8	8	2			2			61	9			4	
St. James	Mansfield.	4	6	8	4			2			78	6			6	
Hyde Park	Hyde Park.	18	18	20	6	2		1		2	77	15			20	
Alfred Baylies	Taunton.	8	7	10	5					2	91	10			10	
Ionic	Taunton.	16	13	13	3						84	19	8		13	
Paul Dean	Easton.	7	7	6	1			2			52	8			8	
		121	135	138	59	110		13	9	9	1085	132	8	17	61	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

J. MASON EVERETT, District Deputy Grand Master.

* No account kept.

FOURTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Instated.	No. Grand Lodges.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Marine	Falmouth.	8	8	7							47	8			12	3
Mount Hope	Fall River.	17	14	11	22	1		9	6	4	211	18			45	1
Eureka	New Bedford.	19	16	17	13			8			195	17		3	17	4
Martha's Vineyard	Tisbury.	4	4	3		22					59	4			4	1
Pythagorean	Marion.	4	3	3	1						61	8			6	
May Flower	Middleboro'.	10	10	8	11			2		1	94	8			20	1
Pioneer	Somerset.	10	2	4	8			7		2	91	5			12	2
King Philip	Fall River.	18	16	15	8			1			117	17			10	1
Oriental	Edgartown.	9	8	7							45	9				2
Star in the East	New Bedford.															1
		89	81	75	58	23		22	6	7	920	89		3	126	15

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

JOHN A. LEE, District Deputy Grand Master.

FIFTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dismissed.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
King Hiram	Provincetown.	16	14	15	7			1			170	15			12	
James Otis	Barnstable.	8	8	8	1			1		1	69	12			12	
De Witt Clinton	Sandwich.	9	11	11		2		4		3	59	8		1	12	1
Pilgrim	South Harwich.	10	8	8	8			2		1	149	11			12	
Adams	Wellfleet.	10	10	9	1	7		2			76				8	1
Mount Horeb	West Harwich.	5	4	6	4			8			154	19		12	12	
Fraternal	Hyannis.	4	4	4		12		1		3	151	8		12	12	1
Union	Nantucket.	4	2	2		7		2		2	101	2			6	
Social Harmony	Wareham.	2	2	2		2				1	78	1			6	1
		68	68	65	16	30		16		11	1002	71		13	92	4

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

J. K. BAKER, District Deputy Grand Master.

SIXTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Raised.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dinitied.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Installed.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Old Colony Fellowship	Hingham.	8	4	3	8			1	4		90	4				
Rural	Bridgewater.	9	7	7	6			2	3		119	7		1		
Corner Stone	Quincy.	13	13	12	6			1		1	134	6			8	
Norfolk Union	Duxbury.	6	6	6				1			69	8			6	
Orphans' Ho. e	Randolph.	6	10	9	8						72	6			11	
Plymouth	East Weymouth.	20	20	24	2			4			149	16			13	
Paul Revere	Plymouth.	20	21	19	4	5		5		1	109	14			6	
John Cutler	North Bridgewater.	19	21	19	9	5		1		1	153	23			30	
Konohasset	Abington.	20	18	17	3		1	86			116	15			29	
Delta	Cohasset.	2	2	2	2		1				77	13			6	
	Weymouth.	13	12	12	9						57	11				
		131	134	130	47	5	1	52	7	4	1145	123		1	112	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

Z. L. BICKNELL, District Deputy Grand Master.

CHILI MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diploma.	No. Past Master's Diploma.
Bethesda Hiram of Copiapo . . .	Valparaiso. Not working.	14	16	13	5			4		1	98	8				
		14	16	13	5			4		1	98	8				

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

GEORGE H. KENDALL, District Deputy Grand Master.

CHINA MASONIC DISTRICT.

NAME OF LODGE.	PLACE WHERE HOLDEN.	No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Reflections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Instated.	No. Grand Lodge Diplomas.	No. Past Master's Diplomas.
Ancient Landmark . . .	Shanghai.	8	9	6	1			10	1	3	64	10			9	
		8	9	6	1			10	1	3	64	10			9	

A true abstract from the returns of the above Lodges.

Attest,

W. C. BLANCHARD, District Deputy Grand Master.

RECAPITULATION

FROM THE RETURNS OF LODGES COMPOSING THE SEVERAL MASONIC DISTRICTS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, A. L. 5871.

District No.	DISTRICTS.													No. of Initiates.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. of Rejections for Degrees.	No. Suspended.	No. Expelled.	No. Dimitted.	No. Discharged from Membership.	No. Deceased.	No. of Members.	No. Members Admitted.	No. Rejected for Membership.	No. Re-Initiated.	No. Grand Lodge Diploma.	No. Past Master's Diploma.
1	121	111	97	28	10		9	26	17	2105	102	2	1	116	9
2	152	154	142	67	13		89	9	16	1979	200	2	1	161	46
3	146	138	140	48	19		64	24	14	1484	124	8	2	143	
4	117	114	107	66	4		40	4	12	1324	168	1	8	171	9
5	105	100	96	66	10		18	2	16	1257	111		8	123	9
6	97	101	103	58	68		44	78	7	1252	147		8	168	1
7	100	99	87	47	16		17	1	6	1041	86	1	9	86	1
8	57	58	52	36	9		52	19	6	811	86		10	20	3
9	72	82	72	48	9		44	15	6	747	109	2	13	90	1
10	180	181	174	92	20		54	31	20	1488	224		10	238	
11	146	134	131	99	15		28	5	10	1379	67	1	1	127	11
12	89	83	84	49		1	26	80	7	1082	115	8	10	88	12
13	121	135	136	59	110		13	9	9	1085	132		17	61	
14	89	81	75	58	23		22	6	7	920	89		18	126	15
15	68	63	65	16	80		16	11	11	1002	71	13	8	92	4
16	131	134	130	47	6	1	52	7	4	1145	123	1	1	112	
China	8	9	6	1			10	1	3	54	10			9	
Chili	14	16	13	5			4		1	98	3				
Total	1813	1793	1712	890	358	2	571	267	171	20253	1967	18	96	1925	117

TABLE

GIVING THE NAME OF THE LODGE, DATE OF CHARTER, LOCATION,
AND THE MONTH OF ANNUAL ELECTION.

DISTRICT NO. I. (BOSTON.)

R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH, BOSTON, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
ST. JOHN'S	1733	Boston	December
ST. ANDREW'S	1756	"	November
MASSACHUSETTS	1770	"	December
COLUMBIAN	1796	"	December
MOUNT LEBANON	1801	"	December
GERMANIA	1855	"	January
WINSLOW LEWIS	1856	"	November
REVERE	1857	"	December
JOSEPH WARREN	1857	"	December
ABERDOUR	1861	"	November
ELEUSIS	1865	"	December
ZETLAND	1867	"	December

DISTRICT No. II. (CHARLESTOWN.)

R.W. GIDEON HAYNES, CHARLESTOWN, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
KING SOLOMON'S	1783	Charlestown	October
HIRAM	1797	Arlington ?	November
STAR OF BETHLEHEM . .	1843	Chelsea	November
MOUNT HERMON	1855	Medford	January
WYOMING	1857	Melrose	September
HENRY PRICE	1858	Charlestown	October.
MOUNT VERNON	1858	Malden	October
JOHN ABBOTT	1858	Somerville	December
WILLIAM SUTTON	1867	Saugus	December
ROBERT LASH	1867	Chelsea	November
FAITH	1869	Charlestown	December
PALESTINE	1869	Everett	
SIMON W. ROBINSON (U.D.)—		Lexington	

DISTRICT No. III. (BOSTON HIGHLANDS.)

R.W. BENJAMIN POPE, SOUTH BOSTON, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
UNION	1796	Dorchester	December
WASHINGTON	1797	Boston Highlands .	November
MOUNT TABOR	1846	East Boston	November
ST. PAUL'S	1847	South Boston	December
BAALBEC	1853	East Boston	March
GATE OF THE TEMPLE . .	1856	South Boston	November
HAMMATT	1860	East Boston	December
LAFAYETTE	1866	Boston Highlands .	June
ADELPHI	1866	South Boston	December
ELIOT	1867	West Roxbury	May
RABBONI	1870	South Boston	December
TEMPLE (U.D.)	—	East Boston	

DISTRICT No. IV. (CAMBRIDGE.)

R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP, BRIGHTON, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
CORINTHIAN	1797	Concord	October
MERIDIAN	1797	Natick	October
AMICABLE	1805	Cambridgeport	December
BETHESDA	1819	Brighton	December
MONITOR	1820	Waltham	November
PUTNAM	1854	East Cambridge	December
PEQUOSSETTE	1857	Watertown	December
DALHOUSIE	1861	Newtonville	June
MOUNT OLIVET	1864	Cambridge	November
BELMONT	1865	Belmont	March
ISAAC PARKER	1868	Waltham	April
MIZPAH	1868	Cambridgeport	
CHARITY	1870	North Cambridge	
BETH-HORAN (U.D.)	—	Brookline	

DISTRICT No. V. (SALEM.)

R.W. GEORGE H. PEIRSON, SALEM, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge	Charter.	Location.	Election.
PHILANTHROPIC	1760	Marblehead	December
TYRIAN	1770	Gloucester	November
GOLDEN FLEECE	1865	Lynn	December
MOUNT CARMEL	1805	Lynn	December
ESSEX	1779	Salem	December
JORDAN	1808	Peabody	November
LIBERTY	1824	Beverly	December
ASHLER	1852	Rockport	January
AMITY	1863	Danvers	September
STARR KING	1865	Salem	November
JOHN T. HEARD	1865	Ipswich	December
ACACIA	1866	Gloucester	June
MOAIC (U.D.)	—	Danvers	

DISTRICT NO. VI. (NEWBURYPORT.)

R.W. JAMES E. GALE, HAVERHILL, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
ST. JOHN'S	1766	Newburyport	March
MERRIMAC	1802	Haverhill	November
ST. MARK'S	1803	Newburyport	September
WARREN	1822	Ambesbury	September
ST. MATTHEW'S	1822	Andover	December
GRECIAN	1825	Lawrence	September
JOHN HANCOCK	1860	Methuen	September
TUSCAN	1863	Lawrence	September
SAGGAHEW	1865	Haverhill	December
CHARLES C. DAME	1867	Georgetown	January
BETHANY	1869	West Amesbury	
GOOD SAMARITAN (U.D.)	—	Reading	

DISTRICT NO. VII. (LOWELL.)

R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS, LOWELL, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
ST. PAUL'S	1797	Groton	October
AURORA	1801	Fitchburg	September
PENTUCKET	1807	Lowell	October
ANCIENT YORK	1853	Lowell	October
MOUNT HOREB	1855	Woburn	December
CALEB BUTLER	1859	Groton Junction	October
WILLIAM PARKMAN	1865	Winchester	January
CHARLES W. MOORE	1866	Fitchburg	September
KILWINNING	1867	Lowell	November
WILLIAM NORTH	1868	Lowell	October

DISTRICT No. VIII. (GREENFIELD.)

R.W. ANDREW J. CLARK, ORANGE, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
REPUBLICAN	1795	Greenfield	November
HARMONY	1796	Northfield	November
PACIFIC	1801	Amherst	November
MOUNTAIN	1806	Shelburne Falls . .	November
BETHEL	1825	Enfield	November
ORANGE	1860	Orange	November
HOPE	1865	Gardner	October
STAR	1865	Athol	November
ARTISAN	1866	Winchenden	June
MORNING SUN	1870	Conway	
MOUNT VERNON	1870	Belchertown	

DISTRICT No. IX. (PITTSFIELD.)

R.W. DANIEL UPTON, SOUTH ADAMS, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
EVENING STAR	1795	Lee	September
CINCINNATUS	1795	Great Barrington .	December
LAFAYETTE	1796	North Adams . . .	November
WISDOM	1803	West Stockbridge .	December
MYSTIC	1810	Pittsfield	November
MOUNT MORIAH	1856	Westfield	September
BERKSHIRE	1858	South Adams . . .	November
HUNTINGTON	1867	Huntington	December
GLOBE	1870	Hinsdale	
UPTON	1870	Cheshire	
OCCIDENTAL (U.D.) . .	—	Stockbridge	

DISTRICT No. X. (SPRINGFIELD.)

R.W. WILLIAM J. SAWIN, M.D., CHICOPEE FALLS, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge.	Charter.	Location.	Election.
THOMAS	1796	Palmer	November
JERUSALEM	1797	Northampton . . .	November
HAMPDEN	1817	Springfield	November
CHICOPEE	1848	Chicopee	November
MOUNT TOM	1850	Holyoke	November
QUABOAG	1859	Warren	January
DAY SPRING	1863	Monson	December
HAYDEN	1863	Brookfield	November
ROSWELL LEE	1863	Springfield	November
EDEN	1865	Ware	November
IONIC	1868	East Hampton . . .	November
MOUNT HOLYOKE	1870	South Hadley	
BELCHER (U.D.)	—	Chicopee	
NEWTON (U.D.)	—	Wilbraham	
HAMPSHIRE (U.D.) . . .	—	Haydenville	

DISTRICT No. XI. (WORCESTER.)

R.W. REV. THOMAS E. ST. JOHN, WORCESTER, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge	Charter	Location	Election
MORNING STAR	1793	Worcester	December
MOUNT ZION	1800	Barre	September
TRINITY	1858	Clinton	September
MONTACUTE	1859	Worcester	November
WEBSTER	1859	Webster	
OXFORD	1860	Oxford	
UNITED BROTHERS	1860	Marlboro'	November
QUINEBAUG	1860	Southbridge	September
WILDER	1860	Leominster	September
DORIC	1664	Hudson	January
NORTH STAR	1865	Ashland	November
ATHELSTANE	1866	Worcester	November
ST. BERNARD	1868	Southboro'	September
QUINSIGAMOND (U.D.) . .	—	Worcester	

DISTRICT No. XII. (MILFORD.)

R. W. GEORGE E. STACY, MILFORD, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge	Charterd	Location	Election
MIDDLESEX	1795	Framingham	November
MONTGOMERY	1797	Milford	October
OLIVE BRANCH	1797	Millbury	October
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE	1818	Uxbridge	November
FRANKLIN	1852	Grafton	November
BLACKSTONE RIVER	1856	Blackstone	November
JOHN WARREN	1861	Hopkinton	October
MOUNT HOLLIS	1865	Holliston	December
NORTH STAR	1865	Ashland	
SILOAM	1867	Westboro'	November
EXCELSIOR	1867	Franklin	March
CHARLES RIVER (U.D.) . .	—	Medway	

DISTRICT No. XIII. (TAUNTON.)

R. W. JAMES UTLEY, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge	Charter	Location	Election
BRISTOL	1797	Attleboro'	December
KING DAVID	1798	Taunton	November
RIISING STAR	1799	Stoughton	December
ST. ALBAN'S	1818	Foxboro'	July
ORIENT	1862	Dedham	January
BLUE HILL	1864	Canton	November
ST. JAMES'	1865	Mansfield	March
ALFRED BAYLIES	1866	Taunton	October
HYDE PARK	1866	Hyde Park	December
IONIC	1867	Taunton	November
PAUL DEAN	1868	N. Easton	March
EZEKIEL BATES (U.D.) . .	—	Attleboro'	
CONSTELLATION (U.D.) . .	—	Dedham	

DISTRICT No. XIV. (NEW BEDFORD.)

R.W. JOHN A. LEE, NEW BEDFORD, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge	Charter	Location	Election
MARINE	1798	Falmouth	December
STAR IN THE EAST . . .	1823	New Bedford	December
MOUNT HOPE	1824	Fall River	November
BURRKA	1858	New Bedford	January
MARTHA'S VINEYARD . .	1860	Tisbury	January
PYTHAGOREAN	1863	Marion	December
PIONEER	1864	Somerset	November
MAY FLOWER	1865	Middleboro'	December
KING PHILIP	1866	Fall River	November
ORIENTAL	1867	Edgartown	December

DISTRICT No. XV. (BARNSTABLE.)

R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER, DENNISPORT. D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge	Charter	Location	Election
UNION	1771	Nantucket	December
KING HIRAM	1796	Provincetown	November
FRATERNAL	1801	Hyannis	January
SOCIAL HARMONY	1823	Wareham	December
MT. HOREB	1855	West Harwich	December
DE WITT CLINTON	1856	Sandwich	December
PILGRIM	1860	South Harwich	December
JAMES OTIS	1866	Barnstable	October
ADAMS	1866	Wellfleet	January
HOWARD	1870	South Yarmouth . . .	
MARINERS' (U.D.) . . .	—	Cotuit Point	

DISTRICT No. XVI. (PLYMOUTH.)

R.W. EDWARD AVERY, BRAINTREE, D.D.G.M.

Name of Lodge	Charter	Location	Election
OLD COLONY	1792	Hingham	December
FELLOWSHIP	1797	Bridgewater	September
RURAL	1801	Quincy	November
CORNER STONE	1803	Duxbury	November
NORFOLK UNION	1819	Randolph	November
ORPHAN'S HOPE	1825	Weymouth	May
PLYMOUTH	1825	Plymouth	November
PAUL REVERE	1857	North Bridgewater	December
JOHN CUTLER	1860	Abington	September
KONOHASSETT	1866	Cohasset	January
DELTA	1869	Weymouth	October
PURITAN	1870	South Abington	

GEORGE H. KENDALL, VALPARAISO, DEPUTY FOR CHILI, S.A.

Name of Lodge	Charter	Location
BETHESDA	1854	Valparaiso, South America.
*HIRAM	1858	Caldera, " "
ACONCAGUA	1871	Valparaiso, " "

* Removed from Copiapo.

WM. C. BLANCHARD, SHANGHAI, SPECIAL DEPUTY FOR CHINA.

	Charter	Location	Members
ANCIENT LANDMARK	1864	Shanghai	59

RICHARD H. HARTLEY, LIMA, SPECIAL DEPUTY FOR PERU.

J. L. HUTCHINSON Arica.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

LODGES, LOCATION, AND SECRETARIES.

Lodges.	Location.	Secretary.
Aberdour	Boston	Warren G. Monk.
Acacia	Gloucester	Abner L. Steele.
Adams	Wellfleet	George T. Wyer.
Adelphi	South Boston	John H. Locke.
Alfred Baylies	Taunton	Edwin S. Staples.
Amicable	Cambridgeport	Charles Tufts.
Amity	Danvers	T. C. Everett.
Ancient York	Lowell	Richard W. Baker.
Ancient Landmark	Shanghai	J. E. L. Voseler.
Artisan	Winchenden	David A. Allen.
Ashler	Rockport	William G. Davis.
Athelstane	Worcester	Courtland T. Webb.
Aurora	Fitchburg	Charles A. Morgan.
Baalbec	East Boston	Albert Hurl.
Belmont	Belmont	George V. Butterfield.
Berkshire	South Adams	Daniel Lapham.
Bethel	Enfield	Charles Richards.
Bethany	West Amesbury	M. Perry Sargent.
Bethesda	Brighton	J. T. Needham.
Bethesda	Valparaiso, Chili, S.A.	_____
Blackstone River	Blackstone	George H. Bates.
Blue Hill	Canton	Herbert S. Messinger.
Bristol	Attleboro'	John T. Bates.
Caleb Butler	Groton Junction	Henry C. Sherwin.
Charity	North Cambridge	Alonzo R. Smith.
Charles C. Dame	Georgetown	Robert A. Coker.

Charles W. Moore	Fitchburg	Henry Allison.
Chicopee	Chicopee	Moses C. Hadley.
Cincinnatus	Great Barrington	Herbert C. Joyner.
Columbian	Boston	William Martin.
Corinthian	Concord	Henry C. Sherwin.
Corner Stone	Duxbury	J. S. Loring.
Dalhousie	Newtonville	H. F. Allen.
Day Spring	Monson	E. F. Morris.
Delta	Weymouth	Charles G. Thompson.
DeWitt Clinton	Sandwich	James Cox.
Doric	Hudson	Ansel L. Snow.
Eden	Ware	Addison Sanford.
Eliot	Jamaica Plain	Charles H. Smith.
Eleusis	Boston	William C. Ireland.
Essex	Salem	Joseph Swasey.
Eureka	New Bedford	H. W. Emerson.
Evening Star	Lee	N. W. Shores.
Excelsior	Franklin	W. A. Wyckoff.
Faith	Charlestown	James W. Poor.
Franklin	Grafton	George R. Newton.
Fraternal	Hyannis	O. C. Hoxie.
Fellowship	Bridgewater	W. K. Churchill.
Gate of the Temple	South Boston	Alban S. Green.
Germania	Boston	F. Blockinger.
Globe	Hinsdale	Authur F. Curtis.
Golden Fleece	Lynn	William B. Phillips.
Grecian	Lawrence	Joseph H. Safford.
Hammatt	East Boston	Samuel L. Fowle.
Hampden	Springfield	P. S. Bailey.
Harmony	Northfield	Jona. A. Barber.
Hayden	Brookfield	David Clapp, Jr.
Henry Price	Charlestown	Elijah S. Wait.
Hiram	Arlington	George H. Lancaster.
Hiram	Caldera, Chili, S.A.	
Hope	Gardner	James H. Greenwood.
Howard	South Yarmouth	William F. Kenney.
Huntington	Huntington	William S. Tinker.
Hyde Park	Hyde Park	Henry S. Bunton.
Ionic	Taunton	I. C. Howland.
Ionic	Easthampton	George S. Clark.
Isaac Parker	Waltham	Lorenzo Noble.
James Otis	Barnstable	O. M. Hinckley.
Jerusalem	Northampton	Egbert I. Clapp.
J. L. Hutchinson	Arica, Peru, S.A.	
John Abbot	Somerville	Aaron Sargent.
John Cutler	Abington	E. M. Nash.

John Hancock . . .	Methuen	James O. Emerson.
John T. Heard . . .	Ipswich	Charles H. Howe.
John Warren . . .	Hopkinton	Henry Whittemore.
Jordan	Peabody	E. C. Spofford.
Joseph Warren . . .	Boston	Ivory H. Pope.
Kilwinning	Lowell	Orin F. Osgood.
King David	Taunton	Harrie A. Cushman.
King Hiram	Provincetown	Albert Sweetser.
King Philip	Fall River	James Brady, Jr.
King Solomon	Charlestown	George H. Marden.
Konohasset	Cohasset	George W. Merritt.
Lafayette	Boston Highlands	John D. Williard.
Lafayette	North Adams	Robert King.
Liberty	Beverly	James H. Kendall.
Marine	Falmouth	W. H. Hewins.
Massachusetts	Boston	W. H. Hawkes.
Martha's Vineyard . .	Tisbury	A. W. Smith.
May Flower	Middleboro'	Jacob B. Shaw.
Meridian	Natick	Edix T. Turner.
Merrimack	Haverhill	Francis J. Stevens.
Middlesex	Framingham	C. J. Frost.
Mizpah	Cambridgeport	William Page.
Monitor	Waltham	Thomas Kirke.
Mountain	Shelburne Falls	J. L. Newell.
Morning Star	Worcester	Lewis S. Carpenter
Morning Sun	Conway	Henry W. Billings.
Mount Carmel	Lynn	Timothy Stevens.
Mount Herman	Medford	P. R. Litchfield.
Mount Holyoke	South Hadley Falls	John L. Matthews.
Mount Hope	Fall River	Augustus B. Leonard.
Mount Horeb	Woburn	Sparrow Horton.
Mount Horeb	West Harwich	Charles H. Kelley.
Mount Hollis	Holliston	William H. Brown.
Mount Lebanon	Boston	Thomas Waterman.
Mount Moriah	Westfield	James R. Gladwin.
Mount Olivet	Cambridge	Charles L. Fuller.
Mount Tabor	East Boston	J. Hiram S. Pearson.
Mount Tom	Holyoke	L. C. Browning.
Mount Vernon	Malden	Henry E. Turner, Jr.
Mount Zion	Barre	John W. Rice.
Montacute	Worcester	Henry D. Barber.
Montgomery	Milford	Lewis Fales.
Mystic	Pittsfield	Hezekiah I. Russell.
Norfolk Union	Randolph	Hiram C. Alden.
North Star	Ashland	B. W. Houghton.
Old Colony	Hingham	Lincoln Fearing.

Olive Branch	Millbury	E. A. Sumner.
Orange	Orange	George A. Drake.
Orient	South Dedham	Walter E. Shapleigh.
Oriental	Edgartown	Tristram R. Holley.
Orphan's Hope	East Weymouth	C. H. Pratt.
Oxford	Oxford	J. E. Hammond
Pacific	Amherst	Edward B. Sears.
Palestine	Everett	James P. Stewart.
Paul Dean	North Easton	John T. Kimball.
Paul Revere	North Bridgewater . . .	Jonas R. Perkins.
Pentucket	Lowell	Eliphalet Hills.
Pequossette	Watertown	Charles H. Bradlee.
Philanthropic	Marblehead	S. P. Hathaway, Jr.
Pilgrim	Harwich	Darius F. Weeks.
Pioneer	Somerset	Axel Blalkey.
Plymouth	Plymouth	Josiah R. Drew.
Puritan	South Abington	Dan Packard.
Putnam	East Cambridge	Luther L. Parker.
Pythagorean	Marion	Isaiah P. Atsatt.
Quaboag	Warren	John Wetherbee.
Quinebaug	Southbridge	Thomas Cocroft.
Rabboni	South Boston	George S. Carpenter.
Republican	Greenfield	William F. Harding.
Revere	Boston	William W. Baker.
Rising Star	Stoughton	S. Augustus Bowdlear.
Robert Lash	Chelsea	Benjamin F. Dodge.
Roswell Lee	Springfield	John A. Hall.
Rural	Quincy	S. Dewing, Jr.
Saggahew	Haverhill	Joseph Le Bosquet.
Saint Albans	Foxboro'	E. W. Clarke.
Saint Andrew's	Boston	A. A. Wellington.
Saint Bernard's	Southboro'	Franklin Este.
Saint James'	Mansfield	Ellis Fairbanks.
Saint John's	Boston	Solon Thornton.
Saint John's	Newburyport	Nathaniel Greeley.
Saint Mark's	Newburyport	Daniel P. Pike.
Saint Matthew's	Andover	Joseph A. Smart.
Saint Paul's	South Boston	Horace Smith.
Saint Paul's	Groton	A. S. Lawrence.
Siloam	Westboro'	Frederick W. Kimball.
Social Harmony	Wareham	Edward A. Gammons.
Solomon's Temple . . .	Uxbridge	Daniel W. Taft.
Star	Athol	Enoch T. Lewis.
Star in the East	New Bedford	James C. Hitch.
Star of Bethlehem . . .	Chelsea	C. A. Blanchard.
Starr King	Salem	William B. Upton.

Thomas	Palmer	A. H. Willis.
Trinity	Clinton	Herbert J. Brown.
Tuscan	Lawrence	P. B. Robinson.
Tyrian	Gloucester	Addison Center.
Upton	Cheshire	John R. Cole.
Union	Nantucket	Charles P. Swain.
Union	Dorchester	George A. Jones.
United Brethren	Marlboro'	Joseph W. Barnes.
Vernon	Belchertown	Edwin R. Bridgman.
Warren	Amesbury	S. F. Merrill.
Washington	Boston Highlands	George F. Davis.
Webster	Webster	Franklin L. Mixer.
Wilder	Leominster	Samuel Whittier.
Winslow Lewis	Boston	George L. Andrews.
William North	Lowell	G. Winfield Knowlton.
William Parkman	Winchester	Thomas W. Ayer.
William Sutton	Saugus	Benjamin F. Calley.
Wisdom	West Stockbridge	Hiram N. Cook.
Wyoming	Melrose	G. C. Stantial.
Zetland	Boston	Henry T. Parker.

PAST OFFICERS AND PERMANENT MEMBERS.

Provincial Grand Masters

**OF MASSACHUSETTS, PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF AN
INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE, MARCH 8, 1777.**

HENRY PRICE.

ROBERT TOMLINSON.

THOMAS OXNARD.

JEREMY GRIDLEY.

JOHN ROWE.

JOSEPH WARREN.

PERMANENT MEMBERS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

SINCE ITS INDEPENDENCE, MARCH 8, 1777.

Past Grand Masters.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| * Joseph Webb, 1777-81, 1784-86. | * Joseph Jenkins, 1829-31. |
| * John Warren, 1782-83, 1787. | * Elijah Crane, 1832. |
| * Moses M. Hayes, 1788-91. | * Joshua B. Flint, 1834-36. |
| * John Cutler, 1792, 93. | * Rev. Paul Dean, 1837-39. |
| * Paul Revere, 1794-96. | * Caleb Butler, 1840, 41. |
| * Josiah Bartlett, 1797, 98. | * Augustus Peabody, 1842-44. |
| * Samuel Dunn, 1799-1801. | * Simon W. Robinson, 1845-47. |
| * Isaiah Thomas, 1802-1804, 1808. | * Edward A. Raymond, 1848-50. |
| * Timothy Bigelow, 1805-7, 1810-12 | Rt. Rev. G. M. Randall, 1851-53. |
| * Benjamin Russell, 1813-15. | Winslow Lewis, 1854, 55, 1859. |
| * Francis J. Oliver, 1816-18. | John T. Heard, 1856-58. |
| * Samuel P. P. Fay, 1819. | William D. Coolidge, 1860, 61. |
| * John Dixwell, 1820-22. | William Parkman, 1862-64. |
| * John Abbot, 1823-25, 1833. | Charles C. Dame, 1865-67. |
| * John Soley, 1826-28. | |

Past Deputy Grand Masters.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| * Moses Deshon, 1777-78. | * William Scollay, 1794, 95. |
| * Samuel Barrett, 1779-81. | * Samuel Dunn, 1796-98. |
| * Paul Revere, 1782-84, 1790-91. | * Joseph Laughton, 1799-1801. |
| * John Lowell, 1785-87, 1792. | * Simon Elliot, 1802-1808. |
| * Perez Morton, 1788-89. | * John Boyle, 1808, 1809. |
| * Josiah Bartlett, 1793. | * Samuel Bradford, 1810. |

- * Rev. Thad. M. Harris, 1811.
- * Francis J. Oliver, 1812-15.
- * John Dixwell, 1816, 17.
- * Samuel P. P. Fay, 1818.
- * Rev. Asa Eaton, 1819.
- * John Abbott, 1820-22.
- * Caleb Butler, 1823-25.
- * John Bartlett, 1826-28.
- * Elijah Morse, 1829.
- * William Hilliard, 1830.
- * David Wilder, 1831.
- Abraham A. Dame, 1832, 33.
- * Rev. Paul Dean, 1834-36.
- George G. Smith, 1837-39.
- * Simon W. Robinson, 1840-42.
- * John B. Hammatt, 1843.

- Rev. E. M. P. Wells, 1844.
- Winslow Lewis, 1845-47.
- Rt. Rev. G. M. Randall, 1848-50.
- Rev. Lucius R. Paige, 1851-53.
- Abraham T. Lowe, 1854, 55.
- * Rev. William Flint, 1856-58.
- Charles R. Train, 1858.
- J. V. C. Smith, 1859.
- G. W. Warren, 1860.
- Marshall P. Wilder, 1861.
- Charles C. Dame, 1862-64.
- Sereno D. Nickerson, 1865.
- Newall A. Thompson, 1866.
- Charles W. Moore, 1867.
- Charles Levi Woodbury, 1868.

Past Senior Grand Wardens.

- * Samuel Barrett, 1777-78.
- * Paul Revere, 1779-82.
- * Perez Morton, 1783-84.
- * John Juteau, 1785, 1789.
- * Josiah Bartlett, 1786, 1788, 1791.
- * Timothy Whiting, 1787.
- * Thomas Edwards, 1790.
- * Mungo Mackay, 1793.
- * Isaiah Thomas, 1794-96.
- * Joseph Laughton, 1797-98.
- * John Boyle, 1799-1801.
- * Isaac Hurd, 1802.
- * Timothy Bigelow, 1803-1804.
- * John Soley, 1805-1806.
- * Shubael Bell, 1807.
- * Henry Fowle, 1808.
- * Francis J. Oliver, 1809-11.
- * Benjamin Russell, 1812.
- * John Abbot, 1813.
- * John B. Hammatt, 1814-15.
- * Augustus Peabody, 1816.
- * Caleb Butler, 1817-18.
- * Andrew Sigourney, 1819.
- * Thomas Cole, 1820, 21.
- * Elijah Crane, 1822.
- * Samuel Thaxter, 1823-25.

- * John Keyes, 1826-27.
- * Seth Sprague, Jr., 1828.
- Abraham A. Dame, 1829-31.
- * William J. Whipple, 1832.
- * Elias Haskell, 1833-35.
- * Benjamin B. Appleton, 1836.
- * Simon W. Robinson, 1837-39.
- * Thomas Tolman, 1840-42.
- * Robert Lash, 1843.
- * Robert Keith, 1844.
- * Edward A. Raymond, 1845-47.
- * John J. Loring, 1848.
- * Thomas M. Vinson, 1849-50.
- * William Ferson, 1851.
- Daniel Harwood, 1852.
- Richard S. Spofford, 1853.
- William C. Plunkett, 1854.
- John T. Heard, 1855.
- Bradford L. Wales, 1856.
- Henry Goddard, 1857.
- Lorenzo H. Gamwell, 1858.
- Joel Spalding, 1859.
- William North, 1860.
- Henry Chickering, 1861.
- † William Martin, 1862.
- William W. Baker, 1862.

William S. Gardner, 1868.
 Wendell T. Davis, 1864.
 William Sutton, 1865.
 Samuel P. Oliver, 1866.

William F. Salmon, 1867.
 Ithamar F. Conkey, 1868.
 Samuel C. Lawrence, 1869.

Past Junior Grand Wardens.

* Paul Revere, 1777-78.
 * Thomas Crafts, 1779.
 * James Jackson, 1780.
 * Edward Proctor, 1781.
 * James Carter, 1782.
 * John Juteau, 1783-84.
 * Moses M. Hayes, 1785.
 * Thomas Edwards, 1786-87.
 * Elisha Porter, 1788.
 * Aaron Dexter, 1789-91.
 * Mungo Mackay, 1792.
 * Samuel Parkman, 1793.
 * Richard Salter, 1794.
 * Joseph Laughton, 1795-96.
 * William Little, 1797.
 * John Boyle, 1798.
 * Rev. Thad. M. Harris, 1799.
 * Isaac Hurd, 1800-1.
 * Timothy Bigelow, 1802.
 * John Soley, 1803-4.
 * Shubael Bell, 1805-6.
 * Henry Fowle, 1807.
 * Francis J. Oliver, 1808.
 * Oliver Prescott, 1809.
 * Benjamin Russell, 1810-11.
 * John Abbot, 1812.
 * John B. Hammatt, 1818.
 * Joseph Baker, 1814-15.
 * Ralph H. French, 1816.
 * James C. King, 1817.
 * Joseph Jenkins, 1818.
 * Thomas Cole, 1819.
 * Elijah Crane, 1820-21.
 * Samuel Thaxter, 1822.
 * John Keyes, 1823-25.

* John Mills, 1820.
 * Henry Purkitt, 1827.
 Abraham A. Dame, 1828.
 * William J. Whipple, 1829-31.
 * James A. Dickson, 1832.
 * Benjamin B. Appleton, 1833-35.
 * Simon W. Robinson, 1836.
 * C. Gayton Pickman, 1837-39.
 Winslow Lewis, 1840-42.
 * Thomas Power, 1843.
 * John Hews, 1844.
 * John R. Bradford, 1845-47.
 * Thomas M. Vinson, 1848.
 * Asa T. Newhall, 1849-50.
 † William Eaton, 1851.
 John Flint, 1851.
 * Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, 1852.
 Jonas A. Marshall, 1853.
 Samuel K. Hutchinson, 1854.
 Charles R. Train, 1855.
 John H. Sheppard, 1856.
 Isaac Hull Wright, 1857.
 * Charles Robbins, 1858.
 William D. Coolidge, 1859.
 * Jesse P. Pattee, 1860.
 Peter C. Jones, 1861.
 Daniel Reynolds, 1862.
 Benjamin Dean, 1863.
 Solon Thornton, 1864.
 Wyzeman Marshall, 1865.
 Henry Mulliken, 1866.
 George H. Tabor, 1867.
 Ivory H. Pope, 1868.
 Richard Briggs, 1869.

Recording Grand Secretaries.

SINCE THE INDEPENDENCE IN 1777 (not permanent members *ex-officio*).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| * Nathaniel Pierce, 1777. | * Thomas Farrington, 1792. |
| * William Hoskins, 1778-80. | * Samuel Colesworthy, 1798. |
| * Benjamin Coolidge, 1781-84. | * Daniel Oliver, 1794-1801. |
| * John Welch, Jr., 1785. | * John Proctor, 1802-10. |
| * George Richards, 1786. | * John Soley, 1811-18. |
| * Gabriel Helme, 1787. | * Thomas Power, 1819-82. |
| * John Jackson, 1788-89. | Charles W. Moore 1833-66. |
| * Joseph Loughton, 1790-91 | Solon Thornton, 1867- |

* Deceased.

† Deceased while in office.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMON-
WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, FOR THE YEAR 1871.**

M.W. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Boston	Grand Master.
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, Boston	Deputy Grand Master.
R.W. DAVID W. CRAFTS, Northampton	Senior Grand Warden.
R.W. ELIJAH W. BURR, Hingham	Junior Grand Warden.
R.W. JOHN MCCLELLAN, Boston	Grand Treasurer.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON, Boston	Recording Grand Secretary.
R.W. CHARLES W. MOORE, Boston	Corresponding Grand Secretary.
R.W. ANDREW G. SMITH, Boston	D.D.G. Master, District No. 1.
R.W. GIDEON HAYNES, Charlestown	" " District No. 2.
R.W. BENJAMIN POPE, South Boston	" " District No. 3.
R.W. F. LYMAN WINSHIP, Brighton	" " District No. 4.
R.W. GEORGE H. PEIRSON, Salem	" " District No. 5.
R.W. JAMES E. GALE, Haverhill	" " District No. 6.
R.W. HENRY P. PERKINS, Lowell	" " District No. 7.
R.W. ANDREW J. CLARK, Orange	" " District No. 8.
R.W. DANIEL UPTON, South Adams	" " District No. 9.
R.W. W. J. SAWIN, M.D., Chicopee Falls	" " District No. 10.
R.W. REV. T. E. ST. JOHN, Worcester	" " District No. 11.
R.W. GEORGE E. STACY, Milford	" " District No. 12.
R.W. JAMES UTLEY, Taunton	" " District No. 13.
R.W. JOHN A. LEE, New Bedford	" " District No. 14.
R.W. JOSEPH K. BAKER, Dennisport	" " District No. 15.
R.W. EDWARD AVERY, Braintree	" " District No. 16.
R.W. GEORGE H. KENDALL, Valparaiso	Deputy for Chili, S.A.
R.W. WILLIAM C. BLANCHARD, Shanghai	Special Deputy for China
R.W. RICHARD H. HARTLEY, Lima	Special Deputy for Peru, S.A.
W. REV. A. H. QUINT, D.D., N. Bedford	} Grand Chaplains.
W. REV. CHARLES H. TITUS, Taunton	
W. WILLIAM T. GRAMMER, Woburn	Grand Marshal.
W. JOHN A. GOODWIN, Lowell	Senior Grand Deacon.
W. JOHN BURNEY, Fitchburg	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. LUCIUS W. LOVELL, Quincy	Senior Grand Steward.
W. TRACY P. CHEEVER, Chelsea	} Junior Grand Stewards.
W. JAMES B. PICKETT, Newton	
W. WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Boston	
W. CHARLES A. REED, Taunton	Grand Sword-Bearer.
W. LOVELL BICKNELL, East Weymouth	Grand Standard-Bearer.

W. CHARLES KIMBALL, Lowell	}	. . . Grand Pursuivants.
W. DANIEL NASON, Lawrence		
W. E. DANA BANCROFT, Groton Junction	}	Grand Lecturers.
W. CEPHAS BRIGHAM, Auburndale		
W. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN, Boston		
BR. HOWARD M. DOW, Boston		Grand Organist.
BR. EBEN F. GAY, Boston		Grand Tyler.
M.W. WILLIAM S. GARDNER, <i>ex-officio</i>	}	Board of Directors.
R.W. SERENO D. NICKERSON		
R.W. WILLIAM SUTTON		
R.W. WILLIAM F. SALMON		
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY . .		
R.W. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE		
W. HENRY ENDICOTT		
W. PERCIVAL L. EVERETT		
BR. GEORGE O. CARPENTER	}	Auditing Committee.
R.W. SERENO D. NICKERSON		
R.W. SAMUEL P. OLIVER		
W. HOCUM HOSFORD	}	Committee on the Library.
R.W. WINSLOW LEWIS		
R.W. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY . .		
R.W. WENDELL T. DAVIS	}	Committee on Charity.
R.W. SOLON THORNTON		
R.W. WILLIAM PARKMAN		
W. MARLBOROUGH WILLIAMS		

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9

CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

Masons—

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,—

AND

GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

The Government of the Craft under its Jurisdiction.

Revised January 1, 1871.

BOSTON:
SOLON THORNTON, PRINTER,
108 WASHINGTON STREET.
1871.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECT. 1.—JOHN T. HEARD, Grand Master, and his associates, the Grand Wardens and Members of the Voluntary Association known as the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Massachusetts, and their successors are hereby incorporated, and made a body politic, by the name of "THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS IN MASSACHUSETTS," for the purpose of managing and administering the Charity funds belonging to said voluntary association, with power to have a common seal, to sue and be sued, to make and ordain, from time to time, By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, for the government and management of the Corporation, provided the same be not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth; and that they have all the privileges, and be subject to all the liabilities set forth in the forty-fourth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable to Corporations for charitable purposes.

SECT. 2.—The said Corporation may take by purchase, gift, grant, or otherwise, and hold Real Estate not exceeding the value of *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* [since increased to *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*], and personal estate not exceeding the value of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*.

SECT. 3.—John T. Heard is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said Corporation, by advertisement in two newspapers printed in Boston one week previous thereto, and appoint the time and place thereof, at which meeting the mode of calling future meetings shall be regulated.

SECT. 4.—This Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 1, 1859.

Passed to be enacted.

CHARLES HALE, *Speaker*.

—◆—

IN SENATE, March 1, 1859.

Passed to be enacted.

CHARLES A. PHELPS, *President*.

—◆—

March 1, 1859.

Approved.

N. P. BANKS.

—◆—

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, Boston, March 2, 1859.

A true copy.

Attest,

OLIVER WARNER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

P R E A M B L E .

WHEREAS, the voluntary association known by the title of "THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE, AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS," having obtained and accepted an Act of Incorporation from the General Court of Massachusetts, dated March 1, 1859, with power "to make and ordain, from time to time, By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations for the government and management of the Corporation, provided the same be not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth":

Now, therefore, the said Grand Lodge doth hereby make, ordain, and promulgate the following as the By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts.

Part First.

ARTICLE I.

SEAL.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



SECT. 1.—That the Seal heretofore used by the Grand Lodge, when acting as a voluntary association, shall be the Seal of the Corporation, to be kept and used by the Recording Grand Secretary.

SECT. 2.—The Board of Directors shall be composed of the Grand Master and eight other members, of whom four, at least, shall be permanent members of the Grand Lodge, and four may be chosen from the members of subordinate Lodges in the Commonwealth, who shall, while they are Directors, be members of the Grand Lodge. At the Annual Election in December, 1869, four Directors, two of each class, shall be chosen for one year, and four, two of each class, for two years. At each Annual Meeting thereafter, four Directors, two of each class, shall be chosen for two years. Vacancies may be filled at any Stated Meeting of the Grand Lodge, for an unexpired term, the Director so chosen to be of the class vacated. The Board of Directors may appoint its own Clerk, who shall be Clerk of

the Corporation, who shall remain in office until his successor is elected and qualified. The Grand Master shall be President of the Board, and, in his absence, the Deputy Grand Master shall act and preside in his place. New members of the Board shall enter upon their duties after the annual installation of the Grand Master. Meetings of said Board to be called and notified in such manner and at such times as they shall determine; and the action of a majority of the Board to be binding; said Board, however, to be at all times subject to the direction of the Corporation.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.—RANK AND TITLES.

SECT. 1. — The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, and their rank and titles, shall be as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. M.W. Grand Master. | 12. W. and Rev. Grand Chaplains. |
| 2. R.W. Deputy Grand Master. | 13. W. Grand Marshal. |
| 3. „ Senior Grand Warden. | 14. „ Grand Senior Deacon. |
| 4. „ Junior Grand Warden. | 15. „ Grand Junior Deacon. |
| 5. „ Past Grand Masters. | 16. „ Grand Stewards. |
| 6. „ Past Deputy Gr. Masters. | 17. „ Grand Sword-Bearer. |
| 7. „ Past Grand Wardens. | 18. „ Grand Standard-Bearer. |
| 8. „ Grand Treasurer. | 19. „ Grand Pursuivants. |
| 9. „ Recording Gr. Secretary. | 20. „ Grand Lecturers. |
| 10. „ Corresponding Gr. Sec'y. | 21. Br. Grand Organist. |
| 11. „ Dist. Deputy Gr. Masters. | 22. Br. Grand Tyler. |

All of whom, together with the Worshipful Masters, the Senior and Junior Wardens, and proxies of Lodges, under this jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote as members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Organist and Grand Tyler excepted.

ARTICLE III.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

SECT. 1. — The Regular Quarterly Communications of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Boston on the second Wednesday in December, March, June, and September, at 2 o'clock, P.M. There shall also be a Communication held annually on the 27th of December, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Installation of the Grand Officers and the celebration of the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

SECT. 2. — The meetings of the Grand Lodge, whether regular or special, shall be notified by publication in one or more newspapers printed in the city of Boston; such publication to be at least one week prior to the time appointed for holding such meetings. Special meetings may be called at pleasure by the presiding officer of the Corporation, or by vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.

POWERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

SECT. 1. — By the ancient Constitutions and usages of Freemasonry, the Grand Lodge, as the supreme masonic authority in this Commonwealth, is invested with certain original, essential, and unalterable powers and privileges. Among these is the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating them; of establishing and preserving a

uniform system of Work and Lectures ; of issuing Dispensations and Charters for new Lodges, and of suspending or revoking the same for unmasonic conduct, the non-observance of the Regulations of this Grand Lodge, the non-payment of dues, or other neglect of duty.

SECT. 2.—The Grand Lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, or to particular Lodges, or to individual brothers ; which power it may exercise either by itself or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint ; but in the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of revoking the Charter of Lodges and expelling brethren from the Craft.

ARTICLE V.

QUALIFICATIONS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

SECT. 1.—No Brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Recording Grand Secretary, Corresponding Grand Secretary, or District Deputy Grand Master, unless he be a Past Master of a subordinate Lodge, under the jurisdiction of some Grand Lodge, or has heretofore held one of the aforesaid offices in this Grand Lodge ; and neither of the officers here specially enumerated shall, during his continuance in office, be Master or Warden of a subordinate Lodge.

SECT. 2.—No brother shall be eligible to an office in Grand Lodge except he be a permanent member thereof, or a member of a subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction.

ARTICLE VI.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. — The Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Recording Grand Secretary shall be elected by ballot, on the second Wednesday in December, annually; the election to commence at 3 o'clock, P.M. Two-thirds of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice for Grand Master and Grand Wardens; a majority for the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

SECT. 2. — In case of the death, resignation, or declination of any of the above Grand Officers, the Grand Lodge may proceed to elect and install a successor at any Regular Communication after such event.

SECT. 3. — The Grand Master shall not be eligible for more than three years successively, except by unanimous vote of Grand Lodge, taken by ballot, at the Annual Meeting, on the question of re-nomination. If the ballot be clear in the affirmative, he may again be put in nomination for re-election.

SECT. 4. — The Grand Wardens shall be subject to the same regulations as in the case of Grand Master, except that the Junior Grand Warden may be advanced to the rank of Senior Grand Warden.

SECT. 5. — All Grand Officers not herein designated for election shall be appointed by the Grand Master.

SECT. 6. — In all elections by ballot, every member of the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to one vote, and one only, unless he be a representative of a subordinate Lodge. A member cannot delegate his right of voting to another.

SECT. 7. — No officer or permanent member of the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to more than one vote, unless he be also a Master or Warden of a subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction. A permanent member, resuming office in Grand Lodge shall be entitled to one vote only.

ARTICLE VII.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. — The officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed, shall be annually installed on the ensuing anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. When that festival shall happen on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the installation shall take place on the following Tuesday. The Grand Master shall be installed by his immediate predecessor; or, in his absence, by the Senior Past Grand Master present; and in the absence of such Past Grand Master, by the Senior Past Master present.

SECT. 2. — In case the Grand Master elect cannot attend at the time appointed for his installation, he may be installed by proxy, on signifying his acceptance of the office. But such proxy must be a Past Grand Master, or the Senior Past Master present.

SECT. 3. — The Grand Master, if present, shall install the elective officers and his Deputy. If absent, his proxy shall install the Deputy Grand Master, who shall install the remaining officers. The appointed officers may be installed by the Deputy Grand Master. In case of the absence of the Deputy Grand Master, either of the Grand Wardens, the Grand Treasurer, or Recording Grand Secretary, they may

be installed by proxies, who shall be past officers of corresponding rank, or Past Masters of subordinate Lodges and members of the Grand Lodge. The proxies for all other officers, except Grand Chaplain and Tyler, must also be members of the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 4. — The several Grand Officers, previous to their installation, shall make the following declaration : —

“ I solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Mason, that, in the office of ———, I will, according to the best of my abilities, strictly comply with the Constitutions and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and all other ancient masonic usages, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge.”

SECT. 5. — All Grand Officers, elected or appointed, when installed, shall be proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, and shall retain their stations until their successors are duly elected and installed.

SECT. 6. — No elected officer of the Grand Lodge, or of any subordinate Lodge, shall act as such until he is duly installed.

ARTICLE VIII.

POWER AND DUTY OF GRAND OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. — The Grand Master enjoys all the powers and prerogatives conferred by the ancient Constitutions and the usages and landmarks of the Craft. He may convene any Lodge within his jurisdiction, preside therein (with his officers or otherwise), inspect their proceedings, and require their conformity with the regulations of the Grand Lodge; and for dereliction of duty, or other unmasonic conduct, he

may suspend a Brother, or a Lodge, until the ensuing meeting of the Grand Lodge, when he shall present the reasons for such suspension in writing. He may also grant Dispensations for processions and conferring the degrees, and do all such other acts and deeds as are warranted or required of him by the regulations and the ancient usages of the Fraternity.

SECT. 2. — The Deputy Grand Master shall, in the absence of the Grand Master, preside in Grand Lodge, and perform such duties, and possess such authority, while the Grand Lodge is in session, as appertain to the Grand Master; and in case of the inability of the Grand Master, from sickness or other cause, to attend, he may, with the consent and approbation of the elective Grand Officers, call special meetings of the Grand Lodge, should the interest of the Craft, in their opinion, at any time require it. He may also, by permission of the Grand Master, in writing, call meetings of the Grand Officers, and such experienced brethren as they may think proper to invite, for consultation on matters relative to the Grand Lodge and its interests. All such meetings, however, not having the approbation of the Grand Master, shall be deemed irregular.

SECT. 3 — In case of the death or resignation of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall be, *ex officio*, Grand Master, until a successor be chosen.

SECT. 4. — The Grand Wardens are to assist the Grand Master, in the Grand Lodge, and, whenever required, are to attend him; and, while he presides in any particular subordinate Lodge, are to act there as his Wardens.

SECT. 5. — In the absence of the Junior Grand Warden,

the senior Past Grand Warden present shall wear his jewel. In the absence of all Past Grand Wardens, the senior Past Master present shall act *pro tempore*.

SECT. 6. — In the absence of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden shall preside; and, in his absence, the Junior Grand Warden. In the absence of each of them, the Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, and Grand Wardens, according to seniority; and if no officer of either grade be present, the senior Past Master is to preside, unless he waive his right in favor of another Brother, who is a Past Master. In either of these cases, the presiding officer (unless he be a Past Grand Master) shall wear the jewel of the Deputy Grand Master.

SECT. 7. — The Grand Treasurer shall have the charge of the personal property and funds of the Grand Lodge; shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his trust, in such sum and with such sureties as the Grand Lodge shall require; and shall from time to time invest all unappropriated funds in his hands in such manner as the Board of Directors shall direct. He shall receive all moneys from the District Deputy Grand Masters, as well as all other moneys paid to the Grand Lodge; shall pay all bills passed by the Board of Directors; and shall have in his care all the regalia not entrusted to the Senior Grand Steward, and all charters, records, seals, and regalia returned to the Grand Lodge. He shall keep an accurate account of all money by him received and paid; and shall annually render an account thereof, with a schedule of the funds of the Grand Lodge, to the Board of Directors; shall deliver to his successor in

office the funds and all other property of the Grand Lodge entrusted to his care, taking duplicate receipts for the same, one of which receipts he shall deposit with the Recording Secretary.

SECT. 8.—The Recording Grand Secretary shall give seasonable notice, in a public paper, of each Regular Communication of the Grand Lodge; and shall notify, by letter, all officers and permanent members of the Grand Lodge, together with the Master and Wardens of the subordinate Lodges through their respective Secretaries. Special meetings may be notified in the manner above provided. He shall make a correct record of all the transactions of the Grand Lodge; receive petitions, applications, and appeals, and lay them before the Grand Master; shall fill, attest, and affix the Grand Seal to all Warrants, Charters, Commissions, and Certificates, by order of the Grand Master; and shall keep a list of all the Lodges under this jurisdiction, according to seniority. He shall present the chairman of every committee with a copy of the vote of his appointment, and shall attend all committees, with such documents as are in his possession, when required; and record all reports of committees which may be accepted by the Grand Lodge. He shall annually, in the month of January, forward to each member of the Grand Lodge one, and to each District Deputy Grand Master such number of copies of the edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, which have been passed the preceding year, as shall be directed by the Grand Master, and all such other transactions of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary for the information and regulation of the subordinate Lodges, in which shall be included a correct list

of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and District Deputy Grand Masters, for the current year. He shall make a transcript of the records in the month of September annually, immediately after the Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 9 — The Corresponding Grand Secretary shall, if required by the Grand Master, answer, under his direction, any foreign communication made to the Grand Lodge; and when present, if desired by the Grand Master, read all communications to the Grand Lodge. It shall also be his duty, from time to time, to lay before the Grand Lodge such matters of masonic interest as may come to his knowledge. He shall also be the custodian of the original record books of the Grand Lodge, receiving from the Recording Grand Secretary each volume, as soon as completed, and keep the same in some secure place to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 10. — The District Deputy Grand Masters shall visit the Lodges in their respective Districts, and inspect their By-Laws, Records, and mode of Work, once a year at least, and before the last week in November; but, if they deem it for the interest of Masonry, they may delegate their duties in distant Lodges, to some suitable Brother. They shall have power to grant Dispensations for initiation, and, in cases of emergency, for public processions; shall communicate to the Lodges all edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and furnish them with all such diplomas as they shall be entitled to; shall receive and receipt for all dues to the Grand Lodge; receive the returns of the Lodges and make their remarks thereon. They shall annually transmit their returns, and all moneys in their hands, to the

Grand Treasurer, on or before the first day of December ; and if they shall fail to comply with this regulation, unless prevented by sickness, or by some other cause beyond their control, they shall not be eligible to re-appointment. They shall be reimbursed their *necessary* expenses in visiting the Lodges ; but shall present their accounts to the Board of Directors for allowance ; and each District Deputy Grand Master, on receiving from the Grand Treasurer the jewel of his office and the records of the District over which he is appointed, shall give to the Grand Treasurer a receipt in the following form, viz. : —

“ Whereas, I, — — —, have been appointed and duly commissioned District Deputy Grand Master of Massachusetts, for the — — — Masonic District, and have received the collar and jewel appertaining to said office, and the book of records of said District, I hereby promise to return the same, at the expiration or revocation of my Commission, to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts ; and, in default thereof, I promise to pay on demand, to the order of said Treasurer, or whoever may hold the office of Treasurer of said Grand Lodge, the sum of fifty dollars.”

SECT. 11. — There shall be two Grand Chaplains appointed by the Grand Master on the day of his installation, who shall attend the Quarterly Communications and other meetings of the Grand Lodge, and perform such clerical duties as are suitable to the occasion and as are established by the usages of the Fraternity.

SECT. 12. — The Grand Marshal shall direct the organization of the Grand Lodge before it is opened ; collect from the members and petitioners in the Grand Lodge all com-

munications, and place them before the Grand Secretary : he shall introduce visitors, direct the formation of processions, call the Lodges at every Communication, and communicate and execute all commands of the Grand Master not otherwise provided for.

SECT. 13. — The Grand Deacons are to communicate messages, and attend the Grand Master in all processions ; and in the absence of either of them, the Grand Master shall appoint a member to act *pro tempore*.

SECT. 14. — There shall be four Grand Stewards annually appointed. The Senior Grand Steward shall have in his charge all the jewels, clothing, and furniture of the Grand Lodge ; and at the Annual Communication, and previous to the choice of officers, he shall render an accurate inventory of everything committed to his care, shall deliver the same to his successor in office, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which receipts he shall deposit with the Grand Treasurer. He shall, with the assistance of his brother Stewards, properly distribute the jewels and clothing, and collect the same at the closing of the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 15. — The Grand Sword-Bearer shall take rank as assistant Grand Marshal, and, in the absence of his principal, shall act as his substitute.

SECT. 16. — There shall be two Grand Pursuivants annually appointed. Their station shall be at the inner door of the Grand Lodge ; and it shall be their duty to attend to the admission of the officers, members, and visitors ; to see that they appear in Grand Lodge suitably clothed, and, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, that they take their proper stations. They shall also assist the Grand Marshal, and precede in all public processions of the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 17. — There shall be three Grand Lecturers, being Past Masters, annually appointed, whose duty it shall be to exemplify the Work and Lectures of the several degrees, before the Grand Lodge, on the Thursday following the Annual Communication in December, in each year, for the benefit of the brethren generally. They shall also impart instruction to any Lodge requiring their services, — the Lodge paying them a reasonable compensation therefor. It shall also be their duty to visit and instruct any Lodge, under this jurisdiction, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Grand Master that said Lodge is unable to bear the expense; and they shall report to the Grand Master, in writing, whenever and as often as they shall discover any deviations, either in the Work or Lectures, from the system adopted by the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 18. — The M.W. Grand Master shall annually appoint a Library Committee, who shall have sole charge of the Library.

SECT. 19. — The Grand Tyler is to guard the outer door, and see that none enter previously to the opening of the Grand Lodge, except the officers and members, unless by special permission of the Grand Master.

Part Second.

GRAND CHARITY FUND.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. 1. — The Charity Fund established by this Grand Lodge shall be styled "the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," and shall consist of **FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

SECT. 2. — The Charity Fund shall be held in the name of the Grand Lodge, and shall be under the direction of a Board of Trustees; and said Board shall be styled "the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts."

SECT. 3. — The interest arising annually from this Fund shall be appropriated, as the Grand Lodge shall direct, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as may be deemed worthy of assistance; but all interest unappropriated at the end of each year shall be paid over by the Trustees to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. *Provided, nevertheless,* That if this Fund shall at any time be reduced below the sum prescribed in Section 1, all such unappropriated interest shall be added yearly to the principal, until it shall again amount to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Part Third.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

SECT. 1. — At each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, an Auditing Committee, consisting of three members of the Grand Lodge, shall be chosen by ballot, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and report to the Grand Lodge at the ensuing Annual Communication, and before the election of officers, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year with a statement of all funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer. They shall also, annually in November, examine the Records of the Recording Grand Secretary, see that they are properly kept and accurately transcribed, and report thereon at the Annual Communication.

ARTICLE II.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS FOR NEW LODGES.

SECT. 1. — Dispensations for holding new Lodges may be issued by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, on the petition of not less than seven Master Masons of known skill and good standing; provided the petition be countersigned

by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose District the petitioners reside, and recommended by the Lodge situated nearest to the place where the new Lodge is proposed to be located.

SECT. 2. — The fee for such Dispensation shall be Ten dollars, to be paid to the Grand Treasurer, and five dollars to the Secretary; and every Dispensation shall be returned to the Grand Lodge, at the expiration of one year from the date thereof, together with an attested transcript of all the proceedings and of the By-laws of the Lodge working under the same. If these be approved by the Grand Lodge, a Charter of Constitution may be issued to the petitioners, for which they shall pay to the Grand Treasurer the further sum of fifty dollars, forty-five of which shall be for the funds of the Grand Lodge and five for the Recording Grand Secretary.

SECT. 3. — The form of petition for a Dispensation shall be as follows : —

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts : —

“ We, the undersigned, being Master Masons in good standing, and having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; and, for the convenience of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new Lodge, to be named ——. We, therefore, with the approbation of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the Lodge nearest our residence, respectfully pray for a Dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at —, on the — of every month, and there to discharge the duties of Ancient York Masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the Order and the laws of the Grand Lodge; and we

have nominated and do recommend Brother *A B* to be the first Master, Brother *C D* to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother *E F* to be the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge."

SECT. 4. — Every new Lodge shall be solemnly constituted by the Grand Master and his officers, or by some competent brother especially commissioned by him for the purpose.*

ARTICLE III.

SURRENDER, FORFEITURE, AND REVOCATION OF CHARTERS.

SECT. 1. — Every Charter surrendered to the Grand Lodge, whether or not with the intention of being resumed at a future period, shall be accompanied with the By-Laws, Records, Seal, Regalia, Funds, and other property of the Lodge of every description; and all the property of a Lodge surrendering its Charter, with the intention of resuming it, shall be held by the Grand Lodge, in trust, until such time as the Charter shall be restored, or the intention of reclaiming it abandoned. The interest arising from said funds and other property shall be made a part of the funds of the Grand Lodge, and, in case of forfeiture, the principal shall be devoted to the same object. No Charter thus deposited shall be restored, unless the provisions of this section shall

* The officers of a Lodge working under Dispensation are not entitled to seats as representatives in Grand Lodge. "No new Lodge is owned, nor their officers admitted into the Grand Lodge, unless it be regularly constituted and registered."—*Vide Ancient Mas. Reg., Art. XII.*

have been strictly complied with, nor unless seven of the petitioners for its restoration were members of the Lodge at the time of its surrender; and it shall be the duty of the petitioners to notify the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, and the Lodge nearest to their residence, of their intention to petition for the restoration.

SECT. 2. — Every Charter, when declared forfeited, shall be returned to the Grand Lodge, with the Records, By-Laws Seal, Regalia, Funds, and other property of the Lodge, of every description; and all members of a Lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall vote to divide the funds thereof among themselves, or to appropriate them in any other way than is herein designated, shall be liable to expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

SECT. 3. — If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or cancel the Warrant or Charter of any Lodge, under this jurisdiction, for irregular or unmasonic conduct, the members of said Lodge, at the time of its having incurred such penalty, shall be disqualified to visit or join any other Lodge, without special permission of the Grand Lodge obtained on memorial.

SECT. 4. — Any Mason knowingly assisting at the Work of a Lodge whose Warrant or Charter has been suspended or cancelled, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights of Masonry.

ARTICLE IV.

SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

SECT. 1. — Whenever a member of a Lodge or a brother under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any offence, which, if proved, would subject him to suspension to expulsion, the proceedings in the premises shall be conducted agreeably to the following Rules : —

I. The accusations shall be made in writing, under the signature of a Master Mason, and given in charge to the Secretary of the Lodge, who, under the direction of the Master, shall serve, or cause the accused to be served, with an attested copy of the charges fourteen days, at least, previously to the time appointed for their examination : *Provided*, the residence of the accused shall be known, and shall be within the distance of fifty miles of the place where the Lodge having the matter in hand is located. If the residence of the accused be at a greater distance than fifty miles, but within the State, then, and in that case, a summons to appear and show cause, forwarded to him by mail, or other conveyance, twenty days, at least, before the time of trial, shall be considered sufficient service. If his residence be out of the State, and unknown, the Lodge may proceed to examine the charges, *ex parte* ; but, if known, a summons shall be sent him by mail, or otherwise, sixty days, at least, before the time appointed for the examination.

II. The examination of the charges shall be had in a Lodge specially notified and convened for the purpose, at which no visitors shall be admitted, except as counsel or witnesses.

III. The accused may select any Brother for his counsel : and the witnesses shall testify, if Masons, on their honor as such. Hearsay evidence shall be excluded.

IV. The question, "Is the accused guilty or not guilty?" shall be distinctly put to each member of the Lodge, by name, commencing with the youngest. The answer shall be given standing, and in a distinct and audible manner. The Secretary shall record the answer as given.

V. If the verdict be suspension or expulsion, an attested copy of the proceedings shall be sent up, at the ensuing meeting of this Grand Lodge, for examination and final action.

VI. A sentence of expulsion shall not take effect until confirmed by this Grand Lodge; but shall operate as a suspension of the delinquent in the meantime.

SECT. 2. — It shall not be competent for a Lodge to try its Master. Any five members of the Lodge, or the District Deputy Grand Master, may, however, impeach him before the Grand Master, who shall order an investigation of the charges; and if, in his opinion, they are well founded, and of a character to justify the proceeding, he may suspend the delinquent and summon him to appear at the ensuing meeting of the Grand Lodge to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to the regulations and usages in such cases established.

SECT. 3. — An expulsion or suspension of a brother from a Royal Arch Chapter, or an Encampment of Knights Templars, shall not operate as an expulsion or suspension from the Lodge of which he is a member.

SECT. 4. — No Lodge under this jurisdiction shall suspend or expel a member from the rights of Masonry for the non-payment of dues. The highest penalty for such delinquency shall be forfeiture or suspension of membership.

ARTICLE V.

APPEAL AND RESTORATION.

SECT. 1. — As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the Craft. Any brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any Lodge, or other masonic authority, acting under this jurisdiction, may appeal to the Grand Lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and transmitted to the Recording Grand Secretary ten days at least before the ensuing meeting of the Grand Lodge. A notice and copy of the appeal shall also, and at the same time, be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

SECT. 2. — Whenever this Grand Lodge shall reverse or abrogate the decision of a subordinate Lodge, suspending or expelling a brother, and shall restore him to the benefits and privileges of Masonry, he shall not thereby be restored to membership within the body from which he was suspended or expelled, without its unanimous consent.

ARTICLE VI.

COMMITTEES—THEIR APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

SECT. 1. — All committees, whose election is not herein provided for, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, or, in

his absence, by the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 2. — No brother, not a member of the Grand Lodge, shall be appointed on any committee therein. This, however, is not intended to militate against the right of the Grand Master to commission any brother, in writing, for a specific purpose.

SECT. 3. — All committees, chosen or appointed, shall report their proceedings, in writing, at the next Communication after their appointment. The first brother chosen or appointed shall be chairman, and shall furnish each of the committee with a copy of the vote of his appointment, as received from the Grand Secretary, and designate the time and place of meeting.

SECT. 4. — The expenses of all committees shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VII.

REGALIA — DRESS IN GRAND LODGE.

SECT. 1. — The Jewels of the Grand Officers shall be as follows : —

I. The Jewel of the Grand Master shall be the Compasses extended to 45° , with the segment of a circle at the points, and a gold plate included, on which is represented an eye, eradiated within a triangle, also eradiated.

The Jewel of the Deputy Grand Master shall be the Compasses and Square united, with a five-pointed star in the centre.

The Jewels of the District Deputy Grand Masters shall be the Compasses extended to 45° , with the segment of a circle at the points, with a crescent in the centre.

Senior Grand Warden, the Level.
Junior Grand Warden, the Plumb.
Grand Treasurer, a chased Key.
Recording Grand Secretary, cross Pens with a tie.
Corresponding Grand Secretary, cross Pens with a tie.
Grand Chaplain, a Book within a triangle.
Grand Marshal, cross rods.
Grand Deacons, Dove and Olive Branch.
Grand Stewards, Cornucopia.
Grand Sword-Bearer, cross Swords.
Grand Standard-Bearer, Banner.
Grand Pursuivants, a Rod and Sword crossed.
Grand Lecturer, open Book upon Square and Compasses.
Grand Organist, Lyre.
Grand Tyler, Sword.

The Jewel of a Past Grand Master shall be the Compasses extending to 45° , with the segment of a circle at the points, with a blazing Sun in the centre.

The Jewel of a Past Deputy Grand Master shall be the Compasses extended to 45° , with the segment of a circle at the points, with a crescent in the centre.

The Jewels of all the Grand Officers, with the exception of the District Deputy Grand Masters, shall be within a wreath composed of a sprig of Acacia and an ear of Wheat.

II. The Collars of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, shall be chains of gold, or metal gilt.

The Collars of the other officers of the Grand Lodge shall be purple, four inches broad, with narrow edging of gold lace, and ornamented in the centre with a pomegranate embroidered in gold.

III. The Apron of the Grand Master shall be of white lamb-skin, lined with purple, ornamented with the blazing Sun, embroidered in gold in the centre; on the edging the pomegranate

and lotus, with the seven-eared wheat at each corner, and also on the fall,—all in gold embroidery, the fringe of gold bullion, with purple edging and strings.

The Apron of the Deputy Grand Master shall be of the same material and lining, having the emblem of his office in gold embroidery in the centre, and the pomegranate and lotus alternately embroidered in gold on the edging.

The Aprons of the other Grand Officers shall be of white lambskin, lined with purple; edging three and a half inches wide, with purple strings; ornamented with gold, having the emblems of their office, in gold, in the centre.

IV. The Grand Officers shall wear gauntlets of purple, with the emblem of their office, embroidered in gold, within a wreath.

SECT. 2. — The Apron of a Master Mason should be a plain white lambskin, fourteen inches wide by twelve inches deep, with sky-blue lining and edging, having three rosettes of the same color. No other color shall be allowed, and no other ornament should be worn, except by officers and past officers of Lodges, who may have the emblems of their offices, in silver, on the Apron.

An officer of a subordinate Lodge should wear a blue Sash; a blue velvet Collar, trimmed with silver lace, and a silver Jewel.

The Jewels of a subordinate Lodge shall be as follows:—

The Jewel of Past Master shall be the blazing Sun, within Compasses, extended on a Quadrant; the Master, the Square; Senior Warden, the Level; Junior Warden, the Plumb; Treasurer, the cross Keys; Secretary, the cross Pens; Chaplain, the Bible, within a circle; Deacons, the Compasses and Square united; Marshal, Baton in a square; Stewards, Cornucopia, in a circle; Organist, Lyre in a circle; Tyler, cross Swords.

SECT. 3. — No brother shall, on any pretence, be admitted into the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge, without his proper clothing, nor shall any officer of the Grand Lodge, or representative of a subordinate Lodge (proxies excepted), be allowed to vote, without his Jewel, unless he offers a satisfactory excuse and have permission of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

SECT. 1. — Lodges of Instruction may be holden in any town or city in the Commonwealth with the permission of the Grand Master, in writing; provided, however, that not less than two Lodges shall apply for such permission. The brethren to whom such permission is granted shall be answerable for the proceedings of such Lodge of Instruction, and responsible that the mode of working therein adopted has received the sanction of the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 2. — Notice of the times and places of meeting of such Lodges of Instruction shall be given to the brethren in the vicinity, who shall be at liberty to join the same, subject to such rules, regulations, and assessments as may be agreed upon.

SECT. 3. — Each Lodge of Instruction shall keep a record of its proceedings, and of the names of all visiting brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office; and such record shall be produced when called for by the Grand Master, or by the Lodge granting its sanction.

SECT. 4. — The Grand Master shall have power to

suspend or dissolve any Lodge of Instruction, when, in his opinion, there shall be sufficient cause therefor.

SECT. 5 — Any brother, being a member of a subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction, may become a member of any Lodge of Instruction in this Commonwealth, by complying with the regulations thereof.

Part Fourth.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

ARTICLE I.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

SECT. 1. — All Lodges under this jurisdiction have a right to convene as Free and Accepted Masons, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow-Crafts, and raise Master Masons, and assess fees therefor; to choose officers annually; establish funds for charitable purposes, and transact all matters appertaining to Masonry, agreeably to their Charters, the laws of the Grand Lodge, and the ancient usages of the Craft.

SECT. 2. — The Lodges under this jurisdiction shall be formed into Districts by the Grand Master, for each of which a District Deputy Grand Master shall be annually appointed; and it shall be the duty of every Master, or presiding officer of a Lodge, when notified of the intended official visit of the District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his Lodge, receive him as the representative of the Grand Lodge, resign the chair to him while making his official communications, submit to his inspection the By-Laws,

Records, and mode of Work, and deliver to him the return of the Lodge, and the dues to the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 3 — The Lodges under this jurisdiction shall make an annual return to their District Deputy Grand Master, of their officers and members, of all candidates initiated, crafted, and raised, agreeably to the form established by the Grand Lodge; for which purpose they shall be furnished with suitable blanks.

SECT. 4. — Should any Lodge neglect to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge for the space of two years, the Master and Wardens of such Lodge shall not be permitted to attend, in their official capacity, any meeting of the Grand Lodge, until such returns and payments are made; and should the delinquency continue for three years, the Charter, funds, and regalia of such Lodge may be declared forfeited to the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 5. — No petition for the removal of a Lodge from the place in which it is located shall be sustained in Grand Lodge, unless said petition is sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said Lodge is situated, and has the approbation of the Lodge nearest the place where the said Lodge is intended to be held; the same to be signified, in writing, to the Grand Lodge. Nor shall any Lodge hold meetings, unless authorized by the Grand Master, in any place other than the one designated in their Charter, under the penalty of a forfeiture thereof.

SECT. 6. — The majority of the members of any Lodge, when duly assembled, shall have the right to instruct their Master and Wardens as their representatives in the Grand Lodge.

SECT. 7. — As every warranted Lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which assembly all the powers of the Fraternity reside, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted by a Warrant. If, therefore, the majority of any Lodge should determine to leave the Institution, or leave that Lodge, the Constitutions, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance. If the number remaining shall, however, be reduced to less than seven, the Charter shall be returned, agreeably to the regulation in such cases provided.

SECT. 8. — If the Master and Wardens of any Lodge be summoned to attend, or to produce the Charter, books, papers, or accounts of their Lodge, to the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose jurisdiction it is located, or any committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and refuse to comply with said summons, or give satisfactory reasons for non-compliance, they may be suspended, and the proceedings shall be notified to the Grand Lodge; when, in case of contumacy, expulsion or revocation of Charter shall be the penalty.

SECT. 9. — All Lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs. Every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper, and ought not to be countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among the Craft, some members of every Lodge should be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as may be convenient; and it shall be the duty of the Master and Wardens to qualify themselves in the Work and Lectures, sanctioned by the

Grand Lodge, that they may be enabled to instruct their respective Lodges.

SECT. 10. — Each Lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge, ten dollars; and five dollars for every candidate by them initiated; and shall receive from the Grand Lodge as many Diplomas as they may make Master Masons.

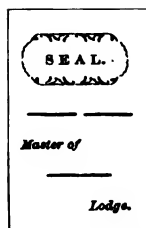
ARTICLE II.

PROXIES OF LODGES.

SECT. 1. — It is the duty of every Lodge to be represented at the Communications of the Grand Lodge; by its Master and Wardens, or by a proxy duly commissioned under the seal of the Lodge, and the attestation of the Master and Secretary; and, that there may be no excuse for neglect of this duty, each Lodge is authorized to appoint any Master Mason of regular standing, not holding office in the Grand Lodge, and being a member of said Lodge, a proxy to represent them in the Grand Lodge; and such proxy shall have a right to a seat in the Grand Lodge during the masonic year in which he was appointed, and to a vote when the Master and Wardens of the Lodge he represents shall not either of them be present.

SECT. 2. — Any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, but established beyond the territorial limits of Massachusetts, may constitute an honorary member of such Lodge to act as its proxy in Grand Lodge. The letter, by which a Lodge shall appoint a proxy is to be in form and substance as follows, viz : —

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.



BE IT KNOWN, That Brother — —, of — —, having been chosen by the members of — — Lodge, in — —, to represent said Lodge in Grand Lodge the ensuing year, I do, by these presents, in their behalf, constitute and appoint him their representative; for them to appear, and upon all subjects relating to the Craft in general and to said Lodge in particular, to act and decide as fully as though we were personally present.

Confirming the acts of our beloved Brother, in his capacity aforesaid, we pray that he may enjoy all the privileges and protection to which we are entitled.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of our Lodge to be affixed, this — — day of — —, A.L. 58—.

Attest, — — — —, *Secretary.*

SECT. 3. — Every Lodge represented by proxy in the Grand Lodge shall issue the commission annually. All commissions of proxies shall expire with the closing of the Grand Lodge on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, or the day of installation; and no brother shall represent more than one Lodge at the same time, either as representative or proxy.

SECT. 4. — Every subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction shall be allowed three votes in all elections and other business in this Grand Lodge, whether represented by one or more of its representatives.

ARTICLE III.

INITIATION OF CANDIDATES.

SECT. 1. — All applications for initiation shall be made in writing, over the signature of the applicant, and in the following form : —

FORM OF PETITION.

To the W. Master, Wardens, and Members of——Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

The subscriber respectfully represents that, having long entertained a favorable opinion of your ancient Institution, he is desirous, if found worthy, to be admitted a member thereof.

My place of residence is —.

Age —.

Occupation — —.

I have — before applied for initiation.

Signed, — —.

[Date.] —

RECOMMENDATION.

I, — —, member of — — Lodge aforesaid, hereby recommend said — — for initiation.

Signed, — —.

No candidate shall be balloted for who has not been proposed at a Stated Monthly Meeting, and who shall not have not stood so proposed from one Regular Monthly Meeting to another, without a Dispensation therefor; nor shall a candidate, in any event, be balloted for, into whose moral character a strict inquiry has not been made, and whose

name has not been borne on the notifications for the meeting at which he is to be balloted for. It shall not be regular for any Lodge which does not usually issue written or printed notifications of its meetings, to ballot upon any application for the degrees when there is a Dispensation therefor, at any but Stated Monthly Meetings, without written or printed notifications to the members of the Lodge, with the name of the candidate borne thereon.

SECT. 2.—No candidate, whose application may be rejected by a Lodge, shall be initiated in any Lodge under this jurisdiction, other than the one to which he first applied, without a recommendation from six members of the said Lodge, of whom the Master and Wardens shall be three. And when the Master and Wardens are unwilling so to recommend a candidate who has been rejected, it shall be their duty to communicate such rejection to the Grand Lodge, or to the District Deputy Grand Master, who shall immediately communicate the same to all the Lodges under his jurisdiction. And if any Mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, *to any Lodge whatever*, any candidate rejected as aforesaid, who may not have obtained a recommendation as before provided, such Mason shall be expelled from the Institution, or subjected to such other penalty as the Grand Lodge may see cause to impose.

Any candidate residing within this State, whose application has been rejected, who shall be initiated in any other Lodge, without the recommendation aforesaid, shall be deemed a clandestine Mason, and shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge within this jurisdiction, and the Craft is hereby forbidden to hold masonic intercourse with him.

No person who has been rejected in any Lodge in this jurisdiction, and who shall have procured his degrees in any other jurisdiction, without the recommendation prescribed in Section 2 of this Article, and without the written permission of the Grand Master, shall be admitted as a visitor in any Lodge of this jurisdiction, or be entitled to any recognition as a Mason, until he shall have been formally healed by the Grand Lodge, and notice thereof shall have been duly communicated by the Grand Secretary to all the Lodges of this jurisdiction.

SECT. 3. — The general rule which governs the Order in the admission of members is, that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity; and so sacred and fundamental does the Grand Lodge conceive this rule to be, that no candidate shall be initiated in any Lodge, under this jurisdiction, without a clear and unanimous vote in his favor. Every member present shall vote on the application, unless excused by the Lodge.

SECT. 4. — By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the Fraternity. But in view of the fact that this regulation was adopted for the government of the Craft at a period when they united the character of *operative* with that of *speculative* Masons, this Grand Lodge, in common, it is believed, with most of her sister Grand Lodges in this country and in Europe, has authorized such a construction of the regulation as that where the deformity does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual, and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, it constitutes no hindrance to initiation.

SECT. 5. — Application for initiation shall be made to the Lodge in the town or city where the petitioner resides, if there be a Lodge therein; but if there be none, then he shall apply to the Lodge most convenient to his residence, and it shall be the duty of such Lodge to make due and careful inquiry as to the moral standing of the petitioner, of some respectable and reliable person or persons living in the place of his residence, before he shall be initiated. And no persons residing in a town or city where there is a Lodge shall be initiated in any other town or city, without the written consent and recommendation of the Master, one Warden, and two members at least, of each Lodge in the town or city where he resides; provided, however, that where there are more than two Lodges in any town or city, such consent and recommendation shall not be required of more than two of them. Nor shall any candidate be received from any other State (he being a resident thereof) where a regular Lodge is established, without the written permission of the Grand Master of such State.

SECT. 6.— No Entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft, initiated or passed in any Lodge within the United States, shall be passed or raised in any Lodge under this jurisdiction, without the consent of the Master and Wardens of the Lodge in which he was first admitted, or a Dispensation from the Grand Master.

SECT. 7.— Any member of a subordinate Lodge may object to the initiation, passing, or raising of a candidate, at any time before the degree is conferred; and it shall be the duty of the Lodge to investigate such objections before proceeding further with the candidate.

SECT. 8. — The fee demanded by a Lodge for initiating, crafting, and raising a Mason, shall not be less than twenty-five dollars, including the fee to the Grand Lodge; and no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall take notes of hand for fees, or grant any time of credit therefor.

SECT. 9. — No Lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, shall initiate, craft, or raise a candidate.

SECT. 10. — No Lodge shall hold more than one Communication on the same day, *nor confer either of the three degrees upon more than FIVE candidates at one Communication.* No Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at the same time in the first section of the first degree, nor in the second section of the third degree.

NOTE. — In the discussion of this Article in Grand Lodge, the first Section being under consideration, the opinion was expressed, and acquiesced in, that the clause in said Section, which requires the names of candidates to be borne on the notifications for the meeting at which the balloting takes place, is not intended to affect the Lodges in the country, which do not issue written notifications.

Part Fifth.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

SECT. 1. — No business, other than that appertaining to the work and lectures, shall be transacted in a Lodge while open on the first or second degree. All general business, such as the election and installation of officers, the discussion of questions relating to the general interests of the Fraternity, and the local affairs of the Lodge, shall be transacted in a Master's Lodge.

SECT. 2. — The Lodges shall admit as members such only as are Master Masons. Any brother having been discharged for non-payment of dues, shall not be admitted to membership in any other Lodge until the same are paid or remitted. The receipt or certificate from the Secretary of the Lodge of which the applicant was last a member, shall be satisfactory evidence that his dues have been liquidated.

SECT. 3. — The Master of any Lodge under this jurisdiction, who has faithfully discharged his duties and complied with the laws of the Grand Lodge, shall, at the end of his first year, be presented by the District Deputy Grand Master with a Past Master's Diploma.

SECT. 4. — Any Lodge may take cognizance of the conduct of any sojourning brother or brethren, not attached

to any particular Lodge, upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

SECT. 5. — No Lodge shall encourage, promote, or permit the delivery of any masonic lectures, which have not been sanctioned and authorized by the Grand Lodge. Nor shall any Mason be permitted to deliver such lectures under this jurisdiction.

SECT. 6. — No Lodge shall form a public procession, except to attend the funeral of a Master Mason, without permission from the Grand Master (or, in his absence, the Deputy Grand Master,) or the District Deputy Grand Master, within whose District it is located.

SECT. 7. — No Mason can be interred with the formalities of the Order, unless it be at his own special request, without a Dispensation from the Grand Master; nor under any circumstances, unless he has been advanced to the degree of a Master Mason.

SECT. 8. — No Lodge, or officer or member of a Lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation to enable a Mason to proceed from Lodge to Lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

SECT. 9. — It shall not be permitted to introduce political or other exciting topics for discussion in any Lodge under this jurisdiction.

SECT. 10. — A Lodge ought to meet once in each calendar month, but may with propriety adjourn during the summer months of June, July, and August.

SECT. 11. — The Master of a Lodge has the special charge of its Charter, and it is his duty to see that it is carefully preserved. It must be present whenever the Lodge is opened

SECT. 12. — A visiting brother, having produced his Grand Lodge Certificate, or Diploma, has a right to call for the Charter of the Lodge he desires to visit.

SECT. 13. — No brother shall be a member of more than one Lodge; nor shall he hold more than one office in the same Lodge, or in Grand Lodge, at the same time.

SECT. 14. — The removal of a brother into another jurisdiction does not, of itself, authorize his name to be stricken from the roll of the Lodge of which he is a member.

SECT. 15. — No Mason, not a member of some subordinate Lodge, shall be allowed to visit the same Lodge in the place where he resides more than twice, without the permission of the Master or vote of the Lodge.

SECT. 16. — No Lodge can suspend the operation of a By-Law; nor, at a *Special Meeting*, alter or amend any part of the proceedings of a *Stated* one.

SECT. 17. — No brother ought to be elected Master of a Lodge who has not served at least one year in the office of Warden.

SECT. 18. — No Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this Commonwealth under a Warrant granted by any foreign masonic power.

SECT. 19. — It shall not be legal for any Lodge to interfere with the business or concerns of another Lodge.

SECT. 20. — Any vote passed in the Grand Lodge, or by any subordinate Lodge, may be reconsidered at the same meeting; or at the next subsequent meeting, provided notice of the intention to move for such a reconsideration shall be given at the meeting at which the vote was originally passed.

SECT. 21. — A Lodge or brother offending against any law or regulation of the Craft, or of this Grand Lodge, to the breach of which no penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, be subject to admonition, suspension, or expulsion.

SECT. 22. — No permanent regulation of this Grand Lodge shall be repealed or amended at the meeting at which such repeal or amendment is proposed, nor until it has been duly considered by a committee, to be chosen by the Grand Lodge at a previous Quarterly Communication. And every Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, within the territorial limits of Massachusetts, shall be served by the Recording Grand Secretary with an attested copy of such proposed repeal or amendment within thirty days after the meeting at which such repeal or amendment is proposed. A majority of two-thirds of the votes cast shall be necessary for the adoption of any amendment.

SECT. 23. — No Lodge shall apply for, receive, or act under any corporate Charter granted by any Legislature or political government; and the receiving such Charter of incorporation, or acting thereunder by any Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall operate as a surrender and revocation of its Masonic Charter or Warrant from this Grand Lodge.

Part Sixth.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND LODGE.

RULE 1. — None but members of the Grand Lodge, past or present officers of other Grand Lodges excepted, shall be present at the opening of the same; nor shall any visitor be admitted during the session, except by permission of the Grand Master.

2. — All members and visitors shall keep the seats assigned them, except the Grand Marshal and officers whose duties may call them about the Lodge.

3. — All resolutions shall be submitted in writing before there shall be any debate upon them; as shall all motions, if the Grand Master or any brother desire it.

4. — All matters in Grand Lodge are to be decided by vote, each member having one vote only, unless the question be taken by ballot, when, if he be entitled to two votes, he may give them. The Grand Master shall be entitled to one vote on all questions, and may also give the casting vote whenever there shall be an equal division.

5. — Each member shall vote on all questions, except when he is personally interested, unless specially excused by the Grand Lodge.

6. — No brother shall speak more than twice to the same question, unless in explanation, without permission of the Grand Master.

7. — Every member who speaks shall rise and remain standing, addressing himself to the Grand Master; nor shall any brother presume to interrupt him, except on a point of order.

8. — When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except to amend, commit, lay upon the table, or adjourn.

9. — A motion to amend, until decided, shall preclude all other amendments of the main question.

10. — Any member may call for a division of the question where the same will admit of it.

11. — No new motion, which totally changes the subject matter on which the original motion was intended to operate, shall be admitted under color of amendment, as a substitute for the motion under debate.

12. — No member, except one of the majority which decided the question, shall be allowed to move for a reconsideration.

13. — After a motion is stated by the Grand Master, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Grand Lodge, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before decision or amendment.

14. — There shall be no debate upon any question after it is put by the Grand Master.

15. — All motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

16. — While the Grand Master is addressing the Grand Lodge, or putting a question, or a brother is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, nor pass between the speaker and the chair.

17. — All communications, petitions, appeals, resolutions, propositions, and motions, shall be couched in decent and respectful language, or they shall not be entertained in Grand Lodge.

18. — No brother shall leave the Grand Lodge during the session, without permission of the Grand Master.

19. — If any member shall have been twice called to order for transgressing these Rules, and shall nevertheless be guilty of a third offence, at the same meeting, the Grand Master shall peremptorily command him to take his seat, and he shall not be permitted to speak again during that session of the Grand Lodge.

DEFINITIONS.

1. — *Ample Form*. The Grand Lodge is declared to be opened in *Ample Form* when the Grand Master presides.

2. — *In due Form*, when the Deputy Grand Master presides. And —

3. — *In Form*, when it is opened in the absence of both the Grand Master and his Deputy.

4. — *Discharged Member*. This term is applied to a member of a Lodge who has been discharged for non-payment of his quarterly dues, or other violation of the local rules of his Lodge.

5. — *Suspension*. The suspension of a brother excludes him from all his masonic privileges, and prohibits all masonic intercourse between him and his brethren during the time of his suspension.

6. — *Expulsion*. This is the highest penalty that can be incurred, and the severest punishment that can be inflicted for any violation of masonic engagements. It excludes a Mason from all his masonic rights and privileges forever, unless he be restored by the Grand Lodge. It ought never to be exercised but with extreme caution, and in cases where a lighter punishment would be of no avail.

7. — *Summons and Notification.* These terms are used in the old regulations, and by many of the Grand Lodges in this country, synonymously. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts makes the following distinction : —

A *Notification* is the notice by which the time, place, and hour (and frequently the business) of the Lodge are communicated to the members. This notice every brother receiving it is expected to obey, unless his doing so would materially interfere with his *business* engagements. The obligation which it imposes is a general one ; and the highest penalty incurred by a violation of it is forfeiture of membership.

A *Summons* is a call of authority ; a citation to appear and answer to the charges therein set forth. Or, it is an imperative injunction to appear at a Special Meeting of the Lodge with which the brother receiving it is affiliated ; or to attend on the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master, or any committee or other body authorized by the Grand Lodge to issue it. The obligation to obey it is special and obligatory on every brother receiving it. The penalty for its non-observance is expulsion, unless the party offending be able to urge a pressing and positive necessity for his excuse.

8. — *The Lodge.* The term *Lodge* is generally understood to refer to the members of a particular masonic association, or the place in which they meet. In a few of the States, it technically signifies the Ark of the Covenant, which is kept in the hall, and frequently carried in public processions. The Ark is not used in our Lodges. The *flooring*, or Master's carpet, is frequently called the Lodge.

9. — *The Flooring, or Carpet*, is a regularly arranged painting of the masonic emblems on canvass. No Lodge should be without one.

10. — *The Trestle-Board, or Tracing-Board*, "is for the Master to draw his designs upon ;" or it is the board on which the designs of the Master are already drawn. The term is frequently used synonymously with *flooring* and *carpet*.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

The following Order was adopted by the Grand Lodge, June 4, 1843, and makes part of these Constitutions :

" *Ordered*, That from and after the passage of this Order, it shall not be regular to give more than one degree to the same individual on the same day, nor at a less interval than one month from his receiving the previous degree, unless a Dispensation shall have been obtained therefor."

STANDING VOTES, RESOLUTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE
GRAND LODGE, NOW IN FORCE.

Ordered, That it shall not be regular, hereafter, for any Lodge which does not usually issue written or printed notifications of its meetings, to ballot upon any application for the degrees when there is a Dispensation therefor, at any but Stated Monthly Meetings, without written or printed notifications to the members of the Lodge, with the name of the candidate borne thereon.

Voted, That the Secretary cause the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge to be annually hereafter published with the Proceedings.

Voted, That the Grand Master be authorized and empowered to draw upon the Treasurer for such sums of money as are necessary to defray the expenses of the meetings of the District Deputy Grand Masters at the Annual and Quarterly Communications of the Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master in his Annual Address report such expenditures.

Voted, That, in the dedication of new masonic halls, the Grand Lodge will pay the travelling expenses of its own officers, whenever, in the opinion of the Grand Master, the subordinate Lodge is unable to bear them.

Voted, That, in constituting new Lodges, the travelling expenses *only* of the Grand Officers shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

Voted. That whenever the Grand Officers are invited to perform the ceremony of installation, either publicly or in private, the entire expense shall be borne by the subordinate Lodge.

Voted, That the M.W. Grand Master be instructed to make a detailed report of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge in his Annual Address.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary insert in his notifications for meetings of the Grand Lodge, the Part, Article, and Section of any proposed Amendment to the Grand Constitutions, which may be in order for deliberation at such meetings.

Ordered, That the Grand Lecturers be authorized to hold Quarterly Meetings, under the direction of the Grand Master, at the Masonic Temple, Boston, on Grand Lodge days for the purpose of consultation, and of advising officers of subordinate Lodges ; and that the expenses of such meetings be paid by the Grand Lodge upon the order of the Grand Master ; and that the Grand Master, in his Annual Address, report such expenses. [*June 8, 1870.*]

SINKING FUND.

For the purpose of defraying the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge, removing the incumbrances upon the Temple, and placing the Charity Fund upon an independent basis, it is hereby ordered and decreed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as follows : —

That the sum of one dollar, as Grand Lodge dues, shall be paid on the first day of September, annually, for the term of thirteen years, by every affiliated Mason under our jurisdiction.

Said sum shall be collected by the Lodges of their members, and paid to the District Deputy Grand Masters, at their annual visits.

Any member, by paying the sum of ten dollars at one time, shall thereafter be exempt from the operation of this decree.

No non-affiliated Mason, residing in the State of Massachusetts, shall visit any Lodge without first paying the sum of twenty-five cents at each visit, which sum shall be paid by the Lodges to the District Deputy Grand Master, as before ordered.

Said moneys shall constitute the sinking-fund of the Grand Lodge, to which all moneys unappropriated at the end of each year shall be added, and the same shall be separately invested by the Grand Treasurer, under the direction of the

Board of Directors, and pledged to the payment of the debt upon the Temple.

The Grand Treasurer, at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge, shall make a full and exact report of the sinking-fund, of the amount received from each Lodge, the amount invested, and how much invested, and of all matters relating thereto. [*March 13, 1867.*]

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby pledges the faith of the Fraternity of the Commonwealth to sustain the M.W. Grand Master and the Board of Directors in completing and paying for the New Masonic Temple, now being erected in this city.

Resolved, That it is the privilege of every affiliated Mason, in good and regular standing, to visit any Lodge, when not engaged in the transaction of private business; but that it is also the right of a sitting member of the Lodge, to object to the admission of a visitor, giving his reasons therefor, if required by a majority vote of the members to do so; or, as the alternative, declaring, upon his honor as a Mason, that his reasons are such that he cannot, with propriety, disclose them to the Lodge. [*Adopted December 14, 1870.*]

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STATIONS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS IN THE GRAND
LODGE.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER,

In the East, at the head of the Grand Lodge.

THE R.W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,

In the East, next to and left of the M.W. Grand Master.

THE R.W. SENIOR GRAND WARDEN,

In the West.

THE R.W. JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN,

In the South.

THE R.W. PAST GRAND MASTERS,

In the East, at the right of the M.W. Grand Master, and the Junior Past Grand Master next to the Grand Master.

THE R.W. PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS,

In the East, at the right of the Past Grand Masters.

THE R.W. PAST GRAND WARDENS,

In the East, at the right of the Past Deputy Grand Masters.

THE R.W. GRAND TREASURER,

On the right, in front of the Grand Master.

THE R.W. RECORDING GRAND SECRETARY,

On the left, in front of the Grand Master.

THE R.W. CORRESPONDING GRAND SECRETARY,

On the left, next to the Recording Grand Secretary.

THE R.W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS,

In the East, on the left of the Deputy Grand Master.

THE W. AND REV. GRAND CHAPLAINS,

In the East, the Senior upon a raised dais in front of the Grand Master and between him and the Past Junior Grand Master; and the Junior upon a raised dais upon the left of the Grand Master and between him and the Deputy Grand Master, both being upon a lower grade than that of the Grand Master and that of the officers upon his right and left.

THE W. GRAND MARSHAL,

Upon the left of the Grand Master, in front of the Grand Secretary.

THE W. SENIOR GRAND DEACON,

Upon the right of the Grand Master, in front of the Grand Treasurer.

THE W. JUNIOR GRAND DEACON,

In the West, at the right of the Senior Grand Warden.

THE W. GRAND STEWARDS,

In the South, two upon the right, and two upon the left of the Junior Grand Warden, upon each side, one Steward in front of the other.

THE W. GRAND SWORD-BEARER,

At the left of the Grand Marshal.

THE W. GRAND STANDARD-BEARER,

At the left of the Grand Sword-Bearer.

THE W. GRAND PURSUIVANTS,

Near the doors of entrance to the Grand Lodge, and whose duty it is "to receive all reports from the Grand Tyler, to announce the name and masonic rank of all who desire admission, and to see that none enter without wearing their appropriate decorations."

THE W. GRAND LECTURERS,

The first and second on the right of the Senior Grand Deacon, and the third in the West, at the left of the R.W. Senior Grand Warden.

BR. GRAND ORGANIST,

At the Organ.

BR. GRAND TYLER,

Outside of the entrance to the Grand Lodge.

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